

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO'Y,
 Drain Pipes, Portland Cement,
 Chimney Tops, Cast Iron Pipes,
 Vent Linings, Water Lime,
 Blue Covers, Whiting,
 Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris,
 Fire Clay, Borax,
 Roman Cement, China Clay,
 Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

The Montreal Daily

When Baby was sick, we gave
 When she was a Child, she cr
 When she became Miss, she
 When she had Children, she
 Castoria,
 Castoria,
 Castoria,
 Castoria.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 205

MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION \$6.00 PER ANNUM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SALT
 ALWAYS ON HAND:
 Rice's Pure Dairy Salt.
 " " Table Salt.
 Stubbs' Washington F. F. Salt.
 Liverpool Coarse Salt.
 Lump Rock Salt, for cattle.
 FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
 271 to 275 Commissioners Street.
 July 27

FOR SALE,
 500 bush. P. E. Island Black Oats.
 200 kegs Lech Ynne Herring.
 100 cases Bass's Ale.
 50 " Guinness's Stout.
 Caledonia Mine Coal and Screenings arriving weekly.
 Highland Scot Brand Canned Corned Beef—1, 2, 6 and 14 lb. tins.
 Fish—Dry, Pickled & canned. Fish Oils of all sorts.
J. & R. McLEA,
 8 Common Street.
 Telephone 866.

STEWART MUNN & CO.,
 General Commission Merchants.
 FISH, OILS, &c.
 Steam Refined Seal Oil.
 Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.
 Newfoundland Cod Oil.
 Gaspe and Halifax Cod Oil.
 CEIVERS AND SHIPPERS OF
 Flour, Provisions and Can'l Produce
22 ST. JOHN STREET
 MONTREAL.

FRESH MINED SPRING HILL COAL.
 Screened Steam and Slack Arriving Daily and delivered ex cars to any part of the city.
 Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.
 CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS.
 Telephone Call, 964.

BAIRD, BROWNING & CO.,
 General Commission Merchants,
 208 Commissioners St., Montreal.
 Exporters of Flour, Butter, Cheese, and other Canadian products.
 Receivers of Fish Oils, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, &c., &c.
EX SS. ASSYRIAN,
 FROM GLASGOW.
 60 Cases Fine Old Scotch Whiskey.
 We are prepared to give quotations and take orders for Liverpool Coarse Salt, May, June and July shipments, as required.

"RESERVE" MINES COLLIERY!
 Office: 4 Custom House Square.
 Telephone 688.
 The Steamer **SOUTHWOLD**,
 NICHOLSON PRINCE,
 will run weekly in the Company's service during the present season of navigation, commencing early in May.
 Orders solicited by the undersigned for free-mined Coal, viz.: Round, Ban of Mines and Screenings.
F. C. HENSHAW,
 Agent.

MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.
 President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Kay. Children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N. S. She writes: "Last August the little one became very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with it, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were seen as well as ever, and I could take very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."
 Sidel photo of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.
Lactated Food
 Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.
THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD.
 EASILY PREPARED.
 At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
 The Best and Most Economical Food.
150 Mails for an Infant for \$1.00.
 A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. PRICE'S PURE FULL WEIGHT CREAM BAKING POWDER
 MOST PERFECT MADE
 Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. It is the Cream of Flour. Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Canada.
 PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
 NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
 Dec. 18. 17 DW 288

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CANADIAN.
 —Ex-Premier Ross and Mr. Tasse arrived at Quebec Saturday.
 The dry goods employees of Toronto are talking of forming an early closing association.
 A new horticultural hall is to be erected at once at the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto.
 The Toronto City Council has appointed a committee to enquire into the advisability of taking the census.
 A widow named Cote, residing in St. John's snorrlis, Quebec, died suddenly on Saturday from the effect, it is believed, of a surfeit of chockcherries.
 A detachment of the provincial police has gone to St. Raymond to arrest two brothers, named Hamel, charged with having committed a school house.
 Coal has been discovered on Wolfe Island on the farm of Mr. W. Bullis while some men were sinking a well. The coal runs on a layer about four inches thick and about seven feet from the surface. Inspector Kidd pronounced it the best part of the Ontario coal field as any he has seen. The water in the well is discolored and gives evidence of the existence of coal oil in the vicinity. The coal is not in sufficient quantity to make the mining of it profitable. Its presence in a bed of this thickness, however, is destructive of theories entertained by some geologists.
 A significant fact in connection with the Halton election was the support of the Liberal candidates, who favored unrestricted reciprocity by manufacturers. Mr. W. A. H. Smith, a manufacturer and Mr. Harber, the big paper mills man, among others, favored his return. There are several woolen mills in the country, and it is gratifying to the friends of reciprocity to see that Milton and Georgetown, the chief towns, gave Mr. Waldie 63 majority against 51 in 1887, before unrestricted reciprocity was an issue. Still, Burlington and Acton went for Henderson, reducing Mr. Waldie's lead in the towns to four, so that the farmers supplied the best part of the majority for unrestricted reciprocity. The Government's majority at the last election was 147, so that reciprocity can claim a clear gain of 170 votes.

EUROPEAN.

—Eight hundred workmen have been drowned by an inundation at Teng Toon, China.
 The treatment to which Mr. John Dillon is subjected in Danialk zeal is seriously impairing his health.
 Cholera broke out on the Portuguese transport India, while bound from Macao to Mozambique and within 48 hours there were 38 cases and 24 deaths.
 It is stated that the ex-Empress Eugenie has intimated her intention to leave her whole property to Princess Victor and Louis and Princess Letitia.
 King Christian of Denmark, accompanied by his brother, Prince John, arrived in Berlin Friday. They were met at the railway station by the Emperor William and Prince Henry. A guard of honor was waiting to receive them, and as they alighted from the train the band played the Danish Anthem. The Emperor and the King kissed each other several times. The route to the castle was lined with people and much enthusiasm was shown.
 Despatches from St. Paul de Loanda state that Major Bartholomew's expedition in search of Mr. Stanley is composed of 640 carriers and one hundred soldiers, recruited by Tippoo Tib. Three whites, Reese, Troupet and Samesson accompanied Major Bartholomew, Samesson heading the advance. Bartholomew proposes to trace Stanley step by step. The force is heavily laden with supplies and advances slowly. At the end of June news reached camp Yambunga that the first stages of Bartholomew's march were well over, but no information from Stanley was received.
 During her visit to the Glasgow exhibition, the Queen in the midst of her time in the Canadian court, carefully examining the chief exhibits. Her Majesty was much struck with the views of Rocky Mountain scenery and was pleased to accept a photograph of the National Park at Banff as a souvenir of her visit. The Queen purchased also a number of views of the scenery along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Her Majesty was received at the court by Captain Clark and Mr. Graham.

THE UMBRIA HAS ARRIVED.

The Umbria has arrived here on Saturday at 4.13 a.m., beating the City of New York easily in the great race from New York.
 QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—The Umbria arrived here on Saturday at 4.13 a.m., beating the City of New York easily in the great race from New York.
 FOR THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Knitting Yarns from the best makes go to S. Carsley and you can find anything required in Knitting Woods.

A CUSTOMHOUSE JUGGLE.

No Duty on U. S. Fruit But Tax the Basket.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald on Their Summer Travels.

The Manitoba Modifications Settled.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL. Evation of the Standing Offer of Reciprocity, Duty Upon Fruit Baskets and Packages—Minister Bowell's Pleasure Trip—The Irish Cricketers A Rebuff for the Sixth Royal Scots—Narrow Escape of Six Railwaymen.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)
 OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—There is danger that the action of the Dominion Government in placing a duty upon the crates and baskets in which fruits are imported into Canada from the United States, may afford Americans an excuse for imposing a duty upon Canadian fruits. Since the Government's backdown on the standing offer last session, green fruits have been admitted free of duty, but fruit growers have been complaining bitterly about being deprived of protection, and during the recent election contest in Halton the Tory candidate promised that the fruit duty would be reimposed next session. The Government are apparently trying to satisfy fruit growers by placing a duty upon crates and baskets, and duty is charged upon coverings of merchandise by Americans, so that the duty upon crates is an evasion of the standing offer of reciprocity, and may provoke serious retaliation.

A DUEL WITH HAMMERS.

New York, Aug. 25.—A duel with hammers, fought by John E. Boulanger's blacksmith, Hoop, Sweeney, and James Smith, yesterday morning, will probably result in the death of one of the combatants. John Vetter and Jacob Schmitt, who work for Boulanger, became involved in a political discussion and from words came to blows. Small hammers were seized and Schmitt secured first blood by laying open Vetter's scalp several inches. Vetter retaliated by breaking his opponent's nose. Schmitt countered on the cheek and cut it badly. Finally Schmitt received a terrific blow on the head which felled him.

MURDEROUS SQUATERS.

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DEATH AT THE HOWITZER'S BREACH.

CAMP GREEN, SEA GRIP, N. J., Aug. 25.—The closing day of the encampment of the Second Brigade, considered the most brilliant of the week in consequence of the Governor's presence and the attendant ceremonies, was marked by a very sad accident, whereby one young soldier lost his life and another sustained injuries from which he will probably die. The gun detachments of the Third, Sixth and Seventh regiments were on the parade ground at 10 o'clock this morning giving exhibitions in heavy firing. The three-inch breech-loading naval howitzer, on the right of the field, was manned by Privates Peter Kneipus and Ernest Kneipus. The gun on their left was discharged, and the howitzer, thinking that it was his gun that had been fired, unfastened the breech clasp just as Faller pulled the lanyard. The charge came through the rear of the gun, carrying with it the breech-pin and shattering the barrel. Faller, who was standing by the gun, was struck in the abdomen, completely emboweling him. The brass collar hit Faller in the thighs, breaking both legs. Private Kneipus died in half an hour, after suffering excruciating agony. Faller was taken to the general hospital at Elizabeth.

THE AMENDED RAILWAY CONTRACT—FAVORABLE HARVEST REPORTS—CABINET MEETING—A WASTE OF BOTTLED BEER.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 25.—The new contract between the Government and the Northern Pacific is completed and the railway officials have examined it carefully. All now required are the signatures and ratification. The Free Press and Call continue to attack the contract in the amended form holding that the concessions accorded do not cover all the objectionable features of the agreement. The Free Press points out that when the C. P. R. offered running power over the route, the province refused on the ground that the privilege was no privilege at all, as the railway company could easily surround it with such difficulties as to practically deprive it of all advantage. It contends that the same argument holds good with the Northern Pacific giving running rights to other roads. It also contends that there is no assurance in the contract that Brandon will get its road, and once the agreement is ratified it will block the way for private enterprise for two years at least, and thereafter, according to clause 18, until the Railway Commission is pleased to "take possession of something that does not exist." The station will be in Fort Rouge this winter. Customs facilities have been asked for by the Northern Pacific people.
 The reports from different parts of the country show that rail is being cut in every section, and there is every reason to believe the crops will be saved in excellent condition. It is certain now that the damage from frost has been insignificant.
 Thanksgiving was offered in the Episcopal churches to-day for the prevailing fair weather.
 Hon. Mr. Jones returned yesterday and a cabinet meeting was held last night. The probabilities are that A. F. Martin will be elected Speaker.
 Arthur M. Allard, of Stoneham, eloped with Lottie McDonald, St. Paul's parish, but the irate parent overhauled them. A seizure of 2,600 bottles of ale was

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 26.—Nine new cases of yellow fever reported to-day, two deaths have occurred and two cases have been discharged by the physicians, this makes the total of cases thus far one hundred.

KILLED IN A CAVED-IN MINE.

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 25.—At Balcony Falls, twenty miles east of this place, a cement mine caved in yesterday, killing Charles Buffman, white, and Alex. Poffard, Thomas Pleasant and Link Lyneh, colored, and fatally injuring a white man named Wells and two negroes. Defective bracing caused the cave-in.

PUZZLED REPUBLICANS.

The Senate Caucus Undecided What Step to Take.

Northwest Railway Men Fear to Get the Worst of It.

Jake Kilrain on His Muscle.

THE "RETALIATION" MESSAGE. A Republican Senate Caucus.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—It is understood to-night that the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a conference to-day at Senator Edmunds' to adopt a plan with which to consider the President's message on the fisheries. No details have been given out, and it is not known whether the Republicans will stand on the ground that the President has already all necessary powers to inaugurate a retaliation campaign, or will give him at once the full power he requires.

JAKE KILRAIN RETURNS HOME

In a Fighting Mood—Will Meet J. L. or "Any Other Man."
 New York, Aug. 26.—Jake Kilrain, who arrived on the steamship Enrica early this morning, in an interview said he had enjoyed his trip of eleven months and that he had done all in his power to help John L. Sullivan before and at the time of his fight with Mitchell, but later he had proved a false friend and maligned him (Kilrain) behind his back. Jack Ashton was also a false friend and two-faced knave. "Now that I am here, if I have to fight any man, I want a chance to meet him as he can have it." Kilrain is in robust health.

DISASTER TO A BIG RAILWAY BRIDGE.

A Quarter of a Million Lost.
 CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 25.—This morning the "false work" of the new railroad bridge which is being built across the Ohio by C. P. Huntington, for C. & O. Railroad was carried away by the floods. The loss by the disaster is fully a quarter of a million, it will put the work on the bridge back three months.

VOICE OF THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 25.—Ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, one of the heaviest shippers in the Northwest and a heavy stockholder in the "Soo" road, says of Cleveland's retaliation message: "I don't think the President should be granted any such power as he asks for. It's too large. The suspension of traffic laws regulating the passage of bonded freight through the United States would not only shut out the passage of Canadian freight through the country, but would shut off the right to ship freight between tidewater and the Northwest through Canada. This would work a great injustice to the Northwest, which should be allowed to ship its wheat and flour to a market or bring in its merchandise by the cheapest route, whether it be by Canadian or American lines."
 "This message when carefully analyzed amounts to this—it's a move made in the interests of American trunk lines and gives Mr. Cleveland the entire Northwestern commercial interests as a whole to work with. I am in favor of protecting American interests with a tariff and ball if necessary, but don't believe that vest commercial interests should be used in such a manner as Cleveland proposes. You can readily see that a policy of non-intercourse with Canada would win the great 'Soo' system."

GOOD FOR CHICAGO.

James J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road, says regarding the message:—
 "The adoption of the proposed measure would be a disaster to the Northwest. To be sure, we have a connection with the Northwest at the boundary, but the business does not amount to more than \$75,000 a year. Of course this will be stopped. The effect on the Northwest will be most disastrous. The low rates now produced by competition over the Canadian lines would be lost. All the business would have to go via Chicago and the American trunk lines. The supremacy of Chicago, against which these two cities and the whole Northwest is fighting, would be assured. The blow would come especially hard just now when we are beginning to look forward to the close of lake navigation. It would have a disastrous effect on the 'Soo' road, as it would defeat the very object for which the road was built."
 "All business would be done and all rates be made under the Interstate Commerce law. Of course the American trunk lines will favor the measure. It would be great to have New York, Central and Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio and all the rest of them."
 MR. WILSON'S VIEWS.
 Eugene M. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Governor, says:
 "I think it a very able as well as politic message. Mr. Cleveland has endeavored to secure a treaty by which the difference between Canada and ourselves could be settled, and he expected, in addition to this, to make arrangements to settle other complications as might arise. A Republican Senate has seen fit to reject the treaty and all that was left to Mr. Cleveland was to ask for power to adopt retaliatory measures. There is nothing in his message to disturb the peace between the two countries. It simply asks that Congress give him the power to adopt such measures as Canada now uses toward us."
 "I don't see how those Republican Senators who have complained that Mr. Cleveland's policy was too tame and conciliatory can now object to his present proposition. I don't think the measure would affect the business interests of the Northwest, as I don't think it would ever be necessary to enforce these measures, as the Canadian Government will see the position they are in and endeavor to do right."

ITALIAN ANNEXATION.

France Much Inclined to Grumble.

Germany Rather Favours Boulanger.

Abundant Harvest in South Russia.

THE ANNEXATION OF MASSOWAI. Italy Sure of Substantial Support.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Semi-official journals here do not consider that the seizure of Massowai by Italy will affect peace. They say that Oriental questions must be regarded from a point of view of respect for treaty rights, order and peace. If France becomes convinced that incidents like the Massowai seizure Italy has supporters commanding respect, the world will perhaps be spared a repetition of the course pursued by France in this instance. They say that the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Premier Minister Crispi will consolidate the relations of European nations in more directions than one.

OMINOUS FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

Increasing the Mediterranean Fleet.
 Toulon, August 25.—The equipment of the eight monitors ordered by the Minister of Marine for the reinforcement of the Mediterranean squadron has been completed, and they will proceed at once to a general rendezvous at Hyeres. Four dispatch vessels and a torpedo boat will accompany the ironclads. Admiral Amet will direct the manoeuvres.

ABUNDANT HARVEST IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

All Hands Turn Out to Reap it.
 St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—At Odessa the harvest is so abundant that the coal miners are leaving the coal pits to go in the fields. The output of coal is nearly suspended in consequence.

BOULANGER CAUSES NO DISQUIET

Anything Better Than a Continuation of the Republic.
 BERLIN, August 26.—The North German Gazette, commenting on General Boulanger's electoral successes, says it is a complete error to suppose that they produced an unpleasant impression upon the Berlin government. "General Boulanger," it says, "has protested often enough that he has at heart the preservation of peace. Therefore there is no ground for anxiety. The government notes with satisfaction any development in France that is conducive to the establishment of quiet. Under what form of government this is done is immaterial. Germany has not a warlike disposition. Any French government that does not threaten peace is welcome. We can live in cordoc with a Boulanger France. It is doubtful whether General Boulanger, should he obtain increased influence, would take advantage of it in a sense hostile to Germany. On the contrary, it is highly probable that he would rather avoid sacrificing his high position to the uncertain chances of war. With the feeling now existing in France, there is not and cannot be any French Government reassuring to Germany completely. Boulanger does not disquiet us any more than any one else. If he succeeds in establishing tranquility in France his success will be welcomed in Germany and in the whole of Europe."

ARBITRATION THE THING.

Sir Lyon Playfair Deprecates an Appeal to Commercial War.
 LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., when asked about President Cleveland's great message, said with emphasis:—"Now, please say distinctly that I will not give an opinion—an English politician could not, at first blush, give an opinion, but I believe in the great common sense of the American people—and it will restrain them from going into a war of retaliation. There has been no other about the fisheries for two sessions, and retaliation would therefore be retroactive. I was one of a deputation last year—which engaged President Cleveland's attention on arbitration in preference to war. He replied to us very strongly in favor of arbitration, so I do not think he advocates retaliation measures, for commercial retaliation is commercial war. It would not do for me to say much about a matter which certainly has very considerable reference to your presidential election. A war of commercial retaliation would cause suffering on both sides, and American business interests will readily see that."
 Is it True or Not?
 LONDON, Aug. 25.—The rumors are revived of the existence of an engagement between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Endicott, and it is asserted that the marriage will take place next year.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Cholera broke out on the Portuguese transport India while bound from Macao to Mozambique, and within forty-eight hours there were thirty-eight cases, twenty-four proved fatal.

QUEEN VICTORIA PRAISES FREEMASONS.

GLASGOW, August 25.—The Queen visited the exhibition again to-day. An address was presented to Her Majesty by the Freemasons of Glasgow, and in reply she assures the Masons that she fully appreciated the charitable works which their society has accomplished.

THE GREAT EASTERN WENT ADRIFT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The tug Liverpool Cook was towing the mammoth steamer Great Eastern from the Clyde to Livercol last evening when an enormous sea was encountered and the hawser parted. The Great Eastern vanished in the darkness in a westerly direction. Afterwards she was secured by the tug and proceeded towards the Mersey.

JACHNE IS STILL HOPEFUL.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Ex-Alderman Henry W. Jachne is still hopeful of getting out of prison. His wife is laboring tirelessly for his release, and the effort is a very expensive one. He is sorry now that he ever went into politics—or at least that he took interest enough in the matter to leave Tammany when Mr. Furroy did.

KNOWS AS MUCH AS ANYONE ELSE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Daily News discussing President Cleveland's message on the fisheries question, says that it does not believe that Mr. Cleveland acted from temper or for party, but that he thinks his action was the next best thing to the adoption of the rejected treaty, it being impossible that a statesman of so great a nation should act otherwise.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
 TORONTO, Aug. 26, 11 p.m.
 Probabilities,
 Lakes—Fresh to strong northerly winds, fair and cooler.
 St. Lawrence Upper—Fresh to strong west to north winds, fair and cooler weather.
 St. Lawrence Lower—Strong winds shifting to west and north west. Showers and thunder storms followed by clearing.

YOUR FRIEND COMMITTED SUICIDE.

You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you recollect how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quiter," he said to you one day, "but I guess I'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it, because I don't believe in 'desing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets he would be alive and well to-day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

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The Montreal Herald.

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HON. P. MITCHELL, President W. H. WYER, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

THEATRE ROYAL—"One of the Finest." Two performances, 2 and 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE—Grand concert by Victoria Rifles Band, 8.15 p.m.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION—Ancient Order of Foresters, Juvenile Branch, Court Moun Royal, moonlight excursion. Steamer Berthier, Island Wharf, 8 p.m.

WHAT WILL BE, WILL BE.

Although President Cleveland's message to Congress may have been, and probably was, a campaign move, the course of events, in the time which he has given them, is a thing which no one can entirely control, and therefore one which no one can forestall.

The Gazette is angry, very angry, at the suggestion that was made by a correspondent of THE HERALD throwing doubt upon the authenticity of its alleged London-begotten cablegrams. And in its anger, its very anger, it accuses THE HERALD; we who as it were defended, or excused the Gazette, or at least expressed the hope that it was not generating falsehood, but had only been deceived by the Tory financiers in London; and says we have "demeaned" ourselves, and goodness knows what. And it has such qualms of conscience about that which it has so often published as Telegraphic News, but which was nothing of the kind, that it feels constrained to unburden itself to the public and tell all about its cables which our correspondent, who has said the Gazette for a good many years, said were bogus. The Gazette says they are not bogus, and that it pays more for its telegrams than THE HERALD does, and that it has an attractive feature about it, and that we ought to retract our insinuation, &c., &c., &c.

Now before retracting anything we would take sweet counsel with our neighbor. We do not know, nor do we care, what it pays for its telegrams or cablegrams, or even whether these latter are what they profess to be; neither does the Gazette know what THE HERALD pays. So that its computation of the expenditure of the two is silly and probably entirely incorrect. But even were it true that the Gazette pays so much as seemingly to cause it anxiety it should remember that it owes the public much. Ere it has received of the public money for less than public services. In the money chests which have been filled for the public service, both in the Province of Quebec and in the Dominion of Canada, it has plunged its arms elbow deep. For years it has fattened on the public taxes. The surplus of its profits even when two or three prices only had been paid would have paid all its telegraph bills. Not fourteen, nor ten pence even, would have been necessary; a small percentage of the public money that has been leaped upon it would have done this. Not that we should begrudge it any money that it might fairly earn, but to acquire these bountiful gifts from the public purse, it has defended every scandal, denied every charge, approved every iniquity, changed with every change of its money-dispensing patrons, without an atom of consideration for those whose hard earned money was rattling in its pockets. If it paid the telegraphic bills of all the newspapers in Montreal and so aided in giving the public the latest news of the day it would still be making but a poor return for all the public provender it has consumed. And in the matter of the cablegrams our neighbor must consider. It says that the doubt expressed by our correspondent, who certainly pretty clearly implied that they were concocted in the Gazette office, is not sustained by the facts of the case. But unfortunately here is where the difficulty arises. Our neighbor has so shattered any reputation it may once have had for observance of verity, that when he is to give it credence. The very strength of its asseveration serves to accentuate the doubt of its statement. It has advanced the theory that when party exigencies demand a falsehood, the truth must go to the wall, and it has reduced its theory to practice with remarkable regularity. How then are we, how is anyone, to know whether the statement that these alleged cablegrams are not fabrications of the Gazette office, is, or is not, born of party exigencies. Assuredly they are the most partisan publications that were ever published since they do not even spare the credit of the province in the desire to injure a political opponent. There is, therefore, much suspicion, at least about the matter, for it is reasonable to hope no journal would have borne itself towards Mr. Mercier as the Gazette has done without the rulers of the party having required the unwholesome sur-

which will, in the event alluded to, be built without further delay. The effect of the proposed legislation, taken with that of 1887, will be in fact to benefit the ports of Montreal, Halifax, St. John, and generally to increase the business activity of their districts, while inconveniencing Ontario, and, of course, seriously damaging one of our large railways, the Grand Trunk, whose Chicago and New England business will be in a great measure cut off. The C.P.R. will be affected on their Sault Ste. Marie connection, and their short line, but they will on the other hand acquire a large amount of business now done from New York, Boston and Portland. It will largely benefit our important steamship lines and the business that has hitherto been done by steamship lines to Portland, Boston and New York will be if the policy advised is carried out have to be done by the St. Lawrence and in Canadian steamships. It will lead to more direct trade between Great Britain and Canada, and if the people of the country insist on a return to a revenue tariff instead of the ridiculous and infamous national piracy of the present time, there will be something to the side of profit as well as of loss. And it may be a step towards that which would be of still greater benefit to Canada, both by facilitating trade and removing ill-feeling with a neighbor, viz., unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The absurdity of two nations of the same language, origin and history, largely sprung from the same ancestors, and actuated by sentiments common to both, and lying alongside one another, passing laws to stop commercial intercourse with one another is too glaring to long defy the common sense of the two peoples.

BOGUS OR NOT BOGUS.

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THE WHITE CAPS.

There is a society in Indiana called the "White Caps" which resemble the post-bellum organization so well known as the "Ku-Klux-Klan." When the White Caps first appeared or rather when their operations were first spoken of, there was a disposition to wink at their lawless proceedings because it was supposed they were intent on harassing only the rough characters of their neighbourhood whom the law failed to reach. But they have been joined by others having less worthy ends and have become a terror to the State. Sometimes they warn their intended victims, giving them a chance of leaving the place or at least of mending their manners, but frequently they dispense with this and barbarously flog those who have offended them. Women seem to be as little respected by them as men, and they send their resolutions and commands to certain newspapers ordering publication of them under penalty of a visit. The society is the result of the wretched condition into which the administration had fallen, and if the allegations of the White Caps concerning judges, sheriffs, juries and others are true, the law in some parts of Indiana must be a farce. But not even Indiana can consent to allow an irresponsible body of men to usurp the duties and functions of the law, particularly when their methods are so inhuman and the wreaking of private vengeance has become mixed up with the desire to punish evil-doers.

GOLD AT BUCKINGHAM.

The recent discovery of gold at Buckingham, and within a few miles of the C.P.R.R., is but one additional evidence of the future before our country in the line of mineral wealth. It is not quite ten years since the first development of the phosphate mines in that section of country; and to-day English, American and Canadian capital has been expended and resulted in the development of the richest phosphate industry in the world. Last week two pits in the "High Rock mines" produced 72 tons of 80 per cent. phosphate of lime in one day, and at present, after being operated for over five years, these very mines are more productive than ever. This certainly does not look much like the old idea, that phosphates only existed in superficial pockets. The North Star Company is now operating a splendid shaft 650 feet down and producing large quantities of first-class material. Formerly England and various parts of Europe were the chief markets for the sale of phosphates. To-day we find it making its way into centres such as Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., and being used to give increased fertility to the worn-out wheat producing fields of the

western country. Our phosphate industry is only in its infancy, and we predict for it a great future and evident source of wealth to our country. The recent find of gold so near the phosphate belt is quite a new feature, and, like other new discoveries, will doubtless be carefully looked into in all its mineral aspects. In Buckingham there is quite a stir, and those who are interested in this find of mineral will anxiously await the result of the various tests now being made by experts.

PRESSURE FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Canadian Gazette, which is a species of journalistic vocation, the principal motive power of which may be guessed at by an examination of its last five pages, and which voices the views of the Canadian Tory party in London, and such portion of the London Stock Exchange as is allied with them; has spoken and declares that Sir John must veto the Quebec Act for the conversion of the debt. It recommends such pressure being brought "to bear upon the Dominion Executive as will effectually prevent" what it terms an "iniquitous" piece of legislation finding place on the "statute-book." We have no doubt if the pressure suggested is applied Sir John will do as he is told, but Canadians may be excused if they ask, how much longer is this kind of thing to last, and is this pressure from one side and the other to continue until all vestige of self-government is squeezed out of us? Sir John signed the first Washington treaty in 1871 despite the remonstrances of his colleagues under pressure from London; Sir Charles Tupper conceded all that was required at Washington in 1887, under pressure from Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury; the customs duties on fruits and tress which Sir John and Mr. Thompson declared must and would be retained were abandoned under pressure from Washington, and now we see a group of financiers in London preparing to exercise pressure to obtain the disallowance of an act of which they disapprove. The only kind of pressure at which Sir John snaps his fingers, is that which the suffering public of Canada attempt to exercise with a view of freeing themselves from the monopolists and combiners that are preying upon them. How far the people of Canada will relish this government by the London Stock Exchange remains to be seen. If we are to be ruled and governed in local matters from London, we might as well go back to the position of a crown colony.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, on being questioned in Ottawa whether he will accept a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, declined to say anything on the subject. This is a tolerably fair indication that he contemplates such a step.—London Advertiser.

SEKING SAFETY.

The worst feature, however, of the immigration to this country, as at present conducted, is the arrival of parties, guided by clergymen, of young lads from the middle class in the cities of the old country. These have not the physical strength for farming, and the endurance necessary to undergo its discomfort. Yet several hundreds of such lads have already been brought here. If they had the strength of purpose, which comes from maturity, they might still succeed, but they are too young to have much firmness of will. Great misery seems to be in store for many of them, unless they get back to the large cities, which are their natural habitat, and where they may be employed in offices and stores. What is wanted to remedy such evils is an intelligent system of government supervision. The work should not be left in the hands of well-meaning but un-informed and impractical clergymen; and kind-hearted but ignorant women.—Montreal Free Press.

GOAL AND THE COMBINE.

The price of coal was advanced yesterday by the coal barons. Every poor consumer compelled to buy it by the painful must now pay more for this necessary of life. The price may, and probably will, be raised again. That illustrates what a trust may do. The combines control the market, and may raise the price at will. They have every consumer in their power; may exact money from the poorest classes to enrich themselves. They also control production and the employment of miners. They may by a mere wave of the hand drive thousands of wage earners into idleness. This is what Mr. Blaine considers a private affair, with which the Government has nothing to do. The view will doubtless meet the approval of governing monopolists and capitalists, but the people, the masses, will repudiate it.—N. Y. Herald.

AS SIR JOHN VIEWS IT.

The Great Retailer Does Not Approve of Retaliation. (Special to the New York Herald.) SYDNEY, C.B., August 24.—Sir John Macdonald received his first intimation of the President's message while at dinner last evening. He was very much surprised, and suspended his meal while he read a long personal dispatch from Ottawa, what Mr. Cleveland proposed to Congress.

Canada's Premier refused to be interviewed last night, but this morning he said that he had not read the complete text of the President's message to Congress, as it has not yet been published here.

"What effect will the new move have on the action of Canada regarding Americans now fishing in Canadian waters under American licenses?" "I do not know until the Cabinet in council decides whether we should recall all the licenses or not. Personally I am in favor of allowing them to run for the year which the fishermen have paid for."

THE LIBERAL'S ORGAN.

The Daily News remarks:—"President Cleveland has taken the country and Americans know that if they have an aggressive policy they shall have it with a vengeance. The Senate, he says, have refused to co-operate with him in an effort to settle the dispute. We in this country may be well pleased enough with the assurance that he has given us, but the Republican Senators in a hole; but after all, the one important fact for us is that the international question is not settled; that it is more unsettled than it ever was before; that business is disturbed, that the relations between this country and America are strained; that the relations between Canada and America are more strained still, and that an uncomfortable new departure will have to be made."

THE ARISTOCRATIC VIEW.

The aristocratic Morning Post cries:—"It seems as if the exigencies of his position as candidate for re-election to the Presidency had urged Mr. Cleveland to play the part of advocate hastily. That the President, who authorized the negotiations should be the first person to initiate new difficulties is certainly surprising. We cannot but deprecate the position assigned to matters affecting the British Empire by President Cleveland. It may suit the forthcoming ticket at the Presidential election to make this question a test of party, but this method of treating them puts a strain upon Englishmen generally."

"THE THUNDERER'S" SOLEMN VIEWS.

The Times, while saying that the message is a clever move on the political board, says:—"The President cannot be accused of personal inconsistency in the course he has taken, which was in no sense obligatory upon him, however. The President's message is, in any case, preposterous. If he was not bound by the vote of the Senate, he was gratuitously inconsistent with his previous attitude. If he was bound, we have the ludicrous spectacle of the United States flying into a passion over their own rejection of the treaty, as if the grievance were not ours rather than theirs."

ENGLISH OPINION.

What the London Press Think of the Retaliation Message.

(By the Commercial Gazette to the New York Herald, Aug. 24.) Blaine's emissaries are here collecting statistics showing the great attachment the British have for President Cleveland were both this afternoon on reading two sharp attacks on him in two leading Tory evening papers. In the course of a bitter editorial on the fisheries the St. James's Gazette observes: "Suddenly, while every one is in an unsuspecting frame of mind, Mr. Cleveland launches his bolt from the blue, and the last position of the difficulty instantly becomes worse than the first. The position is exceedingly awkward and unpleasant for both countries, and the retaliatory measures which are threatened by the Presidential message are so absolutely illogical and un-asonable that it is difficult to understand what are their precise cause and meaning."

ATTRIBUTED TO POLITICAL MOTIVES.

"But before very long a President will have to be chosen, and Mr. Cleveland and his political friends are anxious that he should be returned to office. Now, if the President can see his way materially to increase his chances of re-election by playing at a game which has always immensely tickled our American coasts—the twisting of the lion's tail, to wit—it is perhaps not too much to expect that he should hesitate to twist it by any consideration for the lion's feelings. The object is to provide an elegant curl upon which patriotic Americans may gaze with complacent pride, in intervals between the defiant shrieks of the Western eagle."

ANOTHER TORY ORGANS.

The Globe says: "We fail to understand why President Cleveland—a generally just man—should seek to punish the Canadians for an act committed by the Washington Senate. Is he, too, playing to the gallery? Has the value of the Irish vote in the Presidential contest tempted him to make a bid for it? The surmise may look uncharitable, but we see no other explanation that fits in with the surrounding circumstances."

ENGLAND OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN CONSULTED.

The Morning Post thinks that the continuity of nations demanded that an invitation be sent to England to reconsider the matter before proceeding further. It deprecates President Cleveland's action, and trusts that the majority of the representatives will endorse the view that the talk of reprisals is premature.

THE POLITICAL SIDE IN ENGLAND, TOO.

The Daily News says:—"Things are bad enough, but bad as to justify the faintest breathing of a rumor of war. Lord Salisbury mainly is responsible for the result in having sent Mr. Chamberlain to America."

The Standard observes: "What makes the tone of the message all the more remarkable is that President Cleveland does not give himself the smallest trouble to conceal or dissemble the fact it was the United States Senate and not the Government of this Dominion which rejected so resolutely his diplomatic efforts. It is hardly necessary to point out that this measure must be very injurious to the commercial interests of Canada. The large traffic which passes over the Canadian Pacific Railway into the United States will be stopped, and the growing trade between Japan and the eastern parts of the Dominion seriously crippled. For a portion of the year the heart of the Dominion is cut off from trade by direct intercourse with Europe. None of the St. Lawrence by fish, makes it almost imperative that Canadian exports and imports should pass through United States territory. New York, in fact, is one of the Canadian seaports, and without it the manufacturers and merchants of our colony would find themselves, for a time, at least, at a bad way. The conclusion of the message is in harmony with the rest of this curious State paper. It ends by the assertion that the Government does only half its duty when it permits citizens to be harassed and humiliated by the over-reaching disposition of other nations. 'But which nation?' we may well ask. It seems to us he has rendered it impossible for him to urge any such accusation against this country."

The Daily News remarks:—"President Cleveland has taken the country and Americans know that if they have an aggressive policy they shall have it with a vengeance. The Senate, he says, have refused to co-operate with him in an effort to settle the dispute. We in this country may be well pleased enough with the assurance that he has given us, but the Republican Senators in a hole; but after all, the one important fact for us is that the international question is not settled; that it is more unsettled than it ever was before; that business is disturbed, that the relations between this country and America are strained; that the relations between Canada and America are more strained still, and that an uncomfortable new departure will have to be made."

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening, week commencing Monday, Aug. 27. THE SACRAMENTO QUARTETTE and other novelties. ONE OF THE FINEST. A Great Play of a Great City. See the immense tank containing the latest surprises of war ever used upon any stage. LEROI TORCH, the hero of the Nile. THE SACRAMENTO QUARTETTE and other novelties. New York by Moonlight, etc. Prices of Admission—25c, 50c and 75c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan of Prices—See next week—FLORENCE BINDLEY.

CARSLAKE'S ST. LEGER SWEEP! \$20,000.00. 1st Series. 2nd Series. 1st Horse, \$2,000. 1st Horse, \$1,500. 2nd Horse, \$1,000. 2nd Horse, \$750. 3rd Horse, \$500. 3rd Horse, \$375. Non-starters, \$200. Other Starters, \$200. Non-starters, \$100. Other Starters, \$100. 4,000 Tickets at 5c Each. Drawing, Sept. 10th. Race, Sept. 12th, 1888. Result of each drawing sent to all subscribers outside Montreal. Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes. Address, GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., 175 St. Mansion House, Montreal.

ST. LEGER SWEEP! \$10,000.00. Five Thousand Tickets at \$2 Each. First Horse, \$2,000. Second Horse, \$1,500. 200 prizes, being 100 consecutive numbers on each side of number drawing first horse, \$50 each. 200 prizes, being 100 consecutive numbers on each side of number drawing second horse, \$25 each. Drawing September 10th. Race September 12th, 1888. Result of drawing mailed to all subscribers. Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes. For tickets address JAMES H. LEIGH, Toronto, Ont.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. The Galleries are open daily from 12 a.m. to 8 p.m. Members and their families, free. Public, 25c. A fine collection of Oil Paintings and Water-Color Drawings, for sale, are hung in the smaller Gallery. The available openings are discontinued until further notice. July 12. 1888.

THE RATHBON COMPANY, DESERONTO, ONTARIO. Doors, Sash, Blinds. STOCK SIZES AND TO ORDER. Delivered Very Cheap. CEDAR OIL for cleansing boilers. TERRA COTTA for fireproof building. Correspondence solicited. July 17. 1878.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES. In Upper University Street, on very reasonable terms, with possession on the first of May next. This residence is semi-detached, and beautifully situated, has a charming outlook both in front and rear, and is in perfect order. It is heated with Spencer's Hot-Water Apparatus. Such an opportunity of purchasing a property of the desirable character seldom offers. J. PHILIP WITHERS & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, Mechanical, 224 St. James street, Montreal. Aug. 1. 1878.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, SOREL. Re-opens on Monday Sept. 3rd. A full and thoroughly satisfactory staff has been organized. For the Higher Mathematics a Wrangler has been appointed. The French Class will be under the charge of M. Delaunay, Maitre, Diplome of the University of France and a certificated Master of the Academy of Paris. Mr. Frederick W. Hubbard, B.A., of McGill University, late Head Master of Danaham Academy, also joins the staff. School matters and household arrangements will be continued in first class style at very moderate charges. Pupils received between the ages of eight and eighteen and prepared for the University, the Military College, the Provincial Fair, and Medical Examinations, as well as for Business. Terms for Board and Tuition—\$20 in the Junior Classes. \$20 in the Senior Classes. Applications should be forwarded to HENRY J. LYALL, Principal. 187

Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Matriculation and Beld Scholarship, Sept. 11, at 9 a.m. Lectures begin Sept. 11. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE—Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 1, 1888. For full information on College and School addresses REV. PRINCIPAL ADAMS, 187 August 15. 188

Mount St. Louis Institute, SHELBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. This new Boarding School, conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, September 3rd. The Institution occupies a picturesque site on the elevation known as Mount St. Louis. The buildings are commodious and contain all the improvements and conveniences for the health and comfort of the students. The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific studies. For terms, etc., apply to THE DIRECTOR, P. O. Box 418, or 50 Coleridge street, in 185

FETTES COLLEGE SCHOOL. Cor. of St. Catherine and Drummond Sts. Session 1888-89 will commence SEPTEMBER 3rd. Courses of study, Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. A Preparatory Class for students will be formed. Prospectus on application to TRAILL OMAN, M.A. 23 St. 188

ARNTON BROS. 1747 NOTRE DAME STREET. PRICES FOR COAL. Stove, - - - \$6.50 Chestnut, - - - 6.50 Egg, - - - 6.25 Furnace, - - - 6.25 Lower Port Grate, 5.25 Scotch Grate, - 6.00

ARMOUR'S Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon. PREPARED MEATS. Packers of the well-known brand of MORGAN SHORT CUT CLEAR PORK. Stock held here in Bond and Duty Paid. 256 m. W. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

JAMES ALLEN, No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. Agent Armour & Co., Chicago, October 19. 28

ESTATE CROSTEN. Auction Sale Farm and Stock, Hillhurst, Compton County, Que. The Grand Trunk will issue tickets Montreal to Hillhurst, August 29 and 30, good to return 1st September, at single fare, \$3.90. 256 m. W. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

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despised treaty with a few colorable modifications. The Pall Mall Gazette suspends opinion upon the real significance of Mr. Cleveland's message, but says it looks ugly. The Star (T. P. O'Connor's paper) says it has no fear of a war over the matter, but is of the opinion that serious friction is certain to result.

MAHRIED.

FITZGERALD-SPECK.—In this city, in St. Bartholomew's Church, on the 25th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Tassier, P. M. Fitzgerald and Amelia G. Speck. c26

DIED.

GOUGH.—At the Hospital of St. John the Divine—Anglican Sisters—Toronto, on the evening of the 15th inst., Hortensia H. Gough, wife of J. G. Gough, of Port A-thar, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Porter, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF "THE HERALD" IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. JOSEPH MITCHELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Monday, August 27th, 1888.

Our European Buyer has just arrived.

OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY OUR STOCK OF LADIES' HOSIERY

IF YOU WANT A REALLY HANDSOME JERSEY AT LOW PRICES WE WOULD RECOMMEND OUR RAYON TO VISIT S. CARSLAKE, WHO IS JUST NOW OPENING SOME OF THE CHOICEST GOODS SHOWN IN THE CITY.—Post

WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND WILL BE FOUND

MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL MORE COMPLETE THIS FALL

BLAKELY HALL LETTER.

A Night With a London Man-About-Town.

Mud, fog, misery and gloom pervaded Jermyn street one day, not long ago, when the Honorable Percy Thorpe went to the windows of his chambers and looked abroad.

"I feel," he said, as he sat regarding me from a roomy chair near the fire, "like the man whom the ancients prate about."

"Who?" "A London man. I speak of the ancients because the story is, I believe, rather old, though the theme is new. This hero was a stout, a hard liver, a heavy drinker—in a word, a London man in the hiliary sense accepted of the world."

"A friend knocked," continued Thorpe, "and his servant opened the door."

"Is your master up?" asked the caller. "Up, sir? Well, really, sir, 'E got up, sir, 'bout his bath and went to bed 'bout six."

"I laughed at the story. It was habit, I had laughed at it so often in England that it was really no effort. The Hon. Thorpe, as his servant called him col-



A LITTLE SEEDY BEFORE BREAKFAST.

loqually, then proceeded to point the moral of his little anecdote after the fashion of Englishmen all over the world.

"And so," he said, "I feel as though I could drink my bath."

To emphasize it, he took another appalling swig of brandy, and shoved the decanter toward me with a "Dip in."

"Thanks," I said, "it is much too early."

"I thought Americans were heavy drinkers?" "They have the name, but I think they seldom take raw spirits before dinner—in fact I have never seen such heavy drinking at home as in England."

"That," said my host with conventional British polish, "is partly because the Americans are still crude, but mainly on account of the ghastly character of your liquors."

He then fell into a solemn consultation with his servant concerning his boots, fifteen pairs of which were ranged along the wall of the dressing room. Many of them were on trees, and they were all varnished brightly.

It was a typical London man, a member of a dozen clubs, knew everybody including a lot of Americans, went everywhere, but never saw anything worth admiring outside of the limits of his town.

It was about noon, and he had just risen. In the narrow street without were beggars, tramps and mendicants without number. The fog was thick, yellow, pasty and unpleasant. Before the door stood a big mail cart with a boy leading a team of bays. Mr. Thorpe, whom I had met on the occasion of his visit in New York, had written me very politely the day before explaining that there would be a lot of coaches in Hyde Park the following day, and that he would drive me out there and show me something of London afterwards. Accordingly, I called at his chambers as I was stopping with a friend out in St. John's Wood—rather a long drive from his place. Presently, we went out and climbed in the mail cart. The Hon. Percy Thorpe took the reins, and the horses started for Hyde Park.

My host was dressed exactly as the upper hundred thousand clubmen are this year at all hours of the day. He wore a frock coat, rather roomy trousers, a heavy hat, varnished boots and drab gaiters. His gloves were red, and there

of amusement as can be found in the world. On the stage was a variety show including a number of people whom I had seen in America. In the boxes, women of more or less respectability, sat behind the curtains and gazed abroad. In the balconies and in the lobbies paraded endless streams of women, painted and powdered cunningly and thickly. In the slang of the town they are "trotties," and London makes the worst exhibit of them of any city in the world. Among this horde of hundreds and hundreds of women, walked the young snobs, who suppose that they were seen in life because they chattered and joked in a heavy British way with the women of the town. It was about as amusing to me as a chunk of mud, and, as the Hon. Percy Thorpe was similarly bred, we went to the Continental Hotel to supper. It is the night place of London. Attresses and women who claim to be such as a mask to another calling, sat about the different tables with charms liberally revealed by the lowest of dresses and the shortest of sleeves. They were accompanied by a vast number of heavy and dissipated looking clubmen, who drank brandy and whiskey, while the women took champagne. There were a great many American attresses of a certain stamp, and among them were several New York men. The air was stifling and hot, and, at twelve o'clock, the proprietors began to put the people out.

In leaving the place we met Nat Goodwin and Arthur Roberts—the latter is the cleverest comedian in England—on the sidewalk, and they begged us off to a club known as the Bohemian. There is not a lord in London, by the way, who does not feel flattered if he can win his way into the presence of a crack comedian.

Thorpe smiled for the first time that day, as we went to a distinctively all-night London resort. The fog had settled into a dreary drizzle long before this. The heat of the theatres and the Continental had dragged me down, so that I felt in anything but a jolly frame of mind, and the international heaviness of everything English weighed on me as it always does on an American for the first week or so that he is in London. No one smiles, everything is stupid, too-weighted and stolid from the air of the

awake nights suffering from acute dyspepsia, caused by eating food in which alum and other cheap Baking Powders are used. The most reliable is Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

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and seemed rather seedy. Lord Charles Bessford and Lord Randolph Churchill drove coaches. Bessford held a team of five bays with one hand, well down, while he amused himself by cutting \$8 in the air with his whip. At the tail of the procession, the Princess of Wales drove by, looking like a girl of eighteen as a distance, but so bunglingly and roughly made up when her landau passed, that I was startled at the crudity of it all. William K. Vanderbilt, with a suit of loose-fitting clothes, stood with his hands in his pockets near a tree, gazing at the throng, and that most placid, serene and equitable of New Yorkers, Mr. A. J. Gordon, with a picture of tranquility and quiet observation on the opposite side of the drive. I suddenly discovered that we were in an ocean of vehicles, and for two hours thereafter, we moved at a snail's pace around the drive, starting rather bony-looking women and conventionally attired men.

Mr. Percy Thorpe's manner had not changed since he arose in the morning. In fact, in the course of a somewhat extended acquaintance, I found that such a thing as a change in his manner was an absolute impossibility. He viewed life, London, and everything appertaining to the two with profound, natural and unpretentious indifference. He seldom smiled, and was always equitable, if a bit pompous. He drove me home and at 7:30 we went to his club for dinner. The dining room was long and dim. The table service would have graced the palace of a prince of the blood, and the waiters were as dignified as perhaps ten men were dining there, but nearly all dined alone. They bowed to one another, but nothing was heard but the occasional clash of a dish as the waiter moved about.

The gloom of all London was intensified by the dismal and heavy air of the club dining room. A man of fine physique with a perfectly bald pate strolled up to our table when we were half through dinner, stuck his glass in his eye, and looked steadily at my host. I thought at first that he was going to run a knife into the Honorable Percy Thorpe's throat and leave it there; but, just before things arrived at this stage, the newcomer dropped his glass from his eye and said:

"How do, Pers?" "Stale," was the answer. "Seen the matter?" "No. You?" "Not since she returned from Leicestershire."

"Ghastly, isn't it?" said the Hon. Percy. "Ghastly," said the other.

Then with a slight wave of his hand, and a formal bow of apology to me, apparently for the interruption, he wandered over, sank into a chair on the opposite side of the dining room, and drank half a goblet of ice-cream at a gulp.

"That's the heir," said the Hon. Percy, jerking his head toward the conversationalist. Then I knew that I had been listening to a live lord, and the son of a famous earl into the bargain.

And, speaking of conversation, by the way, I was amazed to find in England, that the real swells, the men of title and position, speak without a trace of what is known as the English accent. I saw a lot of them at the Smith-Kilrain and other prize fights and at similar society events, and found them to be the most amiable, good-natured and approachable of men, and, above all, astonishingly free of the accent that is invariably attributed to English men of title. I could name a dozen or twenty men with elaborate handles to their names to whom I talked, and who spoke, in every respect, as well-bred Americans do. The men who say "can't," "shawty," and "dash old chappe" and all that, are bad actors, of the second-class imitators of the real type of the genus swell.

From the club we went to the Gaiety Theatre, but it was slow, and had an hour later the Hon. Percy Thorpe took me to the Empire, perhaps as gorgeous a place

of amusement as can be found in the world. On the stage was a variety show including a number of people whom I had seen in America. In the boxes, women of more or less respectability, sat behind the curtains and gazed abroad. In the balconies and in the lobbies paraded endless streams of women, painted and powdered cunningly and thickly. In the slang of the town they are "trotties," and London makes the worst exhibit of them of any city in the world. Among this horde of hundreds and hundreds of women, walked the young snobs, who suppose that they were seen in life because they chattered and joked in a heavy British way with the women of the town. It was about as amusing to me as a chunk of mud, and, as the Hon. Percy Thorpe was similarly bred, we went to the Continental Hotel to supper. It is the night place of London. Attresses and women who claim to be such as a mask to another calling, sat about the different tables with charms liberally revealed by the lowest of dresses and the shortest of sleeves. They were accompanied by a vast number of heavy and dissipated looking clubmen, who drank brandy and whiskey, while the women took champagne. There were a great many American attresses of a certain stamp, and among them were several New York men. The air was stifling and hot, and, at twelve o'clock, the proprietors began to put the people out.

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To the Hon. H. Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec: HONORABLE SIR—Your friends of Montreal have thought it proper on this occasion to come and greet you on your departure for Quebec.

For a long time they have had serious misgivings as to your health. Having learned that it is now much improved they desire to say to you that the good news has given them much satisfaction.

This spontaneous demonstration of young men, organized by themselves, if wrong we trust you will not severely censure, as it springs from the purest intentions. Knowing that after some days of rest—a hundred times merited—you would return to your laborious duties, we come to tell you with all heartfelt sincerity, "Count upon us!"

The sacred interest of the Province and the national cause are in your hands and we are firmly convinced, they will be safely guarded. We beg to assure you of our esteem, respect and the unlimited confidence of those who you have conducted to the summit of the highest eminence in heart and soul despite any events that may be passing.

Signed LES JEUNES NATIONAUX DE MONTREAL. THE REPLY. Mr. Mercier, in replying, spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN—Having only been informed at the last moment of your intention to present me with an address, I have not had time to prepare a suitable reply and I must content myself with cordially thanking you for this sympathetic and spontaneous demonstration.

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"And moreover I must declare that whilst favorable to the Liberalism of the past and confined within the limits laid down by the doctors, whom I have just cited, we respect and will know how to defend, in these times of the tranquility of the State and the happiness of families, and we energetically repudiate all those dangerous doctrines which tend to divide the country, to divide the schools and only begot impious and revolutionary ideas."

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LOCAL NEWS. GO DIRECT TO—S. Carsley for the best value in men's furnishing goods. ESTATE CROSSING—SALE AT HILLHURST, QUE.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk to issue tickets at reduced rates to parties attending the sale of farm stock, etc., at Hillhurst, Que., on Thursday next. Fare only \$3.90 return. William H. Arnton, agent.

S. CARSLEY—recovers and repairs umbrellas of all kinds at moderate prices. RAIN, AND MORE RAIN.—During the storm early Sunday morning, about an inch of water fell. This makes nearly eight inches which has fallen during the month. Nothing like it has been known since the smallpox epidemic, at or near the end of which almost four inches fell in thirty hours.

MR. M. J. ADLER, 47 Beaver Hall Hill will give his personal attention to all orders entrusted to his care. Call and examine his stock of fine tweeds, etc., before going elsewhere.

CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS—of all kinds at S. Carsley's. ALL DISORDERS of the liver and kidneys are regulated by drinking St. Leon Water. To be had from leading druggists and grocers, and at head office, 54 Victoria Square.

ON YOUR WAY DOWN TOWN drop in at Adler's and leave your order for a pair of his celebrated \$4.00 pants to order. The cheapest house in the city for gent's clothing.

ENGAGEMENTS.—A sweet smoke is surely a pleasant enjoyment, and where to get it is the next question. A full and complete stock of Havana and other imported cigars always on hand; also cigarettes. All brands at E. A. Gerth's, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street.

A COMING EXCURSION.—Arrangements have been completed by St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society for an excursion to Lake St. Peter on Thursday, September 6th. It will be the second excursion of the kind gotten up by the society, and it will be remembered that the first one was a success notwithstanding the disagreeable weather.

TABLE AND LOCKY CUTLERY, plated spoons and forks, plated ware, brass kettles on stands, enameled and agate preserving pans and kettles; full stock of house furnishing goods. L. J. A. Surveyor, 1858 Notre Dame street.

HOW WHITE YOUR HANDS ARE.—Yes, using Dyer's Jelly of Cucumbers and Roses makes my skin soft and white. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? Why, from Havana to be sure. The aroma and flavor of Philip Henry's Cigars decide this in a moment. If any one doubts the superiority of his Cigars and Tobacco let them go to the Vice-Royal Emporium and judge for themselves. Some of his very best brands come high in price, but they are cheap after all. Telephone 759.

WM. O'BRIEN BRANCH I. N. L.—The regular monthly meeting of the above branch was held yesterday afternoon in St. Ann's Hall, T. Davis, president, in the chair. Considerable routine business having been transacted, and several new members enrolled, including Mr. Ed. Murphy, who subscribed \$5, addresses were delivered upon the present standing of the League at home and abroad. The meeting adjourned to the 3rd Sunday in September.

TO AND FRO. Sir Saul Samuel, Lady Samuel, Miss Samuel, and Master Samuels, of New South Wales, Australia, registered at the Windsor yesterday. Sir Saul is the Agent General of the Colony. The party arrived via the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver, and go to England from here.

There was quite a large number of arrivals at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, the rotunda presenting a busy sight, especially in the evening. Among others were the Rev. M. S. Vine, Rev. Housie Sundry Engly; J. A. M. Manly, Toronto; Lewis' excursion party and other names filling up four sheets of the register.

The following are among the recent arrivals at the Richelieu: Mr. Edgar and wife, London, Ont.; P. F. Morton, Jas. Martin, Penn.; G. H. Gordon, Falls, Pa.; Mrs. Coffin, Brooklyn; Wm. Hoffman, Bartons; B. Smith, New Bedford; A. D. Forbes, Chicago; A. J. Kirk, Hamilton.

Among the late arrivals at the Albion are—Geo. E. Patterson and daughter, St. Catharines; C. Oelley and wife, Ottawa; A. E. Danison and wife, Toronto; Jos. E. Gould, Miss A. Gould, Miss L. Gould, Uxbridge; J. Scott and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Ottawa; J. D. Milliken and wife, Chicago.

Among the late arrivals at the Hall are T. F. and Mrs. Bradley, Portland, Me.; A. T. McDonnell, Lima, Ohio; Walter L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. J. Breighaupt, Berlin; J. T. Wilder, wife and daughter, Savannah; J. H. W. Barrs, London, Eng.; S. R. Dority and wife, Toledo, Ohio; Lindsay Russell, Quebec.

The following are among recent arrivals at the Balmoral Hotel:—W. Abbott and wife, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. E. Bell, H. R. Abbott, London; E. N. Ervin, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Palmer, New York; W. Dykes and wife, Jamaica, N. Y.; D. H. Kelly and wife, Danville, N. Y.; J. Holderness, Toronto; J. B. Holmes, Windsor; C. C. Davis and wife, W. D. Davis, Toronto; J. L. N. F. Scholes, New York; A. Rankin, Calgary, N. W. T.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MONTREAL WALL PAPER FACTORY. The Trade requested to reserve their orders till they see our new goods. 15 Voltigeurs Street, Montreal. Samples to the Trade sent on application.

COLIN McARTHUR & CO. NEW SAMPLES FOR 1888-9 are NOW OUT and Travellers on the Road. The Trade requested to reserve their orders till they see our new goods. 15 Voltigeurs Street, Montreal. Samples to the Trade sent on application.

PIPER HEIDSIECK "SEC" CHAMPAGNE. Importation in 1887, - - - 39,316 BASKETS, Being an increase over 1886 of 5,584 BASKETS. JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., Sole Agents for United States and Canada. New York and Montreal.

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO. MONTREAL AND GLASGOW. IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS. Railway Supplies, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Supplies. SOLE AGENTS FOR "COLTNESS," "DALMELLINGTON," "GARTHERIE," "EGLINTON," and "DALZELL" Steel Boiler Plate, "NEARNS" Sanitary Appliances, "LUBERS" Charcoal Iron Boiler Plate, "E. A. G. GUYENNE" Gas Meters, Also, BOILER TUBES, made from Iron or Steel.

McINTYRE, SON & CO. DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR Ferd. Rouillon KID GLOVES, Grenoble. Erskine, Beveridge & Co.'s LINENS, Dunfermline. Jan. 23

FOR SALE, 817 Sherbrooke Street, LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL RESIDENCE! In first-class order and with all modern conveniences. Lot contains about 25,000 SQUARE FEET. For particulars apply at 24 St. Sacrament Street. GEORGE W. HAMILTON, For Trustees late Hon. John Hamilton. July 28 1887

HERO CIGARS! LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE Dividend No. 104. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after MONDAY, the 3rd September next. By order of the Board of Directors. J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier, mvs 182 Montreal, 31st July, 1888.

Properties for Sale. SHERBROOKE ST., East and West. ST. CATHERINE ST., East and West. CRESCENT ST., Above St. Catherine—24 x 125. BISHOP ST., Both sides—20 x 129 and 24 x 125. ST. ANTOINE ST., Both sides, corner 4th and 5th. ST. LAWRENCE ST., Above Sherbrooke—30 x 100, with gas elements also 50 ft. front on Sherbrooke street. WILLIAM ST., Corner Ottawa street. ST. HUBERT ST., Near Sherbrooke—24 x 125. SUSSEX ST., West side—60 x 140. BUCKINGHAM AVE., West side—25 x 125. ISLAND ST., Point St. Charles—100 x 100. FULLAM ST., Two lots, 41 x 25. COTE ST. ANTOINE, Lansdowne Ave., two lots, 50 x 131. COTTAGES on Sherbrooke st., West End Dorchester st., West End.

For further particulars apply to JAMES STEWART & CO., Real Estate Agents, 1761 Notre Dame street Telephone No. 1587.

IN LIQUIDATION. Proposals are collected, until August 28th, for the Dry Goods Stock of the firm of H. W. Lamney & Co., Toronto, Ontario, situated in Canada or secured notes. Said stock is in good condition, and will carry with it the good will of a well established business. H. W. LANCEY & CO., Petrolia, Ont. 133 August 16

WANTED, General Servant in family of three grown up persons; must be neat in appearance and understand cooking; good reference required; comfortable home, 11 Belmont street, from 12 to 10. 25

WANTED by a young man, a situation as a cookman or any kind of work. Address P. R. D., 413 St. James street. 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL WALL PAPER FACTORY.

The Trade requested to reserve their orders till they see our new goods. 15 Voltigeurs Street, Montreal. Samples to the Trade sent on application.

COLIN McARTHUR & CO. NEW SAMPLES FOR 1888-9 are NOW OUT and Travellers on the Road. The Trade requested to reserve their orders till they see our new goods. 15 Voltigeurs Street, Montreal. Samples to the Trade sent on application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications to THE MONTREAL HERALD must be written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the writer's name—no necessary for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

As to Retaliation.

AN EXPERIENCED RAILWAY OFFICIAL THINKS IT MAY BE "A BLESSING IN DISGUISE." To the Editor of THE HERALD: Sir,—The Buffalo lawyer, Mayor, Governor of the State of New York, President of the United States, who defeated Blaine and who now is the unanimous choice for a second term, is an able man or he would not have filled the positions I have recapitulated, the last of which is perhaps the greatest honor to him.

His administration negotiated a treaty which was considered fair and just to both England and the United States, and a settlement of the difficulties affecting the fisheries, which had in later years led to the seizure of American fishing vessels and other severe measures, that sorely tried the patience and put to test the good will of the people occupying the neighboring States to Canada. Fair minded people will concede that to refuse Americans the right to send their fish in bond by rail through Canada from a maritime port of the Dominion to the United States is a hard thing to bear when Canada is enjoying good times to the value of forty millions a year to and from the provinces through the United States paying customs, besides the great through traffic to and from the United States through Canada in bond. All this is for the benefit of Canadian people and their transportation rates. It gives employment to the people of Canada, and the work consumes their goods on which they have levied customs duties. Probably the duty on coal alone, imported from the United States, would amount to a million dollars a year, and this means employed to carry this American bonded freight.

Yet while we are benefiting in this way, while our rail and water routes have been built up, maintained, enlarged and profited in every way by this free intercourse, while the possible retaliation, our Government have been harassing American commerce by discriminating tolls in passing through our canals. The American people are not always friends to Canada and Great Britain. The executive of the United States Government is chosen by a popular vote every four years, and is expected to be a reflex of popular sentiment.

Now, many of the sixty millions of Americans are Irishmen who have left their homes in Ireland to seek their fortune in this country. Are things which are happening in Ireland now likely to make them more conciliatory to the results of a treaty negotiated by a Tory Government and Mr. Chamberlain? Will they support a President unless he takes action to obtain concessions? Have they lately found out that the doings of England during the American war, the Kiddell and Mason affair, the refusal of loans which led to specie payment being stopped, the Alabama and other things are fresh in the minds of the people who observe decoration day to decorate the graves and keep green the memories of the killed in the war. They consider England responsible not only for sympathy, but for material aid in the time of the great conflict, and that it caused many a life to be sacrificed, and embittered feelings still exist against a nation from whom they expected to receive encouragement instead of lending assistance against a cause which has triumphed in the end.

The election of a President is taking place in a couple of months, and it is well known that Mr. Blaine and the Republican leaders are stumping the country, decrying Mr. Cleveland for truckling to English commerce and free trade principles. However untrue this may be, it is a great factor in the contest for the time being.

The United States Senate which rejected the fishery treaty because it is the eye of a presidential election, has a slight majority of Republican members, two was the number which threw out the treaty. It is constantly reminding the President that he does nothing to bring Canada to terms. Is it human nature for the President to continue silent when retaliation is urged by those who are intentional of extension or not? Is the Senate which has thrown on him the responsibility. He has already the power to cripple Canada by the stoppage of the bonding system, but he hesitates and throws back on Congress the responsibility of forcing him to take the initiative measures to bring us to terms—without a treaty—to let American fish be bonded through Canada, and to make the tolls alike to Americans and Canadians. This is not much for what we already get. And although Mr. Cleveland may not contemplate at present interfering with the passage of goods through Canada from one part of the United States to another without paying duty when re-entering the States, yet if we do not concede the small things he now complains of, having entered upon retaliation—in respect to foreign goods—may not the demands grow greater as the war progresses. I do not mean that there will be any bloody conflict, but it may be a steady and wedge in the preventing of foreign goods passing through the United States in bond, that may lead to larger terms to extort greater things than fish in bond or canal tolls. Mr. Cleveland's message is a statesman-like document that reminds you of old Democratic state papers and like the "Freedman's Bureau" message of Andrew Johnson, does not try to read it through. It gives you a clear insight into the subject from his standpoint and makes you well acquainted with the facts. If I remember rightly the Retaliation measures which are law have been almost unanimously passed and the speech of Senator Sherman yesterday, who was one of the leading candidates for the presidency looks as though the Republicans were not going to be outwitted but may give the President more powers and then will come the measure of his discretion, to inflict the greatest harm on us with the least loss to the United States. If it is restricted to foreign commerce we have our own railways, however remote—money which the Government can concede in a low tariff over the Intercolonial—can annihilate space and make that line which was built as a military road, a useful factor in politics and diplomacy. It has been less enough to the Dominion, and it will be a good thing if it can be of great service now. It is unfortunate that Canada should be made the butt in the American presidential contest. When the United States entered on the war in 1861 they did not dream that slavery would be abolished. If the pressure which may be brought now should not

mately learn our people that could they have, coming with liberty to fish, perhaps this incident may not be without benefit in sweeping away unattractive barriers which are only to my mind a personal benefit to politicians and multiplied office-holders, and which lead to great burdens being laid upon the people at large. Really the distinctions of nationality are only a matter of sentiment and of little moment when the happiness and prosperity of the whole people of a continent are concerned, and their general good will will be promoted. Who amongst us thinks it a hardship to improve his material prosperity by living in Boston, New York, or elsewhere across the border, or would hesitate because he was an Englishman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman, to do so.

COSMOPOLITAN.

DEAR HERALD,—As you doubtless would like to hear how business is going on in Miramichi, I have dropped you a few lines to post your valuable paper up, as it is read here with much interest. This is our blutterny season; 300 tons were shipped from this vicinity last season, and if shippers' expectations are realized the export will be doubled this season, and it is rapidly becoming an important industry. Ships are scarce, and lumber sold in yard is waiting around of vessels, which are slow to come, owing, no doubt, to the advance in freights and the diversion of the vessels to other than the lumber carrying trade. The rise in the price of lumber not corresponding with the advance in freights, will bear heavily on those lumber dealers who have not chartered. Freights have gone up 30 to 40 per cent. The new brick electric light station, built by Macd. Snowball, is now in operation, giving excellent service in lighting the town, and great satisfaction is expressed at the change from gas lighting for street purposes. We have now communication with Newcastle by telephone, and we will, I hope, become nearer and dearer to each other in the future. The company have engaged a fair number of subscribers in each town, and in Nelson, the line running to Newcastle by way of the new bridge. Electors in each town will hereafter have the satisfaction of having the returns of the election by a large majority of the Hon. Peter Mitchell.

The Maritime Chemical Pulp Company management expect to have their large factory in operation in about six weeks. The supply of water from the lake in the vicinity has proved insufficient, and it is thought that by a process by which the use of the river water can be made available for the purposes required. This is an important industry, and its success is earnestly looked for.

W. W. Chatham, N. B., Aug. 21, 1888.

WANT CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE.

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 25, 1888.—The Farmers Institute of East Elgin have invited Erastus Wiman, of New York, to address them on the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity, at Port Stanley, on 4th September next. The following correspondence will explain the character of the proposed meeting:

Union, August 17, 1888. Mr. Erastus Wiman, New York, Sir:—I send you a verbatim copy of resolutions passed to-day at the Meeting of East Elgin Farmers Institute Committee:

Moved by E. Steele, seconded by M. E. Lyon, that the president of the East Elgin Farmers Institute be instructed to arrange for a 'Harvest Home Pie-Nic' to be held at Port Stanley, on or about the 1st of September next, and that an invitation be extended to Mr. Wiman of New York, to speak upon Enlarged Commercial Relations with the United States.

In sending you the foregoing, permit me to say that the question of enlarged trade relations with the United States is the most interesting subject which has occupied the attention of our people for many years. The possibility of an increased demand, at more profitable prices, for the product of our farms, brings the question home to this agricultural community with peculiar force. The hope that many articles necessary to the farmer could be cheapened by the free exchange of American manufactures for what we have got to sell, imparts great attention to the proposed removal of all trade restrictions between the two countries—situated so closely together, and having so many interests in common.

With this in mind, it is not to be wondered at that our thinking people continue to discuss and inquire into this matter. Somewhat unfortunately for its freest discussion, a political thing has been given to it of late; and the result is, that the adoption of the plank of unrestricted reciprocity in the platform of the Liberal party, many of our people who are on the other side of politics, and have been lifelong Conservatives, are placed in a position that is more or less embarrassing. While they might, as the result of free and discussion, entirely favor the freest intercourse with the United States, and gladly avail themselves of the advantages of an enlarged market and cheaper supplies, yet if they advocate this measure, they soon display to their party, and are charged with disloyalty to their country. It would seem, therefore, as if the progress of this movement was in danger of being seriously injured, first, because of want of information, and second, because of the embarrassments of party ties, which really ought to have nothing to do with a question of such universal importance, and affecting both sides of politics alike.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Wiman, the Farmers Institute of East Elgin approach you in the hope of having you address them on the subject. It seems as if a time had been reached when subjects of vast importance to everyone of us might be investigated without party influence for or against it; that as reasonable, sensible men, we might inquire and think for ourselves before being forced into conclusions for or against any subject, by the action of either one side or the other of politics. With this view, we would like to have you come amongst us, and at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, made up of all parties, give us the benefit of your own large observation and careful thought, on the question of relations between the two countries. The subject is one which has occupied largely of your time and ability, and your position in regard to it, both in Canada and in the United States, is such that the subject can be discussed without any political significance whatever. Few men have had opportunities such as you have had for a thorough mastery of the subject; few occupy such a position so entirely separated from political parties, and very few of those who have left this country have shown the patriotic pride which you have evinced in the greatness of your native land. Because of this, we respectfully urge the acceptance of our invitation to speak to us, for though we will not promise you to pass any resolutions, or to give you any expectation that we will

agree with all that you may say, we will certainly afford you the hearty welcome, and endeavor to show you our appreciation of the spirit which prompts you in this matter, and our admiration for the career which, as a native Canadian, you have achieved amongst our neighbors on the other side of the line. The occasion upon which we would like you to address us is at a Harvest-Home Picnic, irrespective of party, to be held at Port Stanley, on Tuesday, 4th September, 1888. An early answer will oblige,

B. F. HATHWAY, President East Elgin Farmers Institute, Union, Ont., August 18th, 1888.

314 Broadway, New York, August 23, 1887.

B. F. Hathway, Esq., Union, Elgin Co., Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter, which, on behalf of the Farmers' Institute of East Elgin, you invite me to address a Harvest Home Picnic at Port Stanley, on Tuesday, 4th September next, on the subject of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada on the other side of the line. I specifically state that your people desire to have this question discussed, on this occasion, aside from all political bias, assuming that independent investigation and discussion of a matter of so much vital interest to your community is not to be interfered with, because leaders of either political party choose either to adopt it or reject it as a party cry. The position your Institute thus occupies must commend itself to thoughtful men, and will be met with great advantage, by invitation by every farmer, organization throughout the Dominion. The interests of the farmers are paramount to all others. Not only is the commercial fabric of the entire community dependent upon the farmers' condition, but their power may be made controlling in the policy of the country. No party can exist without their steady support if they show an intelligent independence in the investigation of their own wants, the politicians will follow in the wake of sheep. It is already shown that the farmer need not wait for a general election to have his beliefs agreed to. Already, within a year, one great political party has been changed from a position of apathy and negation, to a policy of aggressive action, and the great majority of the farmer. Unless all signs fail, it will need only another year of genuine expression of public sentiment to convert the leaders of the other party to even more anxiety in his behalf. The farmers themselves are the best judges of what will tend to the promotion of their own interests. They can best discover what will promote these by careful inquiry and dispassionate discussion. If they desire to inquire into what will be the stupendous consequences of breaking down the barrier at this free and commercial intercourse between the English-speaking nations on the continent of North America, they should be entitled to do so without fear of offending any political power. If, in the pursuit of this information, they are disturbed by the individual and personal interest is largely concerned in this discussion, it is more than ever important that they should thoroughly understand the question. If the comfort of their homes, the happiness of their wives, and the future of the children are involved to a great extent in this matter of a freer market in which to sell, and a larger market in which to buy, the subject is one that in duty bound they must completely apprehend. That they should be surprised at this free and dispassionate discussion of such universal importance, except from a party point of view, would be a grievous error; and that any political significance should be attached to meetings held to obtain information on this question, would be most unfortunate. Hence, the example which your Institute sets of independent investigation, aside from all political considerations, is most important, and I feel myself greatly honored that you should feel me to address you on this subject. I am grateful for the opportunity which your thoughtful independence of party lines provides. It is difficult to keep silent while so much is occurring in this country of such deep and abiding interest to all. I am glad to find that you do not take sides in any political struggle in the Dominion. If in the past it has been my good fortune, on more than one occasion, from the peculiarity of my position here, to render service to the Government of my native land, it is more than likely that, in the future, opportunities will again offer in the most pertinent events that now impend in the relations between the two countries. Under the circumstances your invitation to attend a non-political gathering of farmers to discuss these matters is most gratifying, and with great pleasure I accept the same.

Faithfully yours,

ERASTUS WIMAN.

MATTERS ECCLESIASTICAL.

Recent changes in the Diocese of Montreal.

The following ecclesiastical changes in the archdiocese of Montreal, which were made by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre prior to his departure for Rome, were made known this morning, when the following official list was issued by the Archbishop's representative, Grand Vicar Maréchal: Rev. Fr. X. Rabaud has been named chaplain of the Grand Seminary's convent, Sherbrooke; Rev. C. Therien, chaplain to the Christian Brothers' school, Mount St. Louis; Rev. C. Robson, chaplain at the Maristans' convent, St. Laurent village; Rev. A. Charpentier, chaplain at the Hospice St. Marie, Rev. E. Lafroniere and E. Gauthier are named vicars at St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street.

MONTREAL JESUITS IN THE WEST.

The St. Boniface College, which is under the Rev. Jesuits' Fathers control, has just been organized as follows for the ensuing scholastic year: Rector and professor of theology, Rev. Father H. Lory, S. J.; minister, Rev. Father E. Robert, S. J.; professor of philosophy, Rev. Father L. Drummond, S. J.; professor and missionary, Rev. Father P. Donovan; professor of sciences and mathematics, Rev. Father G. Label; professor of letters, Rev. Father Joseph Blain; professor of belles-lettres, Father E. French; professor of verifications, Father J. Brant; professor of syntax, Father L. Lafontaine; professor of Latin element, Father A. Couture. Father E. Tourangeau and A. Girard will act as surveillants of the school. The brothers have also been connected to the college: Brothers A. Fluet, E. Lefebvre, J. Basingal, J. Gaudet, J. Fortier and J. Mathien.

With the exception of Brother Basingal, who comes from Le Grand Duc de Bado, all the others are well-known members of the Society of Jesus, formerly attached to St. Mary's College here.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT WAILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indifferently miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or "grogginess," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, or irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" in the vision, or a nervous condition, or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chills, sensations, sharp, cutting pains here and there, or, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity? Do you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Bilious Fever, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more advanced your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply, and symptoms of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are apt to be set in, and sooner or later induce a fatal termination.

Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-poisons and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and acting as a powerful diuretic, strengthening and healing their diseases. As a cathartic, it induces a healthy condition of the digestive and nutritive, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, it cures the fever, and in all cases of fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases, it is a most reliable and certain remedy.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanses it by using Dr. Pierce's Great Peppermint Cure. It is a good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrophulous of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, which first offering this now world-famous remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but changed his mind, as he was desirous to reserve a medicine which, from its wonderful curative power of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, and cathartic, and its nutritive and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all the other ailments of the Lungs, Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and kindred ailments, it is an excellent remedy. Sold by druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Book on Consumption, etc.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 302 Bait St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

Standard Life ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Table with financial data: Total Assets \$180,000,000, Invested Funds \$84,332,000, Annual Income \$4,327,000, Bonuses distributed \$7,000,000.

GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Co's PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000 stg.

Total Funds \$19,500,000. Fire risks written at current rates.

ROBT. SIMONS & CO. and GEO. DENHOLM, General Agents, 11, W. HAPPAH, SPECIAL AGENT, 30 Hospital Street.

The Royal Canadian Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

157 St. James Street, Montreal.

Capital \$500,000, Assets \$700,000, Income \$100,000.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President. HON. J. R. BELLEFLEUR, Esq., Vice-President.

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Capital \$1,000,000. Amount invested in Canada \$38,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. SMITH, Agent for the Dominion.

CYRILLE LAUREN, Esq., Custom House Officer.

Having been appointed Sub-Agent for above Company for the City of Montreal, Montreal, and the Province of Quebec, I have the honor to inform you that I have a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. G. HENSHAW, Esq., Custom House Square.

Telephone Communication.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Lands For Sale in Manitoba.

640 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 quarter sections of La 6, viz.:

The Northeast Quarter of Section 15, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Southeast Quarter of Section 15.

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 five miles of two railway stations.

Terms of Payment Reasonable. Apply to J. W. JACKSON, Registrar, Portage La Prairie, Man.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, May 26 1888.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Unlocks all the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and food humors of the secretions; at the same time Corroding Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dropsy, of the Ekin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Cat. Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrophulous, Plastering of the Ekin, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BLOODDOCK BLOOD-PURIFIER.

HOUSE BILLS, TO LET, &c., &c.

Room To Let, Rooms To Let, Furnished Room To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, Store To Let, Office To Let, House To Let, Shop and Dwelling To Let, Lower Part of This House To Let, Upper Part of This House To Let, In Stock and for Sale at the HERALD OFFICE, No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill Montreal.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

100 Successful cures in 100 cases tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Genital Organs, etc. etc. etc. Six packages is guaranteed to effect a cure when all other remedies fail. One package \$1.00, six packages \$5.00, by mail. Sold by druggists. Write for Pamphlet, Address: HORTON CHESTER, 422, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

HIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

Be Prepared. Hind's Honey and Almond Cream is a most valuable and delicious food for the young and the old. It is a most valuable and delicious food for the young and the old. It is a most valuable and delicious food for the young and the old.

National Colonization Lottery.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. The Sixteenth Monthly Drawing will take place on Wednesday, 19th Sept., 1888, AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M. PRIZES VALUE, - \$50,000.

10000 PRESENTS

TO BE GIVEN AWAY WHILE THEY LAST. We will send by mail an appropriate gift to each maiden, wife, mother or cook—one to a family—who will try the BREADMAKER'S BAKING POWDER. Cut the red circle from the label and send it in a letter stating the name of the gift you desire. Any grocer or stockkeeper knows where to get it, or send for it by mail—Address: CHURCHILL & CO. TORONTO.

GILLETTS' POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soft Soda. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists, E. W. GILLETTS, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

125 to 139 St. James Street, Montreal.

HENRY HOGAN Proprietor.

THE BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE DOMINION, July 25, 1888.

Under a Shady Tree!

De Lotbiniere House, VAUDEBUI, P.Q.

A cool and delightful family resort. The most modern and finest located hotel in the country at a near distance of twenty-two miles west of Montreal.

Special Rates for Saturday Tourists. For further particulars apply to C. & N. VALLEE, Proprietors.

180 CITY HOTEL, 1912 & 1914 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

This house has been refitted and furnished throughout. Heated by steam, electric bells hot and cold water, etc., on every day.

\$1.50 PER DAY. Porter's Buses and Waggon meet trains and boats.

W. L. CAMERON, Proprietor, 311 1/2 May 14.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, CACOUNA.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15th, 1888.

For reception of guests. Recent extensive improvements have been made. For full information, circulars, etc., address T. D. SHIPMAN, Quebec, P. Q., or to T. McAFFREY, Late of St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, Manager, Cacouna, P. Q.

The Iroquois House

ON THE BELCH MOUNTAINS, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q.

Only one and a half hours from Montreal per G. T. R. and bus. Leave Montreal 6:45 A.M.—9:30, 10:15 P.M. Saturday only 1:40 P.M. Returning to St. Hilaire 4:45, 7:45, 11 A.M.—5:30 P.M. Rate per week from \$10. Per day from \$2.00. DINNER 1 P.M.

B. F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and is surrounded by splendid views of the city. Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The Hotel is well supplied with every convenience, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. KINLEY & ST. JACQUES, Proprietors.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

Opens June 25th, Closes October 1st.

Special Rates to Families for Season. The most modern and finest located hotel in the mountains, commanding from its 500 feet high position, the most magnificent view of the Presidential range, perfect system of drainage, numerous springs of pure water, cuisine and service unsurpassed. Telegram and P. O. in hotel. C. R. MILLIKEN & CO., Proprietors.

C. R. MILLIKEN, L. P. ROBERTS, June 23, 1888.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

This hotel, which is unrivaled for size, style, and location in Quebec has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, etc. In fact, all modern, ingenious and practical science can be seen to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. CHATEAU ST. LOUIS HOTEL 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 reopened under management of R. H. Southgate upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort of the elite. MITCHELL, KINZLER SOUTHWATE, Proprietors.

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

ROSSIN HOUSE!

The Rossin is the latest Hotel in the Province of Ontario, only two blocks from the Union Railway Station, corner of King and York Streets, Toronto. It is fitted up with the most perfect system of ventilation, through first class appointments, large corridors, airy ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms, detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every department, together with unexcelled cuisine make it specially attractive to the travelling public.

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

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

Is situated adjacent to location of the Rossin, and based on a moderate scale of 1-1/2 blocks from the location of the Rossin, and based on the patronage of the best English and American tourists.

MARK H. IRISH, proprietor.

HERO CIGARS!

BARRISTERS, ETC.

MacLennan, Liddell & Cline, (Late MacLennan & Macdonald) Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, ONT., D. B. MACLENNAN, Q. C., J. W. LIDDELL, C. H. CLINE.

LEITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Canada, Notaries Public, &c., CORNWALL, ONT., JAS. LEITCH, B. W. PRINGLE, August 25.

McIntyre, Lewis & Code, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Union Bank of Lower Canada, &c., OTTAWA, ONT., A. F. MCINTYRE, J. THAVERS LEWIS, R. G. CODE.

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

SEELY & McMILLAN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries, &c., SAINT JOHN, 124 1/2 NEW BRUNSWICK, OFFICE: Corner Richmond and Corling Streets, LONDON, ONT., GEO. C. GIBBONS, GEO. MCNAB, FRED. F. HARPER, August

MR. MEESON'S WILL.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD. Copyrighted and published by the Rose Publishing Co., Toronto.

CHAPTER XVII.

SHORT ON LEGAL ETIQUETTE.

"Well, Meeson, what is it? Have you come to ask me to lunch?" asked Mr. John Short.

"Well, by Jove, old fellow, and so I am," answered Eustace. "I have been to your brother, and he has sent me on to you, because he says that it is not the etiquette of the profession to see a client unless a solicitor is present, so he has referred me to you."

"Perfectly right, perfectly right of my brother James, Meeson. Considering how small an area the profession occupies, it is extraordinary how well he is acquainted with its theory. And now, what is the point?"

"Well, do you know, Short, as your point is raising my office at this time of day, as it is apt to put clients to inconvenience, especially such of them as come from a distance. But I will make an exception for you, Meeson. William," he went on to the counterpart of the rumpus court infant, "if you will call me, you will be good as to tell them that I am engaged in an important conference at the chambers of Mr. Short, in Pump-court, but that I hope to be back by half-past three?"

"Yes, Sir," said William, as he shut the door behind them: "Sainly, Sir. And then, having placed the musty documents upon the shelf, whence they could be fetched down without difficulty on the slightest sign of a client, that ingenious nobody, with singular composure, and without any apparent inconvenience thereby, put a notice on the door to the effect that he would be back immediately, and adjourned to indulge in the passionately exhilarating game of 'chuck farthing' with various other small clerks of his acquaintance."

In due course, Eustace and his legal adviser arrived at Pump-court, and, oh! how the heart of James, the barrister, swelled with pride when, for the first time in his career, he saw a real solicitor enter his chambers accompanied by a real client. He would, indeed, have preferred if the solicitor had not happened to be his twin-brother, and the client had been some other than his intimate friend; but still it was a blessed sight—a very blessed sight.

"Will you be seated, gentlemen?" he said with much dignity. They obeyed.

"And now, Meeson, I suppose that you have explained to my brother the matter on which you require my aid?"

"No, I haven't," said Eustace; "I thought I might as well explain it to you both together, eh?"

"Hum," said James; "it is not quite regular. According to the etiquette of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, it is not considered that matters should be so dealt with. It is usual that papers should be presented; but that I will overlook, as the point appears to be pressing."

"That's right," said Eustace. "Well, I have come to see about a will."

"So I understand," said James; but what will, and where is it?"

"Well, it's a will in my favor, and is tattooed upon a lady's neck."

"The twins simultaneously rose from their chairs, and looked at Eustace with such a ridiculous identity of movement and expression that he fairly burst out laughing."

"I presume, Meeson, that this is not a hoax," said James, severely. "I presume that you will not hold what is due to learned counsel to attempt to make one of their body the victim of a practical joke?"

"Surely," Meeson added John, "you have sufficient respect for the dignity of the law not to tamper with it in any such way as my brother has indicated?"

"Oh, certainly not. I assure you it is all square. It is a true bill, or rather a true will."

"Proceed," said James, resuming his seat. "This is evidently a case of an unusual nature."

"You are right there, old boy," said Eustace. "And now, just listen, and I proceeded to unfold his moving tale with much point and emphasis."

"When he had finished, John looked at James rather helplessly. The case was beyond him. But James was equal to the occasion. He had mastered that first great axiom which every young barrister should lay to heart—"Never appear to be ignorant."

"This case," he said, as though he were giving judgment, "is, doubtless, of a remarkable nature, and I cannot at the moment lay my hand upon any authority bearing on the point—if, indeed, such there are to be found. But I speak off-hand, and must not be held too closely to the *chibi dictum* of a *visa voce* opinion. It seems to me that, notwithstanding its peculiar idiosyncrasies, and the various 'cruxes' that it presents, it will, upon closer examination, be found to fall within the general laws that govern the legal construction of a will, and its position. If I remember aright—I speak off-hand—the Act of 1 Vic., cap. 26, specifies that a will shall be in writing, and that writing should be done on paper or parchment, but I have no doubt that the young lady's skin, if carefully removed and dried, would make excellent parchment. At present, therefore, the will is in its green state, and is perfectly available for writing purposes."

"To continue," he said, "I have already Mr. Meeson's statement as being perfectly accurate—that the will was properly and duly executed by the testator, or rather by the person who tattooed in his presence, and at his command, a form of signature which he had previously covered by the section of the Act of 1 Vic., cap. 26. It seems, too, that the witnesses attested in the presence of each other and of the testator. It is true that there was no attestation clause; but that there was no necessity for it, as it appears that this was all a blind, however, for when the railway people commenced the erection of the works they decided that they had them as it were, and the council refused to ratify the above promise, claiming, it is said, that they had authorized no such thing. They called the ground men, however, in their little game, for the officials of the company went them one letter by at once discontinuing operations and making preparations to transfer the shops to another point. The town fathers, it is said, have realized their mistake, and are trying their best to conciliate the officials of the company with the view of having the shops erected there."

"Therefore, we must take the will to have been properly executed in accordance with the spirit of the statute. And now we come to what at present strikes me as the crux. The will is unexecuted. Does that invalidate it? I understand, with confidence, No. And mark: evidence that of Lady Hamilton—can she produce that this will did not exist upon Miss Augusta Smith's death on Dec. 10, on which day the Kangaroo sank,

and evidence can also be produced—that of Mrs. Thomas, that it did exist on Christmas Day, when Miss Smithers was rescued. It is, therefore, clear that it must have got upon her back between Dec. 10 and Dec. 25."

"Quite so, old fellow," said Eustace, much impressed at this coruscation of legal lore. "Evidently you are the man to tackle this case. But, I say, what is to be done next? You see, I'm afraid it's too late. Probate has issued, whatever that may mean."

"Probate has issued!" echoed the great James, struggling with his rising contempt; "and is the law so helpless that it can be allowed to issue under an erroneous apprehension of the facts cannot be recalled? Most certainly not! So soon as the preliminary formalities are concluded, a writ must be issued to revoke the probate, and claim that the Court should pronounce in favour of the later will, or, say, that it is an executor—that is no executor—a very important point—claiming a grant of letters of administration with the will annexed. I think that will be the better course."

"But how can you annex Miss Smithers to a grant of letters of administration, whatever that may mean?" said Eustace, feebly.

"That reminds me," said James, disregarding the question and addressing his brother, "you wish to see the will, do you? I believe that Dr. Probate is in favour of the later will, or, say, that it is an executor—that is no executor—a very important point—claiming a grant of letters of administration with the will annexed. I think that will be the better course."

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IN THE WEST.

Openings for Manufacturers in Colorado.

Wood Cheap and Furniture Wanted.

A Little Capital Wanted.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.) DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 22, 1888.

A few months ago I had occasion to look up the condition of the furniture trade in Denver, and found to my great surprise that the figures were largely in excess of what I had supposed them to be. In the matter of furniture alone, I learned from conversation with leading dealers of Denver that the business of the trade amounted to \$2,500,000 during the twelve months ended June 30, 1888. In addition to this may be added another half million of dollars representing refrigerators, meat safes, screen doors, and wooden ware; and yet another like sum for carriage and wagon woodware, doors, and window sashes and frames. All of these goods came from Eastern factories, and freight was paid upon them at rates varying from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. Some of the furniture reached here in finished condition ready for immediate sale; but the greater portion of these goods were received in a rough condition, the wood being shrapled and formed, but not finished; and for convenience and cheapness of transportation, the parts were unassembled. I found also that it was oftentimes a matter of some difficulty to secure an article constructed of wood that had been manufactured in the East, which would wear well in the Rocky Mountain region or in the plains. The atmosphere here is so much drier than in the East, and unless the wood is

seasoned in this climate, it does not wear. I had an interview with the head of one of the largest furniture houses in the West. Said the gentleman in response to my enquiry:—"Our trade in wagons and farm tools and appliances is very large. Denver supplies an immense territory, embracing Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico. Our goods are all Eastern made."

"Why do you not handle home-made goods?" I asked.

"There are none," he replied. "Lumber is not to be had here at a price that would warrant manufacturing."

"Possibly," I replied, "but you would wear well in the Rocky Mountain region or in the plains. The atmosphere here is so much drier than in the East, and unless the wood is

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"Possibly," I replied, "but you would wear well in the Rocky Mountain region or in the plains. The atmosphere here is so much drier than in the East, and unless the wood is

than in the East, were the prices the same for the products, for, as a matter of fact, better work and more of it is gotten from the workman. The healthfulness of the climate maintains the workman. There is no time lost by sickness. Wages are no higher here than in the East, but the workman makes more money taking the year around, for he has no lost time. Those who are possessed of wisdom enough to appreciate the facts I have given, and able to command the necessary capital to begin work with, will surely find that a success awaits them which will eclipse any similar enterprise elsewhere.

F. M. CLARKE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Department of Crown Lands. WOODS AND FORESTS.

QUEBEC, August 9, 1888. Notice is hereby given, conformably to the clauses of the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 9 following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales room of the Department of Crown Lands, in this City, on Wednesday, the 17th October next, at 10.30 a.m., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

Upper Ottawa Agency. Square Miles. Limit No. 7, 1st range Block A..... 101

Lower Ottawa Agency. Square Miles. Limit L. River Rouge..... 25

Chaudiere Agency. Square Miles. Limit Township Langevin No. 2..... 29

Montigny Agency. Square Miles. Limit Township of Ballecheau..... 91

St. Maurice Agency. Square Miles. Limit Batisseau No. 7 East..... 24

Rimouski Agency. Square Miles. Limit Rear River Hamqui..... 8

Lake St. John Agency. Square Miles. Limit River Petite Peribonka No. 121..... 51

Grandville Agency. Square Miles. Limit No. 1, 1st range East Lake Temiscouata..... 33

Bonaventure Agency. Square Miles. Limit Tom Ferguson's Brook..... 16

Saguenay Agency. Square Miles. Limit Rear Calliere..... 18

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Table with 2 columns: Location and Area. Includes Limit Gaspé Bay South, Rivière St. John, etc.

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THE NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of nervous disorder in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of falling prey to any of the ailments of old age.

Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged by ever being cured, after having experimented with various remedies, such as electricity, belts, etc., which invariably do more harm than good. Every physical disease demands different and special treatment. Dr. Lewis who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the dispirited one to all his duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or business.

Consultation, Medicine, etc., 35c. Dr. Lewis is permanently located at 129 FRENCH STREET, Providence, R. I.

Dr. Lewis, on full description of cases (with fee enclosed), send a supply of his valuable medicine, accompanied with instructions and advice for the cure of the above distressing ailments, by mail, for \$25.00.

Country Patients Corresponded with until cured. JUST PUBLISHED, FOURTH EDITION. Medical Minutes with additional colored illustrations.

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ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND JOISTS STEEL BEAMS, CHANNELS, &c. STEEL RAILS.

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GOOPER, FAIRMAN & CO., RAILWAY SUPPLIES, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF QUARRING and General Mining Machinery &c.

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PLAIED ELBOW CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ONE-PIECE STEEL PIPE ELBOWS. 204 St. James Street, (MECHANICS INSTITUTE BUILDING.) Telephone 20.

THE ONTARIO BOLT COY. (LIMITED), OF TORONTO. Manufacture every description of Carriage, Machine, Plow, Tire, Stove and Fanny Bolts, Coach Screws, Bolt Ends and Blank Bolts, Stove, Block, Carriage and Cooper Rivets, Bolter and Bridge Rivets, Railway and Wharf Spikes, Railway, Track and Bridge Bolts, also, Wire Nails, Washers and Drop Forgings. Contractors from work a specialty.

Agents for Province of Quebec, DELORME BROS.

E. LEONARD & SONS, STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

Automatic Cut-off Engines for every duty. Boilers of all Styles and Sizes. Plain Slide Valve Engines. Wood-Working Machinery. Complete Saw and Planing Mill Outfits.

One 60 H. P. Second-hand Automatic Cut-off Engine, also, 45 H. P. Boiler, and a number of other machinery. 33 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL.

H. E. PLANT, Write for catalogue. Representative. May 22. 175-122

CUSTOMS & EXCISE TARIFF OF 1888, Revised to date Nov 23rd. Very Much Enlarged and Improved. For Sale at the Bookstores. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. 1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. July 7

RAILWAYS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday's Numerous Events Described.

Shamrock Juniors Beat St Gabriel Three Straight.

Beavers and Orients, Red Stars and Victorias also Play.

Successful Regatta of Longueuil Boat Club.

The Grand Trunk Club's Regatta at the Point.

Another Victory for the West End Cricketers.

The Beavers Whitewash the Belmonts.

Roller Skating, Gun and Other Sporting Items.

They expected that the Belmonts would put up a good game, but on the other hand it was about the rankest they have played this season.

Table with columns: Name, A.B., R.H.I., P.O., A., E. Rows include McMahon, Valois, Hughes, etc.

Table with columns: Name, A.B., R.H.I., P.O., A., E. Rows include Tessier, Little, White, etc.

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LACROSSE.

SHAMROCK JUNIORS VS. ST. GABRIEL.

A lacrosse match was played on Saturday for the junior championship between the Shamrock and St. Gabriel lacrosse clubs on the St. Lawrence grounds before several hundred ladies and gentlemen, and resulted in a victory of 3 straight for the Junior Shamrocks, who outclassed their opponents in all points of the game.

RED STARS VS. VICTORIAS.

The game between the Red Stars and Victoria Lacrosse clubs for the Junior League championship on Saturday, resulted in the victory of the Victorias by three goals to one.

A DOUBLE VICTORY.

The most exciting contest in the Junior Lacrosse series was played on Saturday afternoon on the Exhibition grounds between the Orients and Beavers, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the Beavers, who played a man short through all but the first game.

THE ORIENTS TOOK THE SECOND IN TWO MINUTES.

The third game was much longer, occupying 23 minutes, and was won by the Beavers by a 6-0 score.

THE BEAVERS WHITENED THE BELMONTS.

The first game was taken by the Beavers in one minute, T. Macfarlane scoring.

THE FOLLOWING COMPOSED THE TEAMS:

Table with columns: BEAVERS, POSITIONS, ORIENTS. Rows include McGovern, H. Wilson, etc.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

At Boston, Aug. 21, Phenicia, from Glasgow.

At Philadelphia, Aug. 21, Eastmore, from St. Jago.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, James Turpie, from Baltimore.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Ville de Calais, from Philadelphia.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Gotenburgh City, Baltimore for Montreal.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Danube, from Hong Kong via Yokohama.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Polynesian, from Montreal for Liverpool.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Princes, from Montreal for Liverpool.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Aller, from New York.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Parissien, from Montreal for Liverpool.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Bratton, from New York.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Catalina, from Rio Janeiro.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Canada, from Montreal for Liverpool.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Montreal, from Montreal for Liverpool.

At Montreal, Aug. 21, Toronto, from Montreal for Liverpool.

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PORT OF QUEBEC.

(Herald Telegraphic Correspondence.)

QUEBEC, AUG. 25. (SATURDAY'S REPORT.)

ARRIVED.

Schooner N. W. White, Masson, Molise, A. Fraser & Co., sundries.

Lady Bellevue Cavette, Pentecost River, Gagnon & Frere, sundries.

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