

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—119.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Subscription \$5.00 a Year.
Single Copy Three Cents.

RIEL WHIMPERING.

He Pleads Innocence and Says Bad Men Kept Him in Canada.

All the Same He Expects to be Hanged and Makes Ready.

One of Middleton's Prisoners a Chief Promoter of the Rebellion.

Gabriel Dumont Seen and Spoken to by a Prince Albert Courier.

He Refuses to Surrender and Will Not be Taken Alive.

Father Fourmand, of Batoche, Reported Shot by Rebels, Still Alive.

Rebel Loss at Batoche 50 Killed and 140 Wounded.

FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 18.—The troops reached a point 18 miles north of Batoche at a place called Gariepy's Crossing on Thursday night, and crossed to the west side on Friday morning, when the march by the old trail was resumed to Prince Albert.

Father Fourmand, reported shot some weeks ago by the rebels, is still alive, having overtaken the column on Friday with another man. They passed Gabriel Dumont on the way to Batoche from a hiding place on the prairie.

George McLeod, Prince Albert courier, reported to the General that while on his way from Batoche to Prince Albert, on Wednesday afternoon, he met three Indians about 12 miles behind Lepine's Crossing. He was talking to the Indians when Dumont appeared on the edge of a bluff and asked McLeod what he wanted. McLeod asked him to give himself up, saying the General promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that he had taken up arms and intended to fight, and would not be taken alive.

Dumont only had a few Indians with him. A large number of Indians and half-breeds accompanied McLeod to Gen. Middleton. The latter sent them back with an escort to obtain their arms which had been cached in the bush. The prisoners were then discharged and told to go home.

Among the rebel papers captured at Batoche are the minutes of the Council, in which Albert Montmarquet, now held, was heavily implicated in the rebellion, taking a prominent part in meetings and having command of a number of men at Duck Lake. He has been put in the United States, but is not allowed to do so. He expresses himself pleased that the books and papers of the rebels have fallen into the hands of General Middleton, as from them he claims to be able to prove his innocence. He expects to be hanged, and spends most of the time fasting and praying.

The transport service between Swift Current and Batoche has been suspended, as Indians are reported on the trail to plunder supplies.

Dr. Corbett, who arrived on Thursday from Ottawa, left this morning for Swift Current, where he is to assume command of the Field Hospital Corps stationed at that point. General Middleton has given orders to hold all the troops here until further orders. Fears are entertained as to the recovery of Corporal Leithbridge, of the 90th Battalion, wounded at Fish Creek, and now at Saskatoon Hospital.

Corporal Thomson and three men of the Midland Battalion arrived from Humboldt on Saturday en route for home.

Antoine Bastien and Lucien Miller, Ninth Regiment; Marshall Wier, Midland Battalion; and John Smith, Sixth, who have been in Winnipeg hospital for some weeks, left for their respective homes Saturday night.

A movement is on foot to present the Ninetieth Battalion on their return home with a stand of colors. There will be a meeting of citizens for that purpose tomorrow night.

Mr. Wrigley, Hudson's Bay Company, has received a telegram from General Middleton referring to the Batoche engagement which the General characterizes as a decisive victory, the enemy losing in four days' fighting fifty killed and one hundred and forty wounded; the volunteers, eight killed and thirty wounded.

The Batoche Herald editorially says of the fight with Indians at Out Knife Creek: "The work of the Batoche column, under Col. Otter, on the 2nd May, in travelling forty miles to Poundmaker's camp, fighting six and a half hours, with a force nearly three times their own, and in returning in triumph to their camp inside of thirty hours, is one that will live in history. Tradition too will carry it down, for it struck such a blow at the central army of the Indians entrenched in what they deemed an im-

pregnable position, that it will be whispered at the camp fire while their language lasts. The rapidity and force of the blow was one they never deemed possible; to their own expression, 'it stunned' them."

WINNIPEG, Man., May 18.—A despatch received this evening seems to show the fatality amongst the rebels at Batoche to have been greater than at first reported. Father Lanzon reports having buried sixty-four bodies of half-breeds, and a half-breed woman told him the loss would be at least eight killed in the village and twelve Indians, and that many more would die of their wounds.

A later telegram reports that the priest who came into camp yesterday reported the total killed of the rebels as 157. The list of the wounded is not known as they are scattered everywhere without any medical attendance.

White Cap's son, sent from our camp at Clarke's Crossing with a message to the rebel Indians, turned traitor and fought against us. He was found dead on the field, along with Councillor Ross, both having been torn in fragments by the Gatling gun.

TORONTO.

Beginning of an Important Land Case.

The Title of Millions of Acres in Dispute.

Marine Notes and News.

Arrival of Lord Melgund.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, May 18.—The important case of the Queen vs. St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company was begun before Chancellor Boyd at Osgoode Hall today. The action is brought by the Attorney-General of Ontario for an injunction restraining the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Co. from taking away timber cut on the limit leased from the Dominion and situated in what was, until lately, known as disputed territory. The defence set up is that the limits were created as part of a large tract by the Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway Indians to the Crown by the North-West treaty of 1873, and are consequently under exclusive control of the Dominion. The position taken by the provincial authorities is that the Indians had no title to the land in question, and could cede no right to the Crown. It will thus be seen that in addition to the rights of the defendants there is involved the question as to whether the land alleged to have been ceded by the treaty of 1873 belongs to the Dominion or this Province, a decision in the boundary dispute having established only the boundary line of the Province and nothing as to proprietary rights within them. The land in dispute is no less than fifty-five thousand square miles in the district of Algoma. The case was only opened to-day and much evidence is to be taken.

The Harbor Commissioners met today, and awarded the contract for dredging the harbor to F. B. McNamee, of Montreal.

The propeller Persia, Captain Scott, arrived from Montreal early this morning with general merchandise and passengers, and after a partial discharge left for St. Catharines.

The steamship Isac May, of this port, disabled in the upper lakes last fall, arrived at Goderich to-day and unloaded her cargo.

A large number of stone boats and some schooners with coal have arrived.

Lord Melgund passed through this city this morning en route for Ottawa, looking well, but tanned and bronzed almost to the color of an Indian. He spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the conduct of the volunteers, but gave no hint of his mission.

The Orange and the Green.

St. JOHN'S, N.F., May 17.—Another anti-British Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts on Sunday. The house of Wm. Daley, a leading Catholic, was almost demolished by stones. Several Catholic boys and men were assaulted on the way to church. The Orange ring leaders were fined.

WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office, 1 a.m.

Tuesday, May 19, 1885.

The pressure is comparatively low in the eastern portion of the continent and in the Northwest Territories, and highest over the upper lake region. There have been a few local showers in Ontario and a more general rain in South-western Nova Scotia. In the North-West the weather has been fine, with the temperature ranging during the day from 69 deg. to 76.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Mostly northerly winds, generally fair, cooler weather, preceded by a few light showers.

St. Lawrence—West and north winds, mostly fair, cooler weather, with a few light showers or thunder showers.

Gulf—Mostly fair weather, with local showers or thunder storm towards evening or at night.

Maritime—Moderate winds, mostly fair weather, with a few local showers.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

The Volcanic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dyre's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above N.Y.—No risk is incurred as thirty days trial are allowed.

POST YOUR FRIENDS about Canadian news and Canadian resources and prospects by sending them The WEEKLY HERALD, published every Thursday and mailed to any address in Great Britain or the United States for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Subscribe now. Sample copies on application at this office.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The London Dynamitards Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

The Province of Ulster to be Attacked by Nationalist Orators.

Lord Randolph Churchill on the Track of the Grand Old Man.

A General Feeling Prevailing that War Has Been Averted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons this evening in Committee of Supply on the vote of credit, Lord Randolph Churchill moved a resolution of two millions. In calling attention to Saturday's blue book on the Penjdeh incident he said the indignation aroused by the perusal of the despatches was shared by the country at large and even by the liberal newspapers. He maintained that DeGiers had said nothing to justify Mr. Gladstone's statement in Parliament that it had been agreed that no further advance should be made on either side. He declared Mr. Gladstone's statement of March 13th was a fiction and phantom without the smallest justification. After further discussion Lord Churchill asked leave to withdraw the motion. Mr. Biggar insisted upon a division.

The motion was rejected 74 to 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords this evening Baron Wemyss vigorously denounced the Government's policy in the Sudan. He said every man slain in the Sudan was as much slain by the Government through their vacillation, inconsistency and uncertainty as if done to death by their own hands. The only memorial England would leave in the Sudan would be an abandoned railway and bleaching skeletons.

Lord Granville replied that the policy of withdrawal was justified. He could agree with Wemyss on only one point—the splendid conduct of the British troops.

The Czar Protests.

St. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The Czar reads carefully the debates in the English House of Commons, and has expressed great astonishment at Lord Granville's construction of the concessions which DeGiers is alleged to be ready to make. The Czar recently summoned DeGiers to Gatchina and opened a conversation by saying, "DeGiers, you have been promising far too much." DeGiers replied: "Sire, my statements have been exaggerated in London." The Czar rejoined, "My statements have been exaggerated in my own ministry of foreign affairs. The case is this. You have been hammering away at me for the last five weeks to obtain my consent to a sort of quasi-arbitration on material points in order to save (to use your own words) l'appoint d'honneur for England. I told you that as a very last resort I was ready to agree to this merely to enable Mr. Gladstone to break out of a deadlock with grace. Then you go and tell Lord Granville, Thornton and De Staël that I was prepared for real arbitration. Then your statement is in turn exaggerated in London until at last every body seems to take it for granted that Russia is ready to yield and disgracefully submit to foreign decision on matters that concern solely Russia and Afghanistan. No, DeGiers, I shall never give up any single essential point nor allow any reduction to be placed upon General Komaroff who throughout has acted with discretion and moderation."

After this DeGiers offered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted; the Empress having intervened. DeGiers' position is shaky, but it is believed that war has been averted.

Invasion of Ulster.

LONDON, May 18.—The invasion of Ulster by the Panellites is to be formally begun next Sunday by a rousing Nationalist demonstration at the Newry. Advantage will be taken of this gathering to choose a candidate to contest Newry at the coming general election, in place of Mr. Thompson, the present Tory member.

The names which have been suggested for this are those of Timothy Daniel Sullivan, John Francis Small and Mr. Sexton, with the chances in favor of Mr. Sexton.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

LONDON, May 18.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton was concluded today. The Court was crowded. The Lord Mayor and Minister Phelps were amongst those present and there were also many ladies. The prisoners wore an anxious look and followed Judge Hawkins' charge with intense interest. The charge was clearly against the prisoners. The Judge explained the nature of the charge and expounded the law on the subject. He then analyzed the evidence, calling the jury's attention to the fact that Burton's statement was not made under oath, and therefore entitled to very little credence. If there was any truth in the statement it was astounding that no witness was called to support it. The Judge drew attention likewise to the fact that Cunningham and Burton had frequently been seen together, and that upon their connection with the trunk, which they had told their landladies concerning it, and the unsatisfactory explanation Cunningham had since given of his relations thereto. The jury then retired and remained out 15 minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The Court at once sentenced both men to penal servitude for life. The announcement was received by the spectators with applause, which the Court suppressed.

Burton's explanation of how he had come into possession of Cunningham's trunk was unsatisfactory. It is a remarkable circumstance that the prisoners had both informed their respective landladies that a friend was coming for the trunk. The strength of the case against Cunningham was his presence in the

tower at the time of the explosion, coupled with the discovery of a detonator in his trunk. In sentencing the prisoner the judge said they had been convicted of a crime as bad as that of a wicked assassin who had never entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that neither the Queen nor her advisors could be intimidated by any such means. The humanity of those in charge of the prosecution alone prevented them from indicting the prisoners for high treason, which violation of their lives would have been forfeited.

Preparing for Increased Work.

LONDON, May 18.—Extensive preparations are being made to meet the increased traffic expected from the adoption of the penny rate for telegrams. Half a million pounds has been expended for lines and equipments, over twenty thousand miles of additional wires will be laid and twelve hundred extra operators engaged.

Remain Here From Again.

LONDON, May 18.—It is authoritatively stated to-night that Russia demands Marichuk and Zulifkar Pass, the possession of which the Ameer considers vital to the integrity of the Afghan frontier.

Dynamitards' Plots Unveiled.

LONDON, May 19, 2 a.m.—The Press Association has issued a statement by an American, giving full details of dynamite plots. Burton, it is stated, was one of the centres of a society called "Robert Emmet Association or the Sons of Freedom." Each centre directed a party of plotters unknown to each other. The chief of the society was not O'Donovan Rossa, but a man residing in Philadelphia. Burton, alias James Feecey, was long a bosom friend of Rossa's.

In 1880 Burton quarrelled with Rossa and they have since been bitter enemies. Burton founded the society. It is believed Burton's motive throughout was pecuniary. The statement gives the method by which the explosives were brought to England. The Gower street explosion was done by an Alder brother of Cunningham resembling the latter, who escaped to America immediately after the explosion. Burton directed all the explosions, except at London Bridge. He detailed Cunningham and another man to blow up the Tower. Cunningham watched while the man placed the explosive. The accomplice escaped before the fuse was consumed. Three men effected the Westminster explosions, two of whom were in female attire, they having the explosives in their hoop skirts. All three escaped. The attempt to blow up the Albert Memorial failed owing to the closing of the gates.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—The first race of a half mile Marmont won, Miss Bowler second, Mountain Ranger third; time, 48 1/2; mutuals, 70, 50.

Second race, nine furlongs, Biersan won, Banana second, Coleridge third; time, 1:56.

Third race, for the Louisville cup, two and a quarter miles, Lucky B won, Swiney second, April Fool third; time, 4 minutes; mutuals, 65, 40.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, Col. Miles won, Buchanan second, Powhattan third; time, 3:04.

Almost a Riot.

DENVER, May 18.—The strike on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad assumed a serious aspect to-day. At the strikers' meeting several incendiary speeches were made this morning. Five thousand men and fifty women afterwards assembled in the vicinity of the shops, where inflammatory speeches again were made, songs sung and a general demonstration of defiance indulged in. Yardsmen returning to work were brutally beaten, other workmen were escorted through the crowd by marshals. The strikers afterwards marched to the office of a newspaper which criticised the men's action and burned all copies of the paper and yellowed. Similar demonstrations were made in front of a store the proprietors of which had discharged a Union sales-lady. No arrests have been made.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Shamrock Spring Games.

The regular annual spring games of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club take place on Monday (Queen's Birthday), and promise to be a great success. The entries close on Thursday, May 21st, and all applications should be addressed to P. O. box 1685; entrance fee 25 cents. The committee reserves the right of making any change in the programme or refusing an entry.

The following is the programme:—Quarter-mile run, 120 yards hurdles (heats), 100 yards hurdles (heats), half-mile run, 1 mile run, 1 1/2 mile run, 2 mile run, 3 mile run, 4 mile run, 5 mile run, 6 mile run, 7 mile run, 8 mile run, 9 mile run, 10 mile run, 11 mile run, 12 mile run, 13 mile run, 14 mile run, 15 mile run, 16 mile run, 17 mile run, 18 mile run, 19 mile run, 20 mile run, 21 mile run, 22 mile run, 23 mile run, 24 mile run, 25 mile run, 26 mile run, 27 mile run, 28 mile run, 29 mile run, 30 mile run, 31 mile run, 32 mile run, 33 mile run, 34 mile run, 35 mile run, 36 mile run, 37 mile run, 38 mile run, 39 mile run, 40 mile run, 41 mile run, 42 mile run, 43 mile run, 44 mile run, 45 mile run, 46 mile run, 47 mile run, 48 mile run, 49 mile run, 50 mile run, 51 mile run, 52 mile run, 53 mile run, 54 mile run, 55 mile run, 56 mile run, 57 mile run, 58 mile run, 59 mile run, 60 mile run, 61 mile run, 62 mile run, 63 mile run, 64 mile run, 65 mile run, 66 mile run, 67 mile run, 68 mile run, 69 mile run, 70 mile run, 71 mile run, 72 mile run, 73 mile run, 74 mile run, 75 mile run, 76 mile run, 77 mile run, 78 mile run, 79 mile run, 80 mile run, 81 mile run, 82 mile run, 83 mile run, 84 mile run, 85 mile run, 86 mile run, 87 mile run, 88 mile run, 89 mile run, 90 mile run, 91 mile run, 92 mile run, 93 mile run, 94 mile run, 95 mile run, 96 mile run, 97 mile run, 98 mile run, 99 mile run, 100 mile run.

A Cholera Germ as a Gift.

UTICA, N. Y., May 18.—The Royal Laboratory at Berlin has sent to Dr. W. M. Gibson, of this city, a true cholera germ, known as the comma bacillus, mounted on a slide for use in a microscope. Dr. Koch, the famous German bacteriologist and specialist on cholera, is in charge of this laboratory. These germs, obtained from India, Dr. Koch has propagated through sixteen or seventeen generations and has produced the original disease by inoculating a hog with them. They are of the vegetable kingdom, exceedingly minute, and many thousands are contained in the specimen sent to Dr. Gibson. The shape of the germ is like that of a comma, hence its name. No other disease except cholera has been found to develop true comma bacillus. The specimen is harmless.

Was He Killed by His Wife.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 18.—George Bickert came to America from Germany about a year ago, and three months ago he located at Rocktown. Here he became enamored of Mrs. Maria Stringer, a widow, and it was soon rumored that they were married. About 6:30 Friday evening a woman was noticed entering his house, and soon afterwards pistol shots were heard. The persons who entered found Bickert with two wounds in his breast. On the floor was a 32-calibre Colt's revolver, with two empty chambers. Bickert was dead, and it was believed that he had been shot by his wife.

The President on Temperance.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Several days ago a delegation of Good Templars of the District of Columbia called on the President and left with him a written address urging him to make diligent inquiry into the personal habits and associations of the persons he should appoint to offices in the District, and to see to it that the statutes enacted for the government of the District, especially those relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of intemperance, are properly enforced.

The President has communicated his reply to Dr. Worral, chairman of the delegation, and this reply was reported to a mass meeting of Good Templars here today. In reply to the address, the President said:

"I read your address late last night with great interest. It is something tangible, and if all men would come to me as you have my labor would be greatly lessened. The temperance people are good people, and friends of law and order. Before leaving New York I determined to give the district a good government, but there

are so many conflicting claims that I am some times at a loss to know what to do, but you come with clear statements, of which I will take further notice."

Defending Uncle Sam's Customs Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Manning has called the attention of the Collectors of Customs to the fact that large quantities of goods manufactured in Europe have been imported from Canada at ports on our northern frontier which passed at our Custom Houses without any addition being made to the invoice prices or raise in the market values of the goods in the markets of Canada. These goods were not destined for the United States at the time of shipment from Europe, but were imported into Canada for sale. In such cases merchandise must be appraised at the actual value in the principal markets of the country from which it was immediately imported.

Murder Will Out.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—On January 18 1871, Michael Mulaney and James Tearnay started on a spree. Tearnay had a considerable amount of money, and during the evening he and Mulaney quarrelled. Tearnay was slashed across the abdomen and died four days later. Mulaney disappeared, and after a fruitless search the murder passed out of mind. Some days ago a miserable-looking specimen of humanity appeared at the poorhouse in Westmoreland County and told the authorities that he had killed Tearnay 14 years ago, and had been wandering about ever since. He could stand it no longer. He will be brought here for trial.

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\$2.00, won by Staff-Sergeant Wynne, 5th R. S. 29 26 23 78
\$3.00, won by Col.-Sergeant Dalrymple, 5th R. S. 28 29 21 75
\$1.00, won by Staff-Sergeant Anthony, 5th Fusiliers 25 28 20 73

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Alderman Gray's Resignation Not Accepted.

The Mayor's Address—A New Scheme for the Formation of an Advisory Health Board Adopted—The Medical Health Officer and his Salary.

At a special meeting of the City Council held yesterday afternoon there were present: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Donovan, Wilson, Holland, Dubuc, Robert, Hood, Laurent, Stroud, Rolland, Fairbairn, Tansey, Archibald, Stevenson, Perrault, Dufresne, Mathieu, Mount, Prefontaine, Mooney and Jeannotte.

After the minutes had been read the Mayor suggested that the regular routine business of the Council should be suspended as it was a special meeting to consider the resignation of Alderman Gray.

The suggestion of His Worship was adopted unanimously.

The City Clerk then read the following resignation from Alderman Gray:—Honore Beaugrand, Esq., Mayor:

Dear Sir,—Owing to pressure of increasing private business rendering it impossible for me to give the attention which the City Council requires, I have hitherto done, I beg to place my resignation as Alderman in your hands.

In parting with my late colleagues in the Council, I desire to return to them my heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy and kind consideration with which I have been treated.

I remain, Dear Sir, HENRY R. GRAY.

Alderman Grenier then moved, seconded by Alderman Mooney, that the resignation of Alderman Gray be not accepted, as his services were too valuable for the Council to lose.

The Mayor then addressed the Council as follows:—

I venture, gentlemen, in view of the gravity of the situation, to submit to you a few propositions on what I consider an amelioration of the public health service. I believe it would be of great advantage to the City of Montreal to have an advisory Board of Hygiene, composed of scientific men, to be added to the present Board of Health.

This committee might be composed of four medical men or well-known reputations, who might be chosen among the members of the Medical Faculties of our four great universities, McGill, Laval, Bishop and Victoria. These four physicians, with the Mayor and Chairmen of the Finance and Health Committees would form an advisory Board which would meet the Board of Health when the gravity of the sanitary situation should make it necessary; for instance, during epidemics and during the prevalence of contagious diseases.

This Board would work completely outside of the present organization, which would continue to direct and control the actions of the sanitary service.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1895:—

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, \$6 00
do do half year, - - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00
do do half year, - - 50c.
do do three months, 25c

Special Rates for Clubs on application.

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

NOTICE.

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

P. MITCHELL.
Montreal, April 13, 1895.

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

P. MITCHELL.
President "The Herald Company."
Montreal, April 13, 1895.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their residences or place of business, will please advise us so as to ensure proper delivery of the "Herald."

THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited).
Montreal, April 26th, 1895.

THE REBELLION AND ITS LESSONS.

Those who consider only the loss of life, the destruction and waste of property, and the cost in money to the country in consequence of Riel's rebellion, do not look below the surface of things. While we mourn the loss of brave and gallant and patriotic lives, and of a vast amount of treasure, let us see what there is to be found on the other side of the account.

1. The rebellion has been the means of uniting the people of Canada as they never were united before. On whatever subjects men differed, they have agreed that the insurrection must be suppressed,—that the national authority must be respected,—that the integrity of the country must be preserved,—that security for life and property must be guaranteed to every loyal subject. All the Provinces of the Dominion from which troops could be conveniently sent are or will be represented in the North-West. The citizen-soldier have in every instance gone forward enthusiastically to the support of law and order, and everywhere they have been despatched amid the plaudits of the people. The Dominion has risen as one man to maintain inviolate the Dominion integrity. This is again of vast importance to the country as a whole.

2. The Dominion has shown its ability to deal with an insurrection, suddenly sprung upon it and of extensive ramifications, without outside assistance. It did not wait to call upon the mother country for military aid. It did not ask permission of the United States to send soldiers through its territory. It did not hesitate as to its duty in the premises. This, an unimpaired country, devoted to the walks of peace, in a few weeks has placed an army of five thousand men in the field; some of this force had been moved over three thousand miles, and all of them over two thousand miles! These troops were carried over Canadian railways only the whole distance. With the Canadian Pacific as their base, they marched northward in separate divisions from different starting points—Qu'Appelle, Swift Current and Calgary—for other hundreds of miles, perfectly equipped with the most modern weapons of warfare—with Gatling guns, cannon, a complete commissariat, field hospitals, and all the other necessities of modern armies. The rapidity with which the movement was accomplished demonstrates the efficiency of the Militia Department, the possession of excellent material for military command, and the resources of the country for offensive as well as defensive warfare.

3. The war has shown that the endurance and courage of our citizen-soldiers are unquestioned, unexcelled. They have been tried by weary and rapid marches,—by necessary delays in the face of the enemy,—by the peculiar tactics of the enemy, who fought only when concealed and with every advantage on his side; and by every other harsh test to which soldiers are subjected in like circumstances. They did not complain; they endured their trials cheerfully; they were obedient to orders and preserved splendid discipline. They showed their skill as marksmen, and their personal courage has never been surpassed. The bayonet charge at Battleford was characteristic of as fine a body of men as any country

ever sent to the battle-field. The memory of the dead who so gallantly fell, giving up, without a murmur, their young lives for their country's good, a grateful people will hold in long and sincere remembrance; while those who survive will learn that their participation in this successful effort to preserve the integrity of the Dominion will be regarded as the most honorable service of their lives. It is something for Canadians to learn that their militia regiments are filled with such brave spirits, and to feel that in such hands the honor and interests of the Dominion are safe.

4. There are other advantages we have gained through this insurrection. We have shown a capacity for self-government of which any country might be proud. We have told intending emigrants and settlers that nothing shall be permitted to interfere with the peaceable possession and settlement of the North-West. We have intimated to all designing cliques and plotters, whether within or outside of Canada, that this country will lay a heavy hand on rebellion and on those who would attempt to rise against the life of the country. We have shown that there is no sacrifice to which Canadians will not willingly submit in defence of Canada. We have demonstrated that the lamp of patriotism burns as brightly in this "colony,"—without "Imperial Federation,"—so-called,—without any nursing or hot-house forcing—as it ever burned in the fatherland. To gain this knowledge ourselves, to inform the world of our real national strength, to prove our patriotism in a manner not to be challenged or questioned, are results which are worth to Canada all that the war is costing us.

5. As regards the effect of the troubles on the North-West itself, we believe it will be highly beneficial in the end. The war cannot close until the Indian question is settled for good and every security taken against future raids from that quarter. All of the volunteers who have gone there are delighted with the country, and there can be little doubt of many of them remaining there as settlers. Having regard to the public-spirited manner in which they responded to the Government's call, and the splendid courage and dash they have shown throughout the campaign, we should hope that the Government would present each of them with a prairie farm; and it would be a most fortunate thing for the North-West and the Dominion if the men who so gallantly rushed to the assistance of their country were to become permanent settlers in the North-West. This is the kind of loyal spirit and blood that the North-West needs, and the location of several thousands of these young men there would be a loyal influence that would be a guarantee of future peace.

YESTERDAY'S COUNCIL.

The action taken by the City Council yesterday in refusing to accept Alderman Gray's resignation was a high tribute to respect to that gentleman, and an acknowledgment of his worth both as a Councilor and as Chairman of the Health Committee. It was more than this,—it was an approval of the course he had taken as chairman of that committee, and a direct and severe censure on those of its members who preferred the interests of the unfaithful scavenging contractors to the welfare of the citizens of Montreal. No pretence was made in the Council of misunderstanding the true reasons for Mr. Gray's resignation. It was said openly and in the clearest terms that he resigned because he did not get that support from the majority of the Health Committee that he was entitled to receive, and on account of that want of support he was not able to carry out his intentions in a matter of the highest importance to all the inhabitants of the city. It is to be hoped that the majority of the Health Committee will take the lesson they have received to heart. They see now that when the Council was called upon to judge between Alderman Gray and them, they justified Alderman Gray and condemned those who, by their selfishness or their stupidity, were willing to sacrifice the health and the comfort of the inhabitants to the convenience and the profit of contractors who had without scruple violated their contract and were continuing to do so every day. The Council did right in supporting the public-spirited, zealous and intelligent Chairman of the Health Committee, and in signifying their disapproval of the obstructive minority of that committee.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the energy, the zeal and the moral courage displayed by the Mayor in this work of health reform. His suspension of Dr. Larocque, for neglecting his duties in an important crisis like the present was a painful but a necessary duty. His consultation with the medical men of the different universities to discover some means of improving the organization of the Health Department of the city proves at once his intelligence and his earnestness. The Advisory Board which he recommended, and which the Council had the good sense to establish, may, and probably will, be of the greatest use to the city, although we would have better hopes of it if the city offered to pay the medical men who to compose it a fair sum for the time which they may spend in the service of the citizens. Gratuitous services are often worth no more than is paid for them, and at best men, even the most public-spirited, soon get tired of working for nothing. There is no good reason why eminent professional men should give their time, which is of great value to them, to the city without remuneration.

ation. Besides, on the principle that we must not look a gift horse in the mouth, it will appear ungracious and unthankful to criticize the acts of an Advisory Board the members of which work for the city without fee or reward. So that by accepting their gratuitous services the city makes them practically irresponsible. This may, some time or other, be found to be exceedingly inconvenient.

It was wise to take the appointment of the Chief Medical Officer of the Health Department out of the hands of the City Council. The tendency is to make a job of all such appointments. The candidate has friends in the Council, or he has friends who are the friends of aldermen, whom he solicits to use their influence in his favor; and the consequence is that the man appointed is not the best man by any means, but the man who has the most friends who possess the greatest amount of influence. The action of the Council yesterday is encouraging and promises well for at least a measure of health reform.

RIEL.

Now that Riel is a prisoner, the question comes, What is to be done with him? Riel stands out beyond all his fellows in the extent of his criminality. He had been, in effect, pardoned by Canada for one foul murder and a series of treasonable actions. That is to say, he was exiled for a number of years, and when his term expired he was as free as any other man to return to Canada.

In the United States he took the necessary steps to become a United States citizen. He forswore the country in which he was born and renounced allegiance to it. Having done this, he, a foreigner, returned to Canada to stir up strife, to foment insurrection, to place men's lives in jeopardy.

He succeeded in befouling a large number of men and women. He instituted a reign of terror in the part of the country where he held his dupes. He organized robberies and pillage on a large scale. He, a foreigner, instituted an insurrection against the Canadian authorities, headed armed bands who murdered loyal policemen and citizens, induced men to organize themselves into a bogus "government," incited the Indians to rebellion and theft and the most horrible massacres of unoffending settlers, Government officials and priests, and has been the means of arresting emigration, destroying prosperous settlements, and costing the lives of loyalists and half-breeds and Indians to the number of several hundred. He had no "grievance" to avenge. He had been treated only too liberally by the Dominion Parliament; and this was the return he made the country for his forfeited life.

For such a man there should be a speedy trial and swift punishment, and it is to be hoped there will be no unnecessary delay of one or the other.

As for his dupes, those who were overpowered by his appeals and artifices, and who may possibly have had a grievance, which they nursed until they were induced to believe by the arch-agitator that there was no help for them short of taking up arms,—those who were ignorant but honest,—rebellious but misguided and imposed upon,—we believe the public charity and forgiveness are large enough to leave them to their misery and their regrets, their ruined homes, their bereavements and poverty. They have been taught a lesson which will not need to be repeated. That Gabriel Dumont and his Metis are very brave fellows and really believe they were doing right, may be taken for granted; their conduct is in striking contrast to that of the cowardly, hypocritical and dishonest Riel; and we have no doubt the people of Canada will desire to distinguish between Riel and his misguided but brave followers.

THE C. P. R. AND THE COUNTRY.

The closing of "the gap" of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lake Superior gives a continuous rail from Montreal to the heart of the Selkirk. Of course, portions of the road recently constructed, and which have been affected by heavy spring rains, call for an amount of attention, and although the rails are actually laid it may be a few weeks before traffic, other than is called for by some public emergency, will be sent over the road. The Company—we think wisely—will place their road in first-rate condition before accepting ordinary traffic, their steamers being in a position to handle most of what will offer from the eastward for the next few weeks, although both the steamers and the railway may be needed to carry the freight which is likely soon to require transportation from the North-West. As the Company have set out to construct and equip a railway equal to any of the transcontinental roads they will, no doubt, adhere to their determination and will make the road from Montreal to Winnipeg as perfect and substantial as the line west of Winnipeg is acknowledged on all hands to be.

It is significant of the great value of the Canadian Pacific to the Dominion that the first living freight carried over the continuous rail was a body of Canadian citizen-soldiers on their way to assist in suppressing the North-West insurrection. As the only line which gives us connection through Canadian territory with the great North-West, the practical completion and opening of the link north of Lake Superior is hailed with lively satisfaction everywhere in Canada. As an aid to the military during the rebellion it rendered essential service to the country, even when the troops had to cross over the "gaps" in sleighs or on

foot. It is now in a position to be still more serviceable and a still stronger ally of the military arm of the Government. In fact, the occurrences of the past two months have shown that, apart from political and commercial considerations altogether, the Canadian Pacific Railway is a necessity to Canada, if the country is to retain its grip of the North-West territories. When we add to this consideration, the field for Canadian capital and enterprise and youthful energy which the development of the North-West by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway has wrought for all time to come, it will be impossible to place too high a value on the services which this great national work is capable of rendering to the future of our country.

HON. J. C. POPE.

The Hon. James Collidge Pope, ex-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, died at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, yesterday morning. The disease that carried him off before he reached old age was softening of the brain. For three years Mr. Pope has been both mentally and physically a melancholy wreck. In his prime he was emphatically a strong man. He was distinguished for his courage, his energy, and his perseverance, rather than for his intellectual power. He had the faculty of attaching men to him and of keeping them his devoted and enthusiastic followers and supporters. He entered public life in his native province when he was comparatively a young man, and he soon took a leading part in its affairs. It was not long before he became the acknowledged head of the Conservative party on the Island and he maintained that position as long as he remained master of his faculties. He was returned to the House of Commons for Queen's County in 1870, to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of the Hon. David Laird to the Governorship of the North-West Territories. After the general election of 1878 he was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. When he had been some time in that position it became evident to his friends that Mr. Pope was breaking down. The first symptoms of the dreadful disease of which he died made their appearance, and he kept gradually getting worse, until his condition became such that he was obliged to resign his seat in the Cabinet. It is but fair to Mr. Pope's memory, who was a man of great vigor and of considerable executive ability, to say that he was never quite himself while he was a Minister of the Crown. He spent the last years of his life in retirement, having the sympathy in his affliction of the whole population of his native province. Mr. Pope leaves behind him on the Island a large number of friends, personal and political, who will long cherish his memory for the many many virtues he exercised during life. Mr. Pope's family is quite large. His wife survives him, and his eldest son occupies the position of Deputy Auditor of the province.

DEATHS.
SMITH.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Mary Ruby, aged 6 months and 22 days, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith. Funeral from her father's residence, No. 103 St. Hubert street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

the enterprise is a good one, and affords those who desire to invest the opportunity of putting their money into cattle upon a safe and paying basis.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the report of the fifty-fourth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Montreal in August and September, 1884. It is published by John Murray, Albemarle street, London. The report is a bulky volume of considerably more than one thousand pages. It contains the address of the President, Lord Rayleigh, the reports of the different committees on the state of science, and a record of the transactions of the different sections. Necessarily many of the papers read and discussed are merely mentioned, abstracts are given of others, but some are published in full. The report will be of great use to the students of science everywhere, and it will be of peculiar interest to Canadians, as it is a record of the first meeting of the British Association held on Canadian soil. Appendices are attached to the report, which contain the addresses presented to the Association by the Mayor and Aldermen of Montreal, by the Royal Society of Canada, by the Mayor, Corporation and citizens of Quebec, by the citizens of Ottawa, by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, and by the President of St. George's Society, Montreal, as well as an account of the establishment of a foundation of a medal at the McGill College University, Montreal, in commemoration of the visit of the British Association to Canada. To the thinker and student, and lovers of science generally, the reports of this Association are invaluable, and to Canadians especially an exceptional interest attaches to the present volume.

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New Advertisements.

GIRLS WANTED,
Apply at once at
HERALD BINDERY.
115

WANTED
General Servant for small family. Wages \$8.00. References required. 85 St. Ma the street.
May 19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

I want to communicate with a good house in Montreal or Quebec to take the General Agency for Canada for the lately invented American Instantaneous Polishing Powder, which far surpasses anything that has ever been in the market for cleaning and polishing all kinds of metal, glass, &c. Address, Charles J. Bohmrich, 86 Washington street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
May 19

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

—AT—
S. CARSLY'S.

DO YOU WANT FLOORCLOTHS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT LINOLEUMS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT HEMP CARPETS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT TAPESTRY CARPETS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT BRUSSELS CARPETS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT WILTON CARPETS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT AXMINSTER CARPETS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT MATTINGS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT BEDSTEADS?
Buy them **AT S. CARSLY'S.**
DO YOU WANT BEDDING?
Buy it **AT S. CARSLY'S.**

In addition to the foregoing we are selling next week, at S. Carlsley's, the largest assortment of
CURTAINS,
In lace, various Muslins and Tapestry ever offered in Canada.

S. CARSLY.
1765 to 1777,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

BRASS SIGNS
—AND—
DOOR PLATES!
In SILVER or BRASS. Designed and Engraved to any Style or Pattern.
BY THE
GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING COY
(LIMITED),
169 St. James Street,
Montreal.
Montreal, May 19

New Advertisements.

Champagnes.
1880
EXTRA DRY.
DELBECK & Co.,
REIMS.

DELBECK & CIE,
REIMS.
EXTRA RESERVE 1880. VIN BRUT.

L. CALARNEAU,
350 St. Paul St., Montreal.
May 19, 1895

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Apollinaris Water is an article which is produced by Nature, and is not the handiwork of man; it is a Natural, and not an artificial Water."
U.S. Treasury, 28 Jan. 1882.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
May 19

Johnston's Desiccated Oysters.
For Making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, &c., &c.

This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the finest and most useful delicacies ever introduced. A single packet contains sufficient to make six plates of delicious Oyster Soup.
Full directions for use enclosed in each package. Manufactured by
THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COY.
Offices, 27 St. Peter street, Montreal.
Ask your Grocer for it.
T-st-115

VERRET, STEWART & CO.,
271 and 275 Commissioners St.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR
Higgins' Eureka Salt,
PUT UP IN
Bags, Half-Bags, Quarter-Bags and Pockets.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF CAR LOTS.
Montreal, May 14, 1895.

Art Class Exhibition.
The work of the Pupils of the Art Association's Classes for 1894-5 will be
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
from the
16th to the 23rd of May, Inclusive,
in the ART GALLERY BUILDING.
Hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ADMISSION:
Non-members, 25 Cents. Members Free.
S. ENGLISH, Secretary.
Montreal, 15th May, 1895.

DOMINION TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,
(LIMITED).
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, for the election of Directors and other business, will be held at the Foundry, No. 15 Cheminville street, on
Tuesday, 26th May, Instant
At TWO o'clock P.M.
By order of the Board.
P. A. CROSBY, Manager.
Montreal, 15th May 1895.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS.
COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., for 8 000 tons of Scotch Steam Coal (Wishaw, fresh mined) to be delivered, free of charge, at the Wheel House of the Montreal Water Works, in the course of the Summer, provided the whole is delivered by the First of September next.
The Coal to be weighed at the place of delivery.
The ton herein mentioned to be 2,240 lbs.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent of the Montreal Water Works, and ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be paid by the tenderer, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
Tenders are required to make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total in any value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.
Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties, each a resident of Montreal, and approved by the Board of the Montreal Water Works, in view of the performance of the contract.
In all cases where transportation must be provided for the goods, the tenderer must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to the point of delivery.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
L. VANKOUGHNT, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 19th March, 1895.

NOTICE.
Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tinned Food, Cattle, Horses, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duly paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.
Parties may tender for each description of goods separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedule.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
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Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.
Parties may tender for each description of goods separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedule.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the contract contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.
Tenders are required to make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total in any value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.
Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties, each a resident of Montreal, and approved by the Board of the Montreal Water Works, in view of the performance of the contract.
In all cases where transportation must be provided for the goods, the tenderer must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to the point of delivery.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
L. VANKOUGHNT, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 19th March, 1895.

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Each tender must be accompanied

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 18, 1885.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Petitions against the Franchise Bill were presented by Messrs. Lister, Armstrong, McCraney, Paterson (Brant), Casey, Trow, Vail, Allan, Cameron (Middlesex), Fairbanks, Mulock, Edgar, Mills, McMullen, Springer, Harley, Chilton, and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. Landerkin said he had the pleasure of presenting a petition from the Franchise Bill, which he did not know how many of such petitions the Minister of Customs had signed, but the hon. gentleman could examine and see.

Mr. Bowell—the hon. gentleman evidently does not know where the Minister of Customs' constituency is—said that Mr. Pope, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, stated that up to the 1st April, 1884, the working expenses of the Intercolonial were \$1,885,000 and the earnings \$1,739,000. The working expenses up to the 1st April, 1885, were \$1,966,000 and the earnings \$1,727,000. The increase in the working expenses in 1885 was caused by fires at Moncton and elsewhere, and by the severity of the winter. The past winter had been the worst the railway had experienced.

Mr. Bowell, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, stated that on request of the Government the Finance Minister had gone to England to arrange for a repayment of the 6 per cent. loan for a short time. Between the 1st April and the date of his departure arrangements had been made for an advance of about two millions to meet the expenses of the Militia Department in connection with the North-West trouble and the subsidy and loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The advance was made in the form of a loan, and the act of last session in the public interest, and in regard to the banks and others interested, he could not state the names of the institutions from which the money was borrowed.

Mr. McMullen—Is Dr. Bergin, Surgeon-General to the Volunteer force in the North-West, in receipt of pay for his services connected therewith while in Ottawa drawing an indemnity for parliamentary duties? If not, has pay been promised him, or is the intention of the Government to give him any pay? (Hisses and cries of "Shame.")

Mr. Carson—Dr. Bergin, Surgeon-General of the Volunteer force, has rendered valuable services to the Department of Militia in organizing the ambulance corps and the medical staff required to look after injured volunteers in the North-West. He is on active service like any other military man who has joined his regiment, and as he is on active service he receives his pay as do other officers on active service receive theirs. (Applaud.)

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Blake, said that under the Order-in-Council of April 20th, 1885, 26 half-breeds have proved themselves entitled to issues of scrip of 160 acres of land each, and 422 minors to scrip of 240 acres each. There were some cases which would require further investigation before they could be finally disposed of.

Mr. Pope, in answer to Mr. Blake, said that the Government had supplied the rails for the Government section of the C. P. R. in British Columbia. The question of the right of the company to use these rails had not been raised recently, but as some complaints were being made in the matter, and as there was no provision in the contract in reference to it, he had some thought of consulting the leader of the Opposition in the absence of the Minister of Justice in reference to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blake said he would advise the Minister at once that if there was nothing said in the contract about using the rails there certainly was no right.

Mr. Blake—Have the authorities of the C. P. R. Co. agreed to the terms of the resolutions of which notice has been given by the Government?

Sir John Macdonald—Protracted negotiations have gone on with the C. P. R. authorities, and principally with the president, for the relief of that Company. The Company desired better terms and a greater amount of rails than was finally agreed upon. The agreement was verbal and was arranged finally immediately before the notice was given by myself.

Mr. Blake asked if any arrangement had been made at the instance of the Government between the G. T. R., the North Shore Railway and the C. P. R. Co.'s for the use of the North Shore for the purposes of the C. P. R.

Sir John Macdonald said negotiations had been going on between the companies and their officers touching a possible arrangement. Two separate papers were signed by the two companies, but they were not satisfactory to the Government. He feared the proposal was considered confidential, as nothing had resulted from it.

Mr. Blake asked if Louis Schmidt, James Labiste, Gabriel Dumont, Moise Oullette and Michael Dumas, all of the Prince Albert district, were in the employ of the Government.

Sir John Macdonald said Schmidt was appointed on May 7, 1884, a clerk in the office of Dominion lands at Prince Albert. None of the others were employed by the Department of the Interior, nor so far as he knew, by any other department.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Blake, said certain irregularities had been discovered on the part of a clerk in the Department of the Interior. These were now the subjects of strict investigation by the Department. It had not been charged, nor was there any reason to believe that patents for Dominion lands had been issued, but they were not right to them. The statement that bribes had been received by a clerk in the Department in connection with the trans-Canada business in the land-granting branch was now under investigation.

The House then resumed the Committee of the Whole on the Franchise Bill. Sir Richard Cartwright contended that in view of the financial condition of the country it was not expedient at the present time to incur the additional outlay which would be required to put the Act in working order. He proceeded to a general discussion of the financial condition of the country, when

Mr. McCallum contended that it was of order to open up the broad question of the country's finances in a debate. The Chairman ruled that while a reference to the finances of the country, as such, might be permissible, an exhausted discussion of the question would be out of order.

Sir Richard Cartwright appealed to the House from the ruling of the Chairman. The Speaker took the chair, and the members were called in, and the Chairman's ruling was sustained on a vote—yeas 67, nays 41.

Sir John Macdonald—I beg to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) has not voted.

Mr. Speaker—He is not in his seat. Sir John Macdonald—Oh! Oh! Is that so? (Loud laughter.)

Sir Richard Cartwright said that in view of the decision just given he would reserve the remainder of his remarks for a future occasion when they would not be out of order.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) spoke in opposition to the bill till six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Paterson spoke briefly, complaining that the bill was restrictive when compared with the Ontario bill, and would be expensive in working.

Sir John Macdonald said that if all the special delivery in this debate had been confined as closely to the question as that of the hon. gentleman who had just spoken more progress would probably have been made. The hon. gentleman had complained that the bill would establish a restrictive representation as compared with that which would be introduced in Ontario, but he would have to admit that it would establish a much more liberal franchise than that under which the present members of the Commons are represented.

The Ontario bill was not thought of till long after this Franchise Bill had been before the country, and it was only introduced and made law with a desire to get one better than the Dominion in the matter of the franchise. But this morning that law was not in force. The bill would not come into force till the 1st of January next, and if in the meantime an election had to be held in Ontario for either the Dominion or Province it would have to be held under the old restrictive Act.

It was objected that the process would be expensive. He did not think the expense would be at all so great as it was represented to be. The bill, however, simply for a revising officer, he was a County or a Superior Court Judge, or a barrister of five years' standing. His first duty would be to send to the officers of the different municipalities and get from each an assessment list as finally revised by him. He would then take from those lists all the names which according to the Franchise Bill would have the right to vote. Copies of the list so made up would be posted in public places, and the committees of the different political parties could examine them and see in what respects they were deficient, and they could either go to the revising officer in person or could send him by mail a list of those names which they believed had been omitted. The revising officer then publishes the list again with these additions and finally he visits each municipality and confers with the officials as to the list. That would be the process on the first occasion, but in all subsequent years, when the list had been once settled, it would be simpler because the revising officer would only be obliged to strike off the names of the dead or of those who had gone away or had ceased in some other way to hold the franchise and to add new names from year to year. The estimate of expense had been greatly exaggerated. One county judge with one clerk could do the whole work for a county very easily, and from representations by county judges he was satisfied that they would be willing to undertake this work for a small additional amount. The expense would not be materially increased, because Parliament would probably be obliged before long to grant an addition to their salaries. At an early stage of the discussion he had taken occasion to state that whenever it came before judges would be utilized as revising officers. From advice he had received, he thought that nearly all of the county judges would be very glad to do the work, (Hear, hear,) and that they could do so without interfering with their other duties. He had learned further that several of the judges who know their counties well were willing to undertake the work. He also believed that the judges at least most without exception would be willing to take some of the work. He might add that, as was his duty, he had consulted his friends who did the Government the honor of supporting it, and after a full discussion they were all in favor of the conclusion that in all those cases where a revising officer was not a judge there should be an appeal from him, and that it should not be discretionary with the revising officer to refuse permission to appeal. He thought it well to make this statement to the House.

Mr. Watson then moved that Manitoba be exempt.

Mr. Mills said he was disappointed with the announcement of the Premier. The hon. gentleman had said that he would retain the right to appoint. If the Premier wished to act fairly, he would allow Parliament through the bill to nominate the judges as revisers; and further, if the hon. gentleman wished the lists to be made up properly, he would not allow the judges to prepare the lists, and then to sit in judgment on the appeals against them. The hon. gentleman then discussed the principles of the bill *de novo*, and stated that the measure was so unjust, and even conservatives were petitioning against it.

Sir John Macdonald said that, as leader of the House, he had of all men to observe the rules of the House. For this reason, though others on this particular clause had discussed the entire bill, he had refrained until tonight from making the statement he had just made with reference to a clause to come up later on. He had hoped that his departure from the rules of the House, in order that he might make the statement of his intentions with reference to another clause would have no effect. But he was wrong. For the hon. member for Bonfield well had opened up the question *ab initio* and had threatened that the system lengthened the discussion, he would not say obstruction, and should be continued. He did not know whether other members intended to join in this course and pursue obstruction for ever. If they did of course the Ministerialists would have to submit with Christian resignation. He had already stated that he did not desire to propose to Parliament the adoption of rigid rules which were forced upon Mr. Gladstone with a view to enabling the majority to express its opinion on matters under consideration and he would adhere to his statement in that regard until he found that the legislation was put an end to by the action of the minority. In the interests of Canada he hoped this obstruction was not going to be the normal state of Parliament.

Mr. Watson's amendment was lost—yeas 40, nays 65.

A division was then had on the amendment of Mr. Charlton, to the effect that the provincial franchise should not be interrupted by the amendment was lost—yeas 40, nays 70.

Clause 3 of the bill was then proceeded with. The first section was amended on

the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald so as to bring the bill in force on January, 1886, instead of November, 1885.

On the second subsection Mr. Mitchell said he could have made a great allowance for the course the Opposition had taken if they had reasonably confined themselves to the principle of the bill. But he was sorry to have to say that they had not always done so, but had deliberately obstructed progress for many days. While he supported the principle of the bill, which declared that the Federal power should regulate its own franchise he thought the bill could be very materially simplified and improved. He proposed to amend it in this direction by giving a vote to every tax-paying resident. The bill as at present framed required cumbersome machinery which would entail cost, and would entail many complicated provisions to the confusion of those officials who are engaged in its administration. It was a sound principle that the franchise should be given to every taxpayer without distinction; for those who contribute nothing to the support of the Government of the country are virtually paupers. He moved an amendment to make voters of all who have been engaged in the universal suffrage for twelve months and who have been assessed and have paid their taxes for the year then current.

Mr. Davies said he had supposed the amendment just proposed would go farther in the direction of manhood suffrage than it did, and in order to have a fair view completely he would have to offer a small amendment to it. In Prince Edward Island the principle of manhood suffrage had been in existence for many years with good results. Experience in the working of the universal suffrage system in the United States was also most satisfactory. It was to his mind a disgrace that the Government should propose a measure under which volunteers, such as those of Toronto, who were thought of as the best of the country, should not be thought good enough to exercise the franchise.

Mr. Small said the hon. gentleman did not know much about the volunteers of Toronto or he would not make that remark. It was very evident to him that under this bill not more than fifty volunteers would be disfranchised.

Mr. Davies—Why should those fifty be disfranchised? The debate was continued by Messrs. White (Cardwell) and Macdonald. The Committee rose and the House adjourned at 2 a.m.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Indian Enfranchisement.

OTTAWA, May 18.

INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONSIDERED AS VOTERS.

Mr. Shakespeare, M.P. for Victoria, said in the House on Saturday that he would like to see votes given to the Indians of British Columbia. He is supporting the Franchise Bill, so I suppose he means what he says. I may therefore be interesting to inquire what some of these Indians to whom Mr. Shakespeare would give votes are like. Mayne speaks of them, and I select his book because I was with him a good deal while he was gathering his information and believe what he says. Speaking of the Fish Priests, he says:—

"It is common enough for an Indian living by his wits to circulate a report some weeks before the commencement of the fish or berry season that he has had a dream of a large crop of berries, or influx of salmon to some particular spot which he will disclose for a certain present. His supposed influence on the weather and the inclination of the fish are so readily credited that he will in all probability come to large prices for his pretended information and interest. A crowd of people will often give a third of their haul to the fish priest to propitiate him. The prophet of course takes care to send them to a place where fish are generally found in abundance, and if they should be unsuccessful it is easy for him to assert that they have done something to offend the spirits."

Think of these fellows as voters, with the fish prophet as the Government revising officer! Yet this is within the scope of the bill as now stands. Then Mayne describes another professional gentleman's operations. An old woman was sick and the doctor came to see her. "The patient, well wrapped in blankets, was laid on her back, with her head a little elevated and her hands crossed on her breast. The doctor knelt at her feet and commenced singing a refrain, the subject of which was an address to the dead, asking them why they had come to take his friend and mother, and begging them to go away and leave her. The rest of the people then sang the chorus in a low, mournful chant, keeping time by knocking on the roof with long wands they held. As the performance proceeded the doctor got more and more excited, singing loudly and violently, with great gesticulation and occasionally making passes with his hand over the face and person of the patient. This performance appears to have been repeated several days, but, as it did not cure the woman's liver complaint, a physician of higher standing has been sent for, and Mayne says, "the last doctor who had no sooner partaken of food than he sat down at the feet of the patient, covering himself completely with a blanket. He remained in this position three or four hours without speaking or moving. He was commencing with the To-man-na-was or familiar spirit. When he was ready he commenced singing in a loud and harsh manner, making most violent gesticulations. He then knelt on the patient's body, pressing his clenched fists into her sides and breast till it seemed to me the woman must be killed. Every few seconds he would scoop her hands together as if he had caught something, then turning towards the fire would blow through his fingers as though he had something on them he wished to cast into the flames," and so on with similarly useful operations until the poor woman died. It might be well for the Opposition candidate to secure this fellow to work against the fish prophet. While one is promising to give votes one way, the other could threaten a visit from the evil spirits.

In the blue-book report which Sir John issued this session, as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, he, through others, makes several interesting remarks—for instance, "I regret very much to have to report that at the present time there are no successful Indian schools carried on in the whole of this agency. This state of things is very much to be regretted, for unless the children are educated they will, naturally receive the superstitious teachings of the evil people."

Another reserve the report says "this chief is a young and intelligent man, but unfortunately he is a confirmed drunkard, and as a natural consequence nearly all the tribe follow his example. There is only one respectable Indian on this Eastern side."

Speaking of a "Potlach" held on Valdes Island he says, "One of the worst features

of the potlach was the number of half-breeds who were taking part in it, and these following the examples of the old Indians gave or threw away the earnings of years. Mayne also speaks of these feasts and says:—"At all the feasts the chiefs and heads of families give away and destroy a great deal of property; this raises them greatly in the estimation of their own and of other tribes summoned to the feast. Individuals and even tribes will sometimes travel 100 miles or more to be at the feast of another tribe. The whole object of amassing wealth indeed seems to be for the gratification of afterwards destroying it. I was at a feast once where 300 blankets were said to have been destroyed by one man. I saw three seal-skins, for one of which 30 blankets had been offered and refused a few days previously, cut up into little bits about the size of his fingers and distributed among the guests."

Among the tribes farther north Sir John Macdonald tells us:—"The depravity existing among the Indian women on this coast is greatly to be deplored. They repair on arriving at years of puberty to the white centres and enter on lives of prostitution. In fact, they are generally taken by their depraved parents to these places, and there morally sacrificed to satisfy the greed of the latter for money. The male portion generally squander their gains in gambling before they return to their reserves." But, then, so did Charles Fox, and he voted.

Mr. Duncan, too, the missionary among the Timpinees, says:—"Sometimes slaves have to be sacrificed to satiate the vanity of their owners or to take away reproach. Only the other day (this was some years ago) we were recalled upon a canoe to a terrible scene of this kind. An old chief, in cool blood, ordered a slave to be dragged to the beach, murdered and thrown into the water. Two or three reasons are assigned for the foul act, one is that it is to take away the disgrace attached to his daughter, who has been suffering from some disease, he has killed his slave in order that she may prepare for the coming of his daughter into the unseen world." This chief also would probably make an effective revising officer. In the case of his sacrificed slave, it appears that the rest of the village, headed by two naked individuals, gathered round the spot. These two naked leaders "for some time pretended to be proceeding against the slave, but instead of seeking the body, and the instant they came where it lay they commenced screaming and rushing round it like so many angry wolves. Finally, they seized it, dragged it out of the water and laid it on the beach, where I was told the naked men would commence tearing it to pieces with their teeth. In a few minutes the crowd broke again into two, when each of the naked cannibals appeared with half of the body in his hands. Separating a few yards, they commenced, in horrid yells, their still more horrid feast."

Fancy if, when he proposed to address them, the Opposition candidate should be treated in this way.

Mayne describes the initiation of the Medicine men, which is about as horrible as the preceding account, except that it does not murder for the occasion, but content themselves with taking bodies from the grave, or a dog that happens to be handy, varying it with an occasional bite from the arm or leg of a neighbor. This does not refer to customs that are all past. Some of them were in full observance when Lord Dufferin visited British Columbia, and Sir John Macdonald tells us in his report of some practised now.

These are Indians living in houses, most of them possessed of property that would make them voters if the location ticket, which all would be entitled to, did not do so. The Franchise Bill now before the House would give these people votes. We are a funny family, we are—we are!

Petitions against the Franchise Bill continue to pour into the House. The members presenting them say that there are many Conservatives amongst the signatories. It was ruled on Saturday that a member presenting a petition could only be allowed to state the material allegations of the petition and interest. As Mr. Cartwright found himself at fault from any exposition of the opinions of those several hundreds who used him as a vehicle for their prayer, and he was compelled to confine himself to saying that such and such material allegations, and that the number of signatures was sixty-one on that particular petition.

After petitions several Ministers "caught it" for not having brought down returns issued by the House, particularly Mr. McLean, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who received a drubbing from Mr. McCallum for neglect. I have heard attention called to this matter half a dozen times and there is always some lame excuse offered. How it comes about that such an important office is so lamely managed is explainable only in one way, which I need not mention.

At the beginning of the debate this evening Sir John Macdonald spoke, and intimated his intention of making certain changes in the revising barristers' clause which are likely to remove some of the objections to those officers.

Mr. Mills contended that if the new franchise law adopted by the House the existing machinery for making the voters' lists should be employed.

Mr. Casey's motion to exclude Ontario from the franchise stated in the third section, and Mr. Watson's motion for Manitoba, as well as Mr. Charlton's, were negatived.

Mr. Mitchell moved his amendment proposing manhood suffrage subject to tax-paying. He objected to the present bill because it sought to affect an object in a cumbersome form that could be more effectively accomplished in a simple way. The tendency of the age was towards manhood suffrage which had been found to work well in the United States and those provinces of the Dominion which it was in force. By adopting it as the franchise for the House of Commons, which ought to ordain its own franchise, all the fancy qualifications which were likely to lead to confusion and injustice would be abolished, and the objectionable revising barrister would by some means be eliminated. As the instance of Mr. Davies, Mr. Mitchell agreed to strike out the tax-paying qualification, excluding paupers, criminals and persons under legal disabilities. The amendment has the entire support of the Opposition, and probably some of the Government supporters.

A large meeting was held in Ottawa to-night, under the auspices of the local temperance associations, to protest against the action of the Senate in passing amendments restricting the action of the Scott Act. Mr. Keefer, General Agent of the Dominion Alliance for Ontario, moved the principal resolution stating their case against the Senate. A series of resolutions in this sense was voted, the last one pledging electors not to vote for candidates who would not promise to support prohibitory measures.

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The Thomson Line SS. ESCALONA, Anderson, master, from Mediterranean Ports, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

May 19
ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents, m 119

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The ship GLOAMING, Captain McKenzie, from Rotterdam, is now reported at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

May 19
JOHN HOPE & CO., Agents, m 119

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Temperley Line SS. SCOTLAND, Luckhurst, master, from London, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

May 18
ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents, m 119

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The White Cross Line SS. LAUDERDALE, Captain Ovenson, from Antwerp, is now entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

May 18
MUNDERSLOH & CO., Agents, m 118

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan R.M.S. PARISIAN, James Wylie, commander, from Liverpool, and the SS. CORBAN, Chas. J. Menzies, commander, from London, are entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

May 18
H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, m 118

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The undersigned steamers of the Mail Line are intended to be despatched from Quebec to Liverpool as follows:—
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May 13
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May 12, 1885, da 114

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May 12, Broadway, New York City, m ed 118

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ROBERT J. KIMBALL, ALFRED B. LEONARD, May 6

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Is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent.

For the current half year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

ON AND AFTER
Monday, the 1st June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Wednesday, the 17th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock. By order of the Board.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
Montreal, 23rd April 1885. 151 97

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 55.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

ON AND AFTER—
MONDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this City on

TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at TWELVE o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.
Toronto, April 21, 1885. 1st 21M 99

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

A BONUS OF ONE PER CENT.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Monday, the First Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Monday, the First Day of June Next.

By order of the Board.
W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.
Montreal, 21st April, 1885. ws 13 96

THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on

IRELAND'S WELCOME TO VICTORIA.
(From the Belfast News Letter.)

[The following stanzas were published when the Queen visited Ireland, and they are worthy of being repeated at present, as a tribute to the recent Royal visit.]

Glad be the tones that greet thee,
Queen of the Ocean Isles!
Countess the steps that meet thee,
Sincere thy people's smiles,
Loud be the acclaim that greets thee,
From our hills so brightly green—
Yes! with a voice of nations,
We hail thee, Erin's Queen.

Firm be the hearts that love thee
As the rocks which greet our shores,
Pure as the skies above thee,
Where the sun his radiance pours
In dazzling lustre o'er thee,
Illuminating thy way,
All things seem fair before thee,
On this auspicious day.

The cannons' awful voices
No longer breathe of war,
But each dread burst rejoices
As it hails thee from afar.
The waves so slightly cresting
Seem to toss their slivery hair,
Till thy graceful feet have rested
In our hill-enclosed bay.

Let the city's thronging numbers
Bid thee hail to Erin's strand!
No more our Isle-harp slumbers
In an unremembered land;
Its thrilling chords awaking,
Lament the past no more,
Into strains of gladness breaking,
They resound from shore to shore.

At eve the landscape brightens,
From the hills a glow of fire
The dark seaweed enlightens,
And glides each distant spire,
More warm—less brief the feeling
In thy people's radiant souls,
Their honest looks revealing
Delight no fear controls.

Unforgetful be the gladness
With a hallow'd Prince and thee,
And may no voice of sadness
Commingle with our glad;
Though our verdant meadows must perish,
Our triumphal arches fall,
Our memories will endure thee,
Shall for outlive them all.

August 11, 1892. I. A. D.

OUR FILTHY LANES.

The interest manifested in the insanitary and disagreeably filthy state of the lanes and, it might justly be added, that of the city, was strikingly manifested by the rush to get the HERALD on Saturday last containing an elaborate and unexaggerated description of the masses of dirt in all directions that during our present almost tropical atmosphere is poisoning the air with noxious gases. Next to Riel's capture the report was the gossip everywhere in the city. It is a fact that the officials of the civic government themselves, from the hardworking and intelligent City Surveyor down, deplore the offensive state of the lanes throughout the city. In an interview with Mr. Percival St. George, the City Surveyor, he admits that the condition of the lanes would not compare with a third rate town elsewhere. He condemns the scavenging in unimproved terms, but as that work is entirely under control and inspection of the Board of Health his department is not responsible. In his annual report to the Council Mr. St. George has treated the sewerage and sanitary condition of the city at great length and with remarkable force and clearness. He attributes to the want of intelligible by-laws a great deal of the abominable state of the city. He remarked that a great deal of the offensive smells arise from the fact that the connection between the street sewers and the houses can only be carried three feet by the Road Department according to the by-law. This fact renders the connections imperfect and consequently the noxious vapors are doing their fatal work in the homes of families. Owing to limited space a good deal of information received must be reserved, but this whole subject cannot be allowed to stop in view of the chances of the cholera coming across the ocean.

THE LONDON ORANGEMEN AND THE ULSTER BRETHREN.

The following resolution has just been forwarded to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—"The special committee of Orangemen in London desire to express their thankfulness for the magnificent display of Protestant loyalty evoked by the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, particularly on the part of the brethren in Belfast and Londonderry, and their satisfaction at the recognition of the Orange Institution by the Government as a patriotic, and not a merely political body, and they fervently pray Almighty God that the loyalty of all classes in Ireland may be consolidated, and the security of life and property, the maintenance of peace and order, and the furtherance of prosperity to all the people of Ireland be increased."

NARROW ESCAPE.

ROCHESTER, June 1, 1883. "Ten years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and kidneys. Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain! Which made me delirious! From agony!!!! It took three men to hold me on my bed at times! The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates. Had no effect! After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife heard at neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two years. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him, and he would cure me. I poked at him, but he was earnest. I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly, and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

"It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

J. J. BARK,
Ex-Superintendent.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

"None genuine without a bunch of green leaves on the wrapper label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

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

Dr. Lewis

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, STAINES.
The course of study is arranged to fit an engineer for employment in Europe, India or the Colonies. Sixty students will be admitted in September, 1893. For competition the Secretary of State will offer fifteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department and two in the Indian Telegraph Department. For particulars apply to the Secretary at the College.

Slump and Stone Extractor.
More of these machines in use and giving better satisfaction than any other.
For price, etc., address,
S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., Montreal.
August

OATMEAL!

"GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD,"
In 5 lb. Boxes,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MOUNT ROYAL
MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COY

FOR SALE BY
ROSS, HALL & CO.,
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FOR SALE.
Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—
Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolm Brand **SALMON:—**
Tides and Barrels Prime Nfld.

CODFISH:—
Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No. 2 and Large.

SEAL OILS:—
Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Sea and Stray.

COD OIL:—
Gaspe and Newfoundland, Genuine Cod

JOHN BAIRD & CO.
131 Commissioners Street.
November 4 265

Railways.

Intercolonial Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 1st December, 1892
THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Lewisville..... 8:00 A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup..... 12:45 P.M.
Trois Pileux..... 1:15
Rimouski..... 3:01
Little Metabie..... 4:12
Campbellton..... 7:50
Baillouville Junction..... 8:30
Baillouville..... 10:38
Newville..... 12:15 A.M.
Moncton..... 1:00
St. John..... 7:00
Halifax..... 12:15 P.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10:15 P.M. connect at Point Lewis with the trains.
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sundays. The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

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

D. POSTINGER,
Chief Superintendent
RAILWAY OFFICE,
Montreal, Nov. 24th, 1892.

Railways.

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

WINTER TIME TABLE

—IN EFFECT—
Monday, November 24th, 1892.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal.....	8:40 a.m.	9 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa.....	12:03 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Arrive Toronto.....	9:55 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Toronto.....	8:25 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Leave Ottawa.....	9:07 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Arrive Montreal.....	9:42 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains.
Luxurious Sleepers on Night Trains.
Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from
SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNHEIM, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.
Connections at Toronto for all points West South West and North West.
Only Line running direct into KINGSTON (via K & P Railway) avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfer.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Ticket Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

260 ST. JAMES ST.
(Corner McGill Street.)
Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, and Exchange Office, 523 St. James, corner Cathedral street.

W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Manager.
ALFRED BAKER,
Gen. Supt.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

Montreal and Boston Air Line.
The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

On and after Monday, March 23rd, 1893, trains will leave Montreal as follows:—
8:00 A.M.—For Farnham, Bedford and local points.
5:10 P.M.—Local train for Newport, Waterville, Bedford, St. Cessaire and intermediate points.

7:45 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 3:30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Roseville Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 8:30 p.m. Retaining Sorel at 7 a.m. Arrive Montreal at 12:05 p.m.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.
For Tickets and all information apply at 262 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON
General Manager for the Trustees.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS

SARATOGA LINE.

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 6:45 a.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal—
8:00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Draw Passenger Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and Albany and New York, arriving New York at 10:00 p.m.

5:45 p.m.—Night Express, Wagner Draw Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7:30 next morning.

Close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 8:30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Expresses carried via this line.
Information given, and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office,
143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK CHAS. C. McFALL
General Pass. Agent, General Agent
Albany, N.Y. Montreal, 42

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains Leave Montreal:
8:30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans 10:50 a.m., White River Junction 2:55 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7:10 p.m., and New York, via Springfield at 11:25 p.m.

Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York.

5:30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7:55 p.m., (Supper), Burlington 9:10 p.m., Rutland 11:20 p.m., Albany 2:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., New York 7:30 a.m.

Close connection at Albany, Buffalo, Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston.

Through Cars also for Waterville and Magog on this train.

8:30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10:45 a.m., White River Junction 2:55 a.m., Nashua 7:00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8:30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 10:40 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11:57 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchester for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk Office, or at the Company's office, 138 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEBARGER
Canadian Passenger Agent
J. W. HOBART S. W. CUMMINGS
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Montreal, December 14th, 1892.

Miscellaneous.



WILL CURE Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.
A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

* U. S. P. 111

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From	Leave To
8:00 a.m. Toronto.....	8:40 a.m.
8:40 a.m. Toronto.....	7:30 p.m.
8:50 a.m. Ottawa.....	6:45 a.m.
8:50 a.m. Ottawa.....	6:00 p.m.
8:50 a.m. Ottawa.....	7:30 p.m.
8:50 a.m. Pembroke.....	8:40 a.m.
8:50 a.m. Smith's Falls.....	8:40 a.m.
8:50 a.m. Brockville.....	8:40 a.m.
8:50 a.m. St. Jerome.....	8:30 p.m.
8:50 a.m. St. Eustache.....	5:30 p.m.

NORTH SHORE.
6:30 4:05 Quebec..... 10:00
8:50 1:05 Joliette..... 5:15

Bonaventure Station. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
8:00 8:30 Chicago, Detroit and Toronto..... 9:00 9:00
8:30 8:35 Kingston, Brockville, Cornwall..... 1:00
8:40 8:45 Lachine..... 12:00
8:45 8:50 Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec..... 10:15
8:50 8:55 St. Hyacinthe..... 8:30
8:55 9:00 Quebec Mixed..... 7:40
8:55 9:00 Hemmingford and Huntingdon..... 4:40
9:05 9:10 St. Laurent..... 3:00

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.
8:25 8:30 New York & Boston..... 8:30 8:30
11:10 New York via Rutland, Granby, Waterville, Magog..... 5:30
10:25 Boston and local points, Farnham, Bedford, local points..... 8:00
Boston and New England..... 5:1

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 3:30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Roseville Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 8:30 p.m. Retaining Sorel at 7 a.m. Arrive at Montreal at 12:02 p.m.

DELAWARE & HUDSON.
8:05 10:50 New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy..... 8:00 5:40
2:15 Rome Point, mixed.....

*Only Saturdays.

Excelsior Storage

Apply at
ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

GIBB & CO.

Having received a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS!

—ALSO—
POOLE PATTERN SUIT, INVITE INSPECTION.
March 14 63

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All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with accuracy, promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by
J. A. KENNIE
Solicitor and Expert,
20 St. James Street, Montreal.
Correspondence Invited.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of which I can cure the worst kind and of long standing cases. I can cure the lungs, and I can cure the system, together with a VALUABLE REMEDY on this disease to any patient. Give me two bottles of my medicine.

—BY T. A. STONEBARGER, in Paris, New York.

Miscellaneous.



PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home. It is contiguous to the most fashionable thoroughfares, with means of quick conveyance to all the business centres; it is within eight minutes' walk of the Grand Central Depot, from which trains depart for and arrive from all points, and within five minutes walk of East and West Side Elevated Railroads.

As a structure it is absolutely the only entirely fire-proof hotel building in the United States.

Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter. Its Grand Parlor, Reception Rooms, Library, with its choice literature, Dining Rooms, and private apartments, with their connecting Bathing and Dressing rooms, ensure to its guests every comfort and luxury that can be desired.

All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while outside ones, in its upper floors, give extensive views of the East River, Long Island and the suburbs.

Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure.

The sanitary condition of the house is very highly commended by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

The entire house is elegantly furnished, and is perfect throughout in appointments. The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Disputes from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention.

Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel.
HENRY CLAIR
Lessee,
February 28 61

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Joseph Liebig
FIRST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS.
An inviolable trade mark of weak digestion and debility. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful.
—See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.
To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists.
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) G. David & Co., 3, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

May 10

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE HERALD COMPANY

(LIMITED.)
Respectfully announce that having increased the facilities of the office for turning out every description of Work, from a

3-SHEET POSTER

To a VISITING CARD, and having considerably reduced the

TARIFF OF PRICES.

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

We now make a Specialty of delivering Work

WHEN PROMISED

And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect.

Having a well equipped

BOOK-BINDERY.

We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line.

Bill-heads Letter-heads Note-heads, Statements, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

