

The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to Mr. JAMES STEWART, General Manager of "Herald Printing and Publishing Co." (Limited).

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Museum and Theatrum—Performances at 1.30 and 7 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.
Windsor Hotel—Complimentary Ball at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.
Dry Goods—At their stores, at 10 a.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Financial; Railway News; Wholesale Markets, etc.
SECOND PAGE—Commercial continued, etc.
THIRD PAGE—Local News, etc.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, etc.
FIFTH PAGE—St. John Exhibition, etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Sporting Intelligence, etc.
SEVENTH PAGE—Spirit of the French Press, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, etc.

LA MINERVE AND LA PATRIE.

It appears that THE HERALD has been the unhappy cause of trouble between La Minerve and La Patrie. It is all on account of La Patrie's defence of religious persecution by the French Government.

La Minerve, in the spirit of another Daniel come to judgment, remarks—

THE HERALD and the Patrie are warring over the affairs of France. THE HERALD, like many other English newspapers, has a mania for attacking France at every opportunity, in articles written, one might say, expressly to irritate and strike French-Canadians over the shoulders of the French. The Patrie, the other day in very appropriate terms, contained one of these articles and it branded the conduct of THE HERALD in a capital manner, only to overshoot the mark in attempting, quite uselessly, to defend the same. The Patrie's treatment of the religious bodies. This was very badly conceived, and THE HERALD was not slow to take advantage of it. THE HERALD was right in this and the Patrie was wrong. But in the first instance the roles were inverted. THE HERALD was wrong while the Patrie was right. We do not like to see the French insulted by the English press of the country. France interests us too much not to be moved by attacks made upon her at our side. This HERALD should have enough tact to understand that. Do we want England? Do we take pleasure in pointing out the weak points of her armies in time of war or her policy in time of peace? (The writer in La Minerve should read Le Quotidien of Quebec. En. HERALD.) We are British subjects, it is true, and THE HERALD is in a great hurry to remind us of it than to remember that French blood flows in our veins. It is a question of delicacy and propriety for Anglo-Canadians to respect France out of regard for us, at least, who live in their immediate neighborhood, and if certain newspapers lack this delicacy, so much the worse for themselves. However, though we do not like to have France insulted, we shall not go so far as the Patrie, by seeking to have the faults and errors of the French Government condoned, and to endorse the English condemnation of the religious persecution while we reproach it with having acted unjustly towards France.

To an exhibition of so much wisdom, the omission of which must have left La Minerve comparatively exhausted for the time, La Patrie rejoins as follows:—

With its ordinary good faith the Minerve joins with THE HERALD in accusing us of endorsing the expulsion from France of the religious bodies, while it is notorious that we plainly condemned the Republican Government on this score. The Post comes to the rescue of THE HERALD and sings the same song, but in the discussion, the Post and THE HERALD for their ignorance of certain facts, for our contraries of the English language, as a general thing, understand French so imperfectly that they may be mistaken in the meaning of our words. But if the Minerve really wishes to take part in the discussion, it should have quoted our article of yesterday, when it took the trouble to translate THE HERALD's answer. But not even in questions altogether foreign to politics, it makes a duty of perverting the sense of an article in order to succeed in exciting prejudice which would be futile if they were less contemptible. As to THE HERALD we have only one word more to say to it on French affairs. It certainly has the right, if its heart suggests it, to insult France and the French during its leisure hours, but its actions will never induce us to insult England and the English. We love France and we esteem England, and we are ready when called upon to protect both nationalities against the attacks of a boor.

La Patrie may be unamused—this, perhaps, it can not help. It may have taken a false position, and thus laid itself open to censure from all who applaud religious toleration and detest religious persecution. But it ought at all events to have the courage of its convictions, and having apologized for the conduct of the French Government it should have stuck to its text and not permitted La Minerve and the Post to compel it to capitulate on its own ground. Nor should it show so clearly the marks of the punishment it has received. However, it may learn in time not to rush into discussions for which it is not prepared, and which it evidently does not understand.

Speaking of alleged attacks on France, here is something from the last issue of Le Journal de Quebec, apropos of the mobbing of the King of Spain in Paris:—

The people guilty of this crime of inhospitality are not a part of real France. They belong to that class who, at a given moment, come out from under the streets, burning the City Hall, the Tuilleries, the Cour des Comptes, throwing down the Colonne Vendôme, shooting hostages, killing and drowning the sergeants of the city, going to Noumes, annexing themselves, crying out more than ever against their benefactors, and amusing themselves on All Souls' Day by throwing on the tombs of their brethren, in Pere la Chaise "There is no longer any country!"

Every nation would blush for such people; and we are sure that not a single party in France would dare defend the outrage which has been perpetrated. Every newspaper bearing a French name, no matter in what country of the universe it appears, should protest against this demonstration, which was an outrage on French dignity and French hospitality.

It appears, then, that while French-Canadian journals may boast that they have condemned the Government of France for their treatment of the religious orders, and other French-Canadian journals may condemn French mobs for their outrages on royal visitors, and yet others claim the right to review all French affairs in an independent spirit, THE MONTREAL HERALD is to be censured and assailed by these very papers for speaking of the conduct of a French Admiral in his treatment of British subjects, in terms appropriate to such conduct! We wonder where those journals imbibed their ideas of fair play and honest journalism! Or do they suppose that by falsely charging THE HERALD with "France hating," they can succeed in silencing criticism of French affairs! We should be as mean spirited as our assailants if we yielded an iota of our rights as British journalists on their demands or under pressure of their ill-concealed threats and their false charges.

THE BYSTANDER AND MR. MACKENZIE.

Says Mr. Goldwin Smith in the Bystander:—

"Mr. Mackenzie, it seems, has been again offering up Canadian aspirations on the altar of what he supposes to be British sentiment, and pledging anew our unanimous and unalterable devotion to dependence. He is a worthy man, and was, by grace of the former master of the Globe, Prime Minister of Canada; but his utterances are a voice from the tomb of his patron; and his patron, though he expired yesterday, has politically been dead many years. Instead of being rattled by universal applause, Mr. Mackenzie's renunciation of Canadian hopes evokes loud protests in many quarters, and though liberty of speech is gaining ground, the uttered protest is still very far from being an adequate measure of the real dissent. Even from the Globe of today, which response does Mr. Mackenzie draw? That there is a widespread and growing feeling in favor of complete nationality is a fact of which he may satisfy himself whenever he chooses to extend his enquiries beyond the narrow pale of the old City rally. To the union of the heart with the Mother Country, we all are, and ever shall be, true; and, perhaps, as in the case of Cordelia and her sisters, those who protest least may feel most. Nor, while Mr. Mackenzie misrepresents Canada, do we believe that he has enough to know that distant dependencies, over which they have no real power, bring them neither revenue nor strength, but on the contrary expenditure and peril. They would be at least as well pleased, and would respect us far more, if instead of being assured that Canada clings to perpetual vassalage, they were told that she was looking forward to a full measure of British freedom, and an equal alliance with old England."

The suggestion that "liberty of speech" does not exist in all its fullness in Canada, and the statement that "the English people" do not desire to continue their present connection with Canada are quite in Mr. Smith's own style. They have little or no support, however, in facts. To pretend that if Canadians could speak as they feel they would declare for independence and that the people of England believe the colonies to be a source of danger rather than an element of strength, is a very old trick which enemies of British connection have attempted until it has grown stale. It is a wonder that a publicist of Mr. Smith's genius could not have devised something newer, happier and more conclusive in argument; but the very moss of this ancient pretence proclaims its failure. The facts of the case are all against Mr. Smith and in Mr. Mackenzie's favor. Public sentiment in England was never stronger in favor of the retention of the colonies, and the people of Canada were never more harmonious in holding that the connection with Britain must be retained. As for the condition of "vassalage," which Mr. Smith has discovered in the relations of Canada to the mother country, where is to be found? Is it in our independent parliament? Does it show itself in the framing of our tariff? There does not appear to be any political or commercial servitude here, and these cover nearly the whole of those points on which differences between us and England are likely to arise. It is true that from time to time suitors appeal to an English court of final resort, and we still have a Governor-General appointed by the English Government, but the Governor-General does not govern and our lawyers and judges and people are only too glad to have the benefit of legal decisions at the hands of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire. There is no "vassalage" in all this, nor the semblance of any.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR IN NEW YORK.

The latest phase of the newspaper war in New York is the attempt of the news-dealers to keep the price of the Herald up to three cents in spite of the fact that two cents is the advertised price of that journal. The cause of this attempt is the fact that the Herald allows the news-dealers a smaller rate of profit than the other New York daily papers, its wholesale price being one and two-thirds of a cent a copy, which gives the dealer a profit of twenty per cent. on the capital invested. The dealers appear to be of opinion that they can force the public to pay three cents for the Herald, and on Wednesday evening they held a meeting in the Cooper Institute in which they passed a series of resolutions pledging themselves not to sell the Herald for less than three cents. At this meeting a great deal of abuse of James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the Herald, was indulged in.

THE TORONTO MAIL STILL CONTINUES TO WEEP HYSTERICALLY OVER THE RESULT OF THE ALGOMA ELECTION, AND TO SHRIEK BRIBERY AND FRAUD.

"No Conservative," it says, "envis Mr. Lyon his seat. The majority of men," it adds, "would rather remain in obscurity all their lives than occupy a seat in the Legislature by virtue of fraud." What a droll innocent journal the Mail is. No Conservative would occupy a seat obtained by fraud. Certainly not. "These hands are clean."

THE TORONTO GLOBE reports the silly story started by Miss Mary Anderson's

agent, as an advertising dodge, that she had refused an introduction to the Prince of Wales. The canard was promptly exposed because it was shown that the Prince of Wales was not in London, or even in England, but on the Continent at the time the request for an introduction was said to have been made. The Globe should not be so glib.

The Toronto Globe says that the proprietor of the New York Herald "talks of erecting news-stands throughout the city with satellites of his own in them." What connection is there between a "news-stand" and a "satellite"? A little elementary instruction in English would not be out of place in the Globe office.

We direct attention to the very full account, by our own reporter at the St. John Exhibition, of the Montreal exhibits which have added so much to the success of the fair and are so highly thought of by all who have seen them.

The Mail credits Mr. David Mills with saying of an esteemed contemporary that: "It would be a very graceful act to fill up with blue clay the hole where the Gazette man's brains dropped out."

DEATHS.

LITTLE—At Cote St. Antoine, on October 2nd, James Little, in his 80th year. The funeral services will be held at his late residence there on Friday, 5th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to which all friends of the family are respectfully invited.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Nothing But the Best

Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!

We keep nothing but the best makes in English, Scotch and Canadian Blankets. English Blankets at lowest prices. Scotch Blankets at lowest prices. Canadian Blankets at lowest prices. Our assortment of Blankets has never been so large and our prices so low.

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FLANNELS FLANNELS FLANNELS

We show the largest assortment of all kinds of Flannels in all the best makes, and the public can always depend upon our prices being right.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

White Flannels in all the best makes, at lowest prices.

Scotch Flannels in all the best makes at lowest prices.

Grey Flannels in all the best makes at lowest prices.

Opera Flannels in all the best makes and newest colors at lowest prices.

Buy your Flannels at our establishment, and you are sure of getting the right goods at the right prices.

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MONTREAL. 194

August 15

FURNITURE ROOMS,

437 and 439

Notre Dame Street.

NOW IN STOCK,

A Large Assortment of all

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OF NEW STYLES OF

DRAWING ROOM,

DINING ROOM and

BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Reliable Material and at Reasonable

Prices.

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October 4

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SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

In an article on our national debt Le Canadien says:—"A number of the newspapers have inveighed and are inveighing against the national debt of Canada. According to them this debt is enormous and the country will never be able to get out of the net into which it has sunk. Our debt is large, we cannot deny it; at the end of last year it was \$153,661,550; but is that a reason for asserting that Canada will never be able to meet her liabilities? On the contrary for several years past, owing to the wise and intelligent administration which rules over our destiny, the country has entered upon the true road to progress; her resources are being developed; her wealth increasing, and her debt is diminishing. Besides, if we compare our debt with that of other countries, we shall find that it is not enormous. The debt of other powers is much higher, and their resources are much less than those of Canada. France, for example, has eight times our population; it is true, but she has a debt thirty fold greater than ours. In 1880 the debt of France had reached the sum of five billions of francs, and the city of Paris alone owed three times more than the amount that Canada owes. As regards the debt of the United States, it is also enormous. The debt of the United States in 1880 amounted to \$450,000,000. The statement of national debts just published demonstrates clearly the advantageous position which Canada occupies in comparison with the other powers. Even among the colonies Canada holds a high rank. Australia, which is the only colony which can be compared with our country, has a population of 2,811,000 inhabitants, and her debt is \$450,000,000, or \$160 per head. Australia's debt is greater than Spain's, but it is not looked upon as a burden to that colony, for her resources are unlimited. In regard to resources Canada is on an equal footing, and our debt is much less. And with the rapid increase in our population this debt becomes lighter, our population this is one fact which must not be lost sight of in speaking of our national debt and that is that it was contracted for works which have become remunerative. The same cannot be said of the debt of all the other nations. Investments we have made in railways, canals and other public works, are now giving us revenues sufficiently large which will increase year by year; while the commerce of the country has been greatly benefited by all our great public undertakings. Thus, then, before criticizing right and left, it seems to us a deeper study should be made of the state of our finances and of those of other countries. In matters of finance recourse should be had to comparisons and examinations, if a certain and unassailable decision is to be arrived at."

Criticizing the manner in which certain appropriations for colonization roads have been expended by the local members, the *Progres de l'Est* says:—"How well these members have expended! Take a trip up the summer over these colonization roads; admire the holes, the ruts, the jolts, the steepness, &c., and say whether it is not the picture of the straight and rugged road which leads to Heaven! And are not the superintendents of these works, men who nobly second the generous efforts of the representatives of the people. You will hear the remark made everywhere: Is not Mr. X. a fine member! Yes, indeed, brave hearts, but one who squanders in this manner the people's money. The manner now adopted should be abolished at once, and the money should be expended under the direct control of the Government. Everybody is complaining, with the exception of the superintendents, who are said to be bribed; but how does it happen that the newspapers do not speak out in condemnation of this scandal? Let those who have grievances make them known to us, as did the farmers of Disraeli a few days ago, and matters will fare otherwise. Mr. Monseigneur, keep this money in the Treasury; there is squandering going on."

The Temps, in reply to the Minister's taunts of disruption in the Liberal ranks, says:—"It is true that at times there are variances between some of the leading members of our party; but these variances have never arisen on matters of detail and occasion. The Liberals are united and they will continue so, we firmly believe, despite their enemies' efforts to set them at variance. In a family, be it never so small, it is rarely that all the children are in perfect accord. But whenever it becomes necessary to fight for the community all wrongs are forgiven and all grudges are forgotten. It is the same with us. Divisions and contrary opinions disappear in presence of the common enemy—the government of the agitators. We appeal to all honest Canadians, to all sincere patriots; and, marching together under the same flag, we shall succeed in rescuing the Province of Quebec from the implacable talons of the value of speculation. Such is the opinion we hold, and such as we expect from Liberals of every shade. There will, no doubt, be occasionally deviations from our ranks. Traitors are always at hand. There was a Judas who weakened our forces. It is better to cut off the head of the snake than to let it grow and devour us. We will thus receive, without delay, their due share of public contempt, and will relieve the Liberal party of vagabond soldiers who are always an inconvenience."

The same newspaper says:—"The Minister's alarm at the effect of the election law on the candidatures which its patrons succeed in carrying by means of corruption, recommends that it be repealed or modified so that the miscreants which its friends have been felt before the courts do not partake of this view. It consists, in the interests of the purity of popular suffrage, to submit to the consequences of this law judiciously interpreted, when too zealous partisans have been so imprudent as to violate it."

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Unpleasant Fate. Buffalo, N. Y. News. One morning several years ago, just as the dull gray light was beginning to show itself in the east, a small band of men which had been sent deployed about a house on Ferry street, in Buffalo. There was nothing special either in the dress or appearance of the men to indicate their intention, but it was plain that they had business of importance on hand. Suddenly a man appeared at one of the windows, took in the situation at a glance, and swinging himself outward with wonderful quickness, scaled the roof of the house. This man was Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter; and in this situation, he defied justice and the officials below him. Some of the officers, knowing the desperate character

of the man, proposed to shoot him until he was killed, but one of the number promptly protested, and declared that if his brother officers would assist him to ascend he would capture the man alive. Accordingly he began the difficult and dangerous task, and succeeded in bringing his prisoner to the ground in safety. The man who accomplished this task was Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent of city police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is known by every prominent detective and policeman in America, and he stands prominently in the front rank of his profession. Quiet and gentlemanly in appearance, Mr. Curtin possesses courage, combined with marked physical powers, that make him the terror of evil-doers and the pride of law-abiding citizens. Few people can realize, however, the trials, exposures, and even privations, to which the members of every municipal police force are subjected. Mr. Curtin, compelled to be on duty at uncertain hours, subjected to the most inclement weather, and often necessitated by the nature of their duties to protracted undertakings, they endure a nervous and physical strain that is terrible. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin in former days; and it is not surprising that he found himself suffering from a mysterious physical trouble. In relating his experience to a representative of this paper he said:

"At times when I was on duty I would feel an unaccountable weariness and lack of energy. My appetite was also uncertain and my head seemed dull and heavy. I did not fully understand these troubles, but supposed, as most people suppose, that I was suffering from malaria. I tried to throw off the complaint, but it would not go. I thought I might overcome it, but I was mistaken, and I finally became so badly off that it was almost impossible to attend to my duties. I have known any number of men in the police and fire departments of this country who have been afflicted as I was, and I doubt not there are to-day hundreds similarly troubled who, like myself, did not know the cause, or really what ailed them."

Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin, does not indicate any physical ailment, and the interviewer as he looked at the 220 pounds of bone and muscle standing nearly five feet eleven inches in height before him.

"O, no; that is altogether a thing of the past, and I am happy to say that for more than a year I have enjoyed almost perfect health, although I now realize that I was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and travelling at a very rapid pace."

How did you come to recover so completely? "That is just what I want to tell you, for I believe it may be of great service to many others in my profession, who may possibly hear of it. I began the use of a popular remedy at the earnest solicitation of some of my friends in my city, and I found to my great gratification that I began feeling better. This feeling continued and I gained in strength and vigor until now I am perfectly well—and wholly through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure which I believe to be the best medicine for all ailments of the urinary tract, and I am positive it is a wonderfully valuable and at the same time entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College of New York, endorses it in the highest terms."

"So you have little difficulty in the execution of your duties now, Mr. Curtin, do you?"

"None whatever. Our department was never in better condition than at present."

"And do you never have any fear of the desperadoes who you have been the means of bringing to justice?"

"Not in the least. Such men do not try to retaliate, partially because they have not the courage, but often because they respect an officer who does his duty."

"The policemen, firemen, letter carriers and other public employes in this country have a particularly trying life. When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that can restore and sustain the health of all such men is found, it should be a cause for congratulation, especially when recommended by such a Superintendent as Thomas Curtin of Buffalo."

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS. "It is possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and on matters of detail and occasion. The Liberals are united and they will continue so, we firmly believe, despite their enemies' efforts to set them at variance. In a family, be it never so small, it is rarely that all the children are in perfect accord. But whenever it becomes necessary to fight for the community all wrongs are forgiven and all grudges are forgotten. It is the same with us. Divisions and contrary opinions disappear in presence of the common enemy—the government of the agitators. We appeal to all honest Canadians, to all sincere patriots; and, marching together under the same flag, we shall succeed in rescuing the Province of Quebec from the implacable talons of the value of speculation. Such is the opinion we hold, and such as we expect from Liberals of every shade. There will, no doubt, be occasionally deviations from our ranks. Traitors are always at hand. There was a Judas who weakened our forces. It is better to cut off the head of the snake than to let it grow and devour us. We will thus receive, without delay, their due share of public contempt, and will relieve the Liberal party of vagabond soldiers who are always an inconvenience."

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIRE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Electric Currents, on a thirty days' trial to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles. It is a simple and pure remedy, and its use is entirely harmless. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed.

SCOTT TREES ARRIVING IN STOCK.

did all wood goods at reasonable figures. New and new colors and styles just opened at the Boston.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

The Old Line Always Ahead!

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA

IN TWO HOURS

AND FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Summer Arrangements.

In effect MONDAY, JULY 9, 1893.

TIME TABLE.

Local Express. Express. Express.

Leave Montreal. 7.00 a.m. 8.45 a.m. 4.30 p.m.

Arrive Ottawa. 11.00 a.m. 11.40 a.m. 8.31 p.m.

Leave Ottawa. 8.15 a.m. 4.30 p.m. 6.40 p.m.

Arrive Montreal. 12.15 p.m. 7.35 p.m. 10.40 p.m.

THE GREAT SCENIC ROUTE OF CANADA

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Finest Equipped Passenger Trains in the World

AND

The Grandest Drawing-Room Cars in America.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from

BROCKVILLE, PERTH, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seating in Pullman Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

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Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

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DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Vice-Royal Movements—Personal—Will of the Late Mr. James Goodwin—Baptist Home Missions—Phosphate Crushing—New Dominion Arbitrator—A Draw-back Wanted—Saskatchewan Land Company—Compensation to McLean & Rogers.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—His Excellency the Governor-General and Princess Louise will be present at the Normal School games to-morrow on Rideau Hall grounds.

The Shamrock lacrosse team will play on the same grounds on Saturday. Sir J. A. Macdonald, who intended to leave for Kingston last night, was delayed until this morning. He will go from Kingston to Nanawake where he will remain until the close of the Lennox election trial.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario, in connection with the Baptist Church, is in progress here.

The last will and testament of the late Mr. James Goodwin was opened yesterday. He appoints his nephew, Mr. Geo. Goodwin and Mr. D. O'Connor his executors. After devising his residence and premises on Cumberland street, with its furniture and contents, to Miss Brophy and her sister Mary Jane, together with a liberal allowance in money, he divided about \$70,000 among his immediate relatives and friends. Among other bequests were \$200 to the St. Patrick's Orphans Asylum, \$200 to the St. Joseph's Orphans Asylum, and \$200 to Father Molloy's House of Refuge.

The remainder of the estate, which is estimated at \$800,000, is given to his nephew, Mr. Geo. Goodwin, who is contractor for the City Canal works.

This morning the new Missionary Board of the Baptist Conference met, when the question of appropriations was disposed of. The President, Mr. O. J. S. Phillips, was in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer. An estimate having been made it was found that about \$2,075 could be depended upon from the entire field. Rev. J. P. McEwan, of Cornwall, and Mr. A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, were appointed a deputation to visit Valleyfield and advise with the friends there who propose organizing a Baptist Church. The meeting then adjourned, to meet in Brockville in January next.

Mr. Dugan, of Halifax, to-day had an interview with the Minister of Customs in relation to a drawback on raw sugar.

At a meeting of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company to-day a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of the company, which is \$40,000, and it was decided to lay out the site at once and expend \$20,000 in the erection of a church, schoolhouse, store, boarding-house and other buildings.

The Exchequer Court to-day awarded Messrs. McLean, Rogers & Co., parliamentary printers, \$60,000 compensation for work given to outside offices.

A meeting of the City Council was held this evening at which a committee was appointed to draft an address to His Excellency the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

Sir Hector Langevin will not return to the city until next week.

A number of American capitalists propose to form a company with sufficient capital to enable them to erect crushing and concentrating mills, with a view to the utilization of the waste phosphate rock, which so rapidly accumulates about the Ottawa county mines. These gentlemen are the holders for Canada of the patent for Paddock's pneumatic ore separator, and they propose to be able to utilize all rock containing 75 per cent. down to 20 per cent. of phosphate, and by means of crushing and concentrating to bring it up to 85 per cent. standard.

It is stated that Mr. Menard, valuator on the Welland Canal, has been appointed Dominion arbitrator, in the place of the late Hon. Isaac Buchanan.

QUEBEC.

Personal—Funeral of Dr. Sewall—Political On Mt.—Presentation—Severe Frost—The Coats Poisoning Case.

Special to the MONTREAL HERALD: QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, arrived here to-day, and has been besieged all day by political wire pullers and others.

The remains of the late Dr. J. A. Sewall were interred in Mount Hermon cemetery this morning, the funeral being one of the largest witnessed here for a long time. The flag on the Custom House has been at half mast since his death.

The rumor is revived that Hon. Dr. Fortin is to be appointed Assistant Provincial Secretary, in place of Mr. Jolicoeur, who will be superannuated.

Mr. Farmer, United States Consul at South Quebec, was this evening presented with a handsome tea and coffee set by his friends on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

There was a sharp frost here last night and thin ice was visible this morning.

Mr. Chauveau, Police Magistrate, left for Sherbrooke this morning to attend the Coats murder trial.

ONTARIO.

Farley vs. Nordheimer—Actions for Slender—Up Goes the Price of Coal—Lindsay and Hamilton Central Fair—Condemned with Hon. Mrs. Buchanan—The Toronto Rectory Case—Diphtheria Epidemic—The Cobourg Manxlaughter—Railway Matters in Toronto.

Toronto, October 5.—Papers relating to the settlement of the alleged libel suit of Farley vs. Nordheimer, president of the Federal bank, were signed yesterday. The actual amount received by Mr. Farley is \$22,777.

At the civil assizes this morning the action of Berry vs. Strathly was commenced. Mrs. Berry, the plaintiff, was a tenant of defendant. She claims \$1,000 damages for false imprisonment, alleging that defendant and another entered into a conspiracy against her by giving information to the police that she kept a house of ill-fame. She was arrested and acquitted in the police court.

The decision of coal dealers to increase the price of coal from \$6 to \$7 per ton has caused considerable boom in that important article. Parties are rushing to the coal offices with orders, so as to get their supply before the change takes place.

Several young ladies, who applied for and were refused admission to attend lectures in University College, have submitted the matter to a leading barrister as to whether a mandamus could be obtained to compel the college to admit them. If unfavorable, an application will be made to the Legislature.

The T. G. & B. Railway and Quebec railway on the 1st, but arrangements have

not yet been perfected, and the transfer has not yet taken place. Mr. Wragge, General Manager, has, however, retired and Mr. Whyte, of the Ontario and Quebec, will take his place as manager of both railways. It is reported here that Mr. Wragge has been appointed local manager of the Grand Trunk of this part of the Province, with plenary powers, which is looked upon as a great advantage to merchants and others, as it will do away with reference to the head office in Montreal.

Counsel for the rector of St. James to-day declined to accept the proposition of the other rector to avoid further litigation, to the effect that he receive the \$3,000 allotted to him by the act of 1878, and the surplus to be divided among the other rector, including St. James. They insist upon referring the whole matter to arbitration. Argument in the case will proceed with to-morrow morning.

In the case of Berry vs. Strathly at the Civil Assizes, referred to this morning, the plaintiff was unsuccessful.

Windremer vs. Woods followed, being an action for slander and malicious arrest. Defendant charged plaintiff with stealing his horse, and afterwards laid information against him for perjury, which was dismissed. Plaintiff wants \$1,000 for the damage to his reputation. Both parties are hotel-keepers here. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

A virulent type of diphtheria has broken out in the west end of the city, attributed to foul and overflowing water closets in the vicinity. Three members of Mr. Kidd's family, King street west, have been stricken with the disease, one dying yesterday. Stagnant and filthy water has been allowed to accumulate on one or two of the adjacent streets all summer, and again has been prevalent.

HAMILTON, Oct. 4.—This was the big day at the great central fair. There were 20,000 people on the grounds and they agreed in saying that the show was first-class in every particular. Hon. Jas. Young, Minister of Agriculture, was present this afternoon. To-morrow will be the closing day.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution of condolence to the widow of the late Hon. Isaac Buchanan.

Chief Stewart has had an invitation from the Toronto police tournament to ask him to send a team of constables to contest a tug-of-war to be held there in connection with a tournament. The chief has been obliged to decline the invitation owing to scarcity of men.

LINDSEY, October 4.—The second day of the Lindsay Central fair was a grand success, and far exceeded in the character and number of the displays and the very large attendance, the most sanguine expectations of the South Victoria Agricultural Society. The town was thronged, and it is estimated there were over 7,000 visitors. To-morrow is the last day of the show. The exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep and other stock was very large, and showed the remarkable progress of the district within the past few years.

COBURN, Oct. 4.—At the Assizes to-day, James Caffrey was tried for the murder of Hugh McDowell, on September 13 last. The trial lasted all day, and the prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Resigned.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 4.—At a meeting of the school board this afternoon a letter was handed in from Dr. B. Curran, supervisor of schools for the city, in which he alluded to his seven years' labors in that capacity, which had been of a satisfactory nature and encouraging as to educational progress. Recently there had been sought to associate a malicious and unfounded scandal with his name, and although the charges assigned by them and otherwise made were false, they had placed him in such a position that he felt that his retention of the position of supervisor of schools was incompatible with their interest. Looking to the future for his justification he placed his resignation in the hands of the board. The resignation was accepted.

A NEW BRUNSWICK TRAGEDY.

Probable Wife Murder.

St. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 4.—Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, arrived here to-day, and has been besieged all day by political wire pullers and others.

The remains of the late Dr. J. A. Sewall were interred in Mount Hermon cemetery this morning, the funeral being one of the largest witnessed here for a long time. The flag on the Custom House has been at half mast since his death.

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Mr. Chauveau, Police Magistrate, left for Sherbrooke this morning to attend the Coats murder trial.

TELEGRAPHIC SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

JEROME PARK RACES. JEROME PARK, October 4.—First race, one and eight miles, Strathespey won easily, Aranza 2nd; time, 1:59.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, Loo won by a head only, Cyclone Colt 2nd; time, 1:18.

Third race, mile and three-quarters, Miss Woodford 1st, Camerton and Billa made a dead heat for second; time, 2:34.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter, Aella 1st, Pizarro 2nd, Blue Grass 3rd; time, 2:16.

Fifth race, mile, Hartford 1st, Haddon 2nd, Col. Sprague 3rd; time, 1:48.

Hurdle race, one and three-eighths miles, Foreigner won, McGovern 2nd. The others did not finish.

FIRE REPORT.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Oct. 4.—The damage by Neal Block fire is \$12,000 on the building and other losses about \$35,000. Nine firemen were injured.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The War Minister.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Illness was not the cause of the absence of General Thibaudin, Minister of War, from the reception to Alfonso. He ostentatiously held aloof so that the glaring gap had to be filled by an ad-interim Minister of War. M. Ferry thought himself bound to inform M. Grevy of the deplorable effect of General Thibaudin's conduct in political circles and upon European opinion. M. Ferry, who is backed by all the ministers, declared Miliot will never, with his consent, become Chief of the General Staff, as the whole army acknowledge he is unfit for the post. M. Grevy shares this opinion and if General Thibaudin resigns on this question the President will not back him. M. Grevy thinks General Thibaudin, by enforcing measures against the Orleans Princes, rendered a service to the Republic which his other generals would not probably have agreed to perform and which imposes upon the Cabinet an obligation not to dismiss him now that no similar service is required. If M. Grevy defends General Thibaudin he certainly will also refuse to mix in any intrigues aiming at the overthrow of M. Ferry. It is certain that General Thibaudin has resolved not to resign.

Reported Resignation of Thibaudin.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—It is rumored that M. Thibaudin, Minister of War, has resigned.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Trials of an Informer.

LONDON, October 4.—The steamer Melbourne arrived at Marseilles from New Caledonia with Joseph Smith, an informer in the Phoenix Park murder trials, who was not permitted to land at Melbourne. Smith was recognized at Marseilles, when he suddenly left the vessel, it is believed taking passage for China.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is stated that the informers in the Phoenix Park murder trials, who were not permitted to land at Melbourne, will go to India, where Carey decided to go until he was dissuaded by his wife. It is reported that Carey was offered a clerkship in the new barracks at Kurrachi.

Anxious to Testify for O'Donnell.

JERSEY CITY, October 4.—Mrs. Helen Kelly says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was once employed by her husband as a gas fitter, and after receiving a paralytic stroke was considered partially insane. She wrote to Lord Granville expressing her desire to testify on O'Donnell's behalf if her expenses were paid. She received a reply stating that the British Government would not bear the expense.

Imprisoned for Praising O'Donnell.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—A Mallard, finger named Hynes has been sentenced to imprisonment for a month for singing the praises of O'Donnell and calling upon all Irishmen to act towards other informers as O'Donnell did.

An Official Suspended.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The United Ireland League organ, states that an official intimately connected with the detection of crime in Dublin, has been suspended. The cause of his suspension is likely to create a sensation.

Meeting of Hibernians.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Mr. Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, addressed the New York State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-night. He was received with much enthusiasm. The convention was one of the largest ever held. A resolution was adopted amidst the greatest cheering that it was the sense of the convention that every district in the A. O. H. in the State should become a branch of the League.

A Ministry Impeached.

CHRISTIANA, October 4.—The Supreme Tribunal of Norway, having impeached the whole ministry, their trials will begin to-day with the case of the Prime Minister.

Under Martial Law.

LONDON, October 4.—Owing to the repeated anti-Jewish disorders in Ekaterinavsk and other districts in Southern Russia martial law has been proclaimed therein.

Conservative Elected For Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 4.—The election at Manchester resulted in the return of Mr. W. H. Holliday (Conservative) by 18,188 against Dr. Parkhurst (Independent Radical and Bradlaughite), who polled 6,316.

Great Strike in England.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Oct. 4.—Fifteen hundred weavers, who returned to work a few days ago, have renewed the strike, the masters not fulfilling the agreement.

Crisis in Servia.

BERGARE, Oct. 3.—The King has suddenly dissolved the extra session of the Skupstina, after a Radical president and vice-president were elected.

Reform in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A minister of State has gone to Friedrichshagen to confer with Prince Bismarck who is devoting much labor to a scheme of economy and reform for presentation to the Reichstag.

Reception to Marquis Tseng.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The inhabitants of Folkestone proposed to give a public reception to the Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador, upon his return.

Collision on the Erie.

BRADFORD, Pa., October 4.—Passenger train No. 32 on the Erie road was thrown from the track at Kendall to-day by spreading rails. Before the cars could be got into position, train No. 40 came thundering down the road and ran into 32. Two coaches of the latter were overturned. Capt. Fox and four or five others were hurt and bruised, but none seriously hurt. The accident was due to the negligence of trackmen who were at work.

A Journalistic Fracas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Harry New, Jr., proprietor of the Journal, assaulted John G. Thompson, editor of the Washington Sunday Chronicle, on the street, this evening, striking him two severe blows on the face. Both were arrested. Thompson had been publishing articles concerning New and his father, John C. New, Assistant Treasurer, which caused the trouble.

Running on Standard Time.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—On Sunday the railroads between Boston and Montreal will begin to run trains on eastern standard time, that of the 75th meridian. This is sixteen minutes slower than Boston time, which has heretofore been the standard. It is expected that before the close of October most of the roads in the United States east of Buffalo and in Canada east of Detroit will adopt the 75th meridian.

Latest Shipping.

QUEENSTOWN, October 4.—Arrived—

Yquem.

THE INSULTED KING.

A Published Apology Wanted.

MADRID, October 4.—It is reported that the Government is dissatisfied that the Paris Journal officially published the fact that M. Grevy apologized to King Alfonso and has resolved to ask for the publication of the full text. It is also reported that Senor Sagasta has postponed making changes in the Ministry until the matters between Spain and foreign nations are settled. The foreign powers have forwarded to King Alfonso congratulations upon the enthusiastic reception accorded upon his return.

An Investigation Ordered.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Government has ordered an official investigation of the disturbances attending the visit of Alfonso.

A Royal Reception.

The King and Queen held a reception to-day. Eighteen hundred persons attended, including several Frenchmen.

No Newspapers to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, October 3.—The Cabinet has resolved that no press prosecution can be commenced, the Spanish Minister not having formally denounced the newspaper attacks upon Alfonso.

Important Meeting of the Cabinet Council.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The Cabinet Council to-day, the King presiding, discussed the question of diplomatic action regarding the demonstrations in Paris against the King. The greatest reserve is manifested in the decision reached. The correspondence states that the Government telegraphed the Spanish Minister at Paris that the French apology is insufficient, and that if France persists in a refusal to make a satisfactory declaration the Minister will be required to leave Paris.

Emperor William's Sympathy.

BERLIN, October 4.—It is stated the Emperor telegraphed to Alfonso: "I sympathize with you for the insults offered you in Paris. I know, however, they were aimed at me far more than at you."

Calm Beginning to Prevail.

PARIS, October 4.—The Temps believes that Spain will hesitate before entering upon diplomatic action regarding the demonstrations against Alfonso just as a calm beginning to prevail. Public opinion, it says, is reducing to their true proportion the manoeuvres of a few fanatics.

DISTURBED CANTON.

A Crisis Feared.

CANTON, October 4.—Affairs are critical. The populace is excited and communication with the English quarters is cut off. Incendiary placards proclaiming a full scale attack the city the mob will kill all foreigners. The foreign quarter is safe under the protection of six gunboats.

AMONG THE ZUNIS.

Important Discoveries by Mr. Cushing.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Major Powell in the annual report of the operations of the Bureau of Ethnology says—Frank H. Cushing, who is now among the Zuni Indians, has discovered, five miles from the village of Bardeto, a long line of caverns used by the ancestors of the Zunis as sacrificial depositories. From these he obtained over two thousand ancient relics, comprising sacrificial plume sticks, decorated prayer slats, or altar tablets, bows, arrows, basket work, and other fabrics of the prehistoric inhabitants of the valley. Among the relics are ancient cigarettes of cane and corn leaves, showing that the cigarette as well as the pipe was of American origin.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Findings of the Adventurers.

DUNDUR, October 4.—A whaling steamer from Davis Straits reports that the natives at Saunders Island stated they saw five men at Etah in Smith's Sound north of Baffin's Bay early in the year who belonged to a large expedition further to the north, which is believed to be Greeley's. One of the natives met at Saunders' Island was very intelligent and spoke some English. He stated that his brother saw five men living at Etah fishing station south of Littleton Island on the east side of Smith's Sound. All were in good health. The leader was tall and robust. The captain of the Polynia believes a party was sent out by Greeley to meet the Proteus then on her way to Smith's Sound.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYNOUD.

Some Important Business Transacted.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church re-assembled this morning. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix presented a paper relative to the election of Dr. Potter as assistant-bishop of New York, and asked an early day for his consecration. The report of the joint committee on the Lectionary recommends that the lectionary in the book of common prayer be amended by substituting tables appended for the table of lessons of the Holy Scriptures, and by inserting after the third paragraph of "the order how the rest of the Holy Scripture may be read," the three rules following: "If in any church upon Sunday, or a holy day, both morning and evening prayer be not said the minister may read the lessons appointed either for morning or for evening prayer. At evening prayer on a Sunday the minister may read a lesson from the Gospel appointed for that day of the month in place of the lesson for the Sunday. Upon any day for which no proper lessons are provided, the lessons appointed in the calendar may be read in place of the lessons for the day."

Rev. Dr. Thrall, of Springfield, offered a resolution that the words "Protestant Episcopal" be dropped from the Book of Common Prayer, and also that the same words be omitted from the church constitution and canons. Referred. Rev. Francis Harrison, of Albany, offered a resolution regarding the canon relating to the officiating of ministers ordained in foreign countries. Referred.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street—8 a.m., 35°; 1 p.m., 43°; 4 p.m., 48°; 6 p.m., 48°; 8 p.m., 34°; mean, 41°; by Standard Barometer—8 a.m., 30.24; 2 p.m., 30.21; 6 p.m., 30.24.

Meteorological Office.

Toronto, Oct. 5, 1 a.m.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lakes—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly; generally fair weather, slightly higher temperature. Upper Lawrence—Light to moderate winds; fine weather, slightly higher temperature. Lower Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly north-west and west; fine weather, nearly stationary temperatures. Maritime—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly; slight change in temperature; frost at night.

A WHOLESALE CURATIVE.

NEEDED IN Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING FRUIT LAXATIVE. Cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, &c. &c. &c. Superior to all other laxatives. The action prompt, the taste delicious. Ladies and children like it.

Price, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

August 11 W. R. L. Co. W. D. Dr. 91

LEITCH & PRINGLE.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., CORNWALL, ONT.

JAS. LEITCH. R. W. PRINGLE

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THE MEXICAN PLAGUE.

Terrible Ravages by Yellow Fever.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—A letter from Mazatlan says that yellow fever is sweeping the interior towns like wildfire. The courts are all closed, the judges having fled. The spread of the disease is believed to be largely due to the ignorance of the physicians.

GUAYMAS, October 3.—There were three deaths in the last two days. 26 are reported from Hermosillo, and all along the road are victims overtaken by the fever and unable to proceed. The fever is spreading among the Taras Indians. Two of the party who left here to survey Tocolovampo Railroad have died.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Oct. 4.—A. M. Kenyon, wholesale and retail liquor, has assigned, with liabilities of \$10,000.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Luns and Silbith, East India and West India merchants have failed with liabilities of £250,000.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Oct. 4.—Joseph Pollard & Co., corn merchants, have failed with liabilities of £50,000.

A Liquor Defence Association.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—It is reported the saloon keepers propose to organize a national association of all saloon keepers, brewers and tobacco dealers in the country for self-defence against prosecution.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back or bowels, headache, toothache, colds, influenza, and any kind of pain or ache. It will most surely quiet the blood and heal, as its action power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great pain reliever, and double the strength of any other, is a remedy in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the stomach, and pains and aches of all kinds; it is sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle."

Dividends—Meetings.

HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Institute, Mountain Street, on

TUESDAY, the 9th October INSTANT, at THREE o'clock p.m., for the Reception of Reports, the Election of Officers and Committee, and Amendment of By-laws.

JANE M. MURRAY, Rec.-Secr., 90 236

ATLANTIC & NORTH WEST RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.