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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Sir Hector Langevin introduced a bill to
continue for a limited time the act respect-
ing the administration of criminal justice.

The bill was read a first, second and
third time and passed.

On motion of Sir Hector Langevin it
was resolved that there be two sittings
daily, to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. Caron—said Mr. Speaker, a few days
ago, I think on July 5th, I received a tele-
gram from the Major-General, stating that
Big Bear had been captured, that his
band had surrendered, that this was the
end of the campaign, and that the troops
had been ordered home. The announce-
ment of the end of the troubles called forth
in me, but one expression of opinion, re-
garding those who had taken part in the
campaign, and that was an expression of
admiration of the gallantry of our volun-
teers (Applause). It must be remembered
that our volunteers undertook to put an
end to the troubles at a most inopportune
season of the year, and when the hard-
ships consequent upon such an expedition
must necessarily be greater than at any
other time (Hear, hear). I may say, sir,
that the entire campaign has added one
more page to the history of Canada, and I
regret that the leader of the Government,
from the great respect consequent upon the
work of this protracted session, feels un-
able adequately to deal with the events
which that page of history comprises. I
regret it not more than one reason, but
chiefly because it would have been more
agreeable to the whole force if the who has
given me the invaluable advantage of his
advice throughout the campaign had
moved this resolution instead of myself.
Let me, sir, in the first place refer to the
conduct of the Major-General. He, it will
be admitted, has played his part most suc-
cessfully. It was on the 22nd of March we
first received an intimation of the troubles.
The next day he left Ottawa. On the 17th
of April he was at Clarke's Crossing; on
the 9th he was at Batoche; on the 20th he
was at Battleford, and on June 2nd at Fort
Pitt. It is owing to his energy, aided
by the energy of the volunteers, the rapid-
ity of their marches and the promptness of
their blows, which prevented Poundmaker
and Big Bear from uniting with the insur-
gents on the Saskatchewan, that the
trouble was brought to an end at so
early a date, and that the loss of life was
not more serious. When we consider that
almost all the troops who were engaged
were engaged for the first time, we must
admit that it is really wonderful that they
were able to march the distance of five
hundred miles, have had three engage-
ments, and have broken down the
rebellion in sixty days (Hear, hear) and
as Canadians we cannot be too proud
of it. Every man conducted him-
self admirably. We provided for the
hundreds of miles we had to travel, and
who have served so long before and
who know what services soldiers must
perform best testimony, for they say no
troops could have behaved better than the
Canadian troops. (Applause.) I feel
proud of this (Cheers), and I know every
Canadian will be proud of it. The hon-
our of the country was sustained, and the
cause of law and order upheld by men
who displayed all the qualities of good
citizens and good soldiers. (Applause.)
The average number of days taken to con-
vey the troops from their headquarters to
Winnipeg was eight days. I think this re-
flects credit upon Canada and upon the
line of railway which conveyed the troops.
We felt at first that to send the men by
the north shore of Lake Superior was
perhaps a risk. Nevertheless we
thought that having a line of
our own we would utilize it, thus
showing we could carry our own
troops over our own territory, and that it
was not necessary for us to appeal to a
friendly but foreign nation to help us.
[Hear, hear.] Let me here say that the
thanks to the Department are due to the
railway company for the manner in which,
from the president down, they have helped
us. I can say that, had it not been for the
energy displayed by the company, the
hardships the volunteers have necessarily
undergone would have been more severe
than they were. We provided for the
men in case of accident, meanwhile asking
the Canadian Pacific Railway Company
and the contractors to provide the sub-
sistence necessary for the troops while they
were crossing over the line. I can say that
in not one case were our troops called upon
to fall back on the four days' rations.
[Hear, hear.] We had also in the North-
West great assistance from the Hudson's
Bay Company, which took charge of the
transport, and the facilities possessed by
this company enormously reduced expendi-
ture which would have been necessary, and
facilitated the movement of the troops.
We sent altogether to the North-West to
quell the disturbance 4,768 men, 473
horses, and 8 guns. The troops were
distributed by the Major-General into
three columns. First, the column of Qu'Appelle
in nine days; the second marched
from Swift Current to Battleford in fifteen
days; the third marched from Calgary to
Edmonton in fourteen days. The first en-
gagement took place, as every one knows,
prior to the arrival of the troops at Duck
Lake, on the 25th March. First Creek
followed on the 25th April; there ten of our
gallant volunteers were killed and 48 were
wounded. The next engagement was the
Cut Knife Hills engagement of the 3rd of
May, between Col. Otter's column of 300
and the Indians. The men who took part
in this engagement were the 1st and 2nd
columns. The 1st column, which consisted
of 150 men, was accompanied by a march
of 15 miles and fought with the Indians in thirty
hours. The next and most important en-
gagement was that of May 9th at Batoche,
and that which followed on the 11th. That
engagement has been so thoroughly de-
scribed that I do not feel myself justified
in taking up the time of the House by en-
tering again into full particulars regarding
it. Suffice it for me to say that this really
terminated the trouble. On the 9th we
had one killed and seven wounded; on
the 11th we had 9 killed and 30
wounded. We had altogether to deplore
the loss of 37 killed and 107 wounded.

Sir, now that these engagements are over,
and now that it is necessary for us to
count our losses, it seems right and proper
for me to express what I believe to be the
feeling of the whole people of Canada
with reference to those who have suffered.
Every one of us deeply deplures the loss
which has been suffered by the families of
those brave heroes who fell on the field of
battle. [Hear, hear.] I can all under-
stand that the loss of men possessing the
qualities these have displayed must be to
the family circle and to their friends.
[Applause.] Though we rejoice over the
success of our arms, we cannot but feel
that the loss of these gallant volunteers
was enormous. We cannot but mourn
those who, full of youth and promise, in
judicating law and good order, stained the
field of battle with their blood, giving to
their companions in arms a noble example
and sacrificing themselves willingly in be-
half of their country and their flag. [Ap-
plause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, having said this
much, permit me to say a word about
the Ambulance Corps and the hospital or-
ganization. In forming these organiza-
tions I had the best medical advice from
a colleague of ours in this House. I refer
to the Surgeon-General, Dr. Bergin. (Ap-
plause.) I had I can say daily intercourse
with him, but during the first days of the
outbreak we were in consultation almost
every ten minutes. When I left you, I
was not having with which to form a hos-
pital service in our stores except the few
medical panniers used in the camps, and
that the whole of the service was organ-
ized in seven days, you will understand
the nature of the work performed. (Hear,
hear.) I do not wish to give my own
opinion upon this branch of the service,
but I will give that of Dr. Boyd, a gentle-
man competent to judge, who was sent out
to Canada by that gracious lady Canada
will never forget, Princess Louise. Per-
mit me first to say a few words regarding
this distinguished gentleman, who was
selected by Her Royal Highness for his
special qualifications, and was proposed
by Sir William McCormack from the fact
that he had already rendered eminent
medical service in three or four campaigns.
He was, for instance, during the Russian
Turkish war at Plevna in a hospital,
where there were two or three thousand
wounded. Dr. Boyd, writing to Dr. Bergin,
first speaks of the country through which
he passed as a magnificent field for
soldiers. In referring to the hospitals
he says: "I found a field hospital that
would do credit to any nation as a model."
(Applause.) The patients appear to have
everything conceivable that they want,
and are cared for better than they could
be in their own homes." (Hear, hear.)
There is another branch of the service
which is very important: I refer to the
commissariat. Those who have read the
history of European campaigns know the
very great difficulties that even nations
with the most perfect military organiza-
tions experience with regard to commis-
sariat. Here in Canada we had a com-
missariat organized. Every moment was
of importance; every delay, though it
might not have been fatal, might have
resulted in great suffering and great danger.
We had to provide for the four or five
thousand men in Canada we had to supply
with horses and for transportation of our
ordnance through a difficult country. In
view of all this we took advantage of the
only complete organization that existed in
the North-West—the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany, to which we had to get supplies, and
paratively easy way to get supplies into
the country. Let me here give my testi-
mony to the energy, activity and zeal dis-
played by Mr. Wrigley, the Commissioner
of the Company. Everything he
had at his disposal, his time,
his officers, his horses, was placed
at our disposal. When we had to send
1,500,000 rounds of ammunition into the
country, 6,000 Snider rifles, 1,500 sets
of new accoutrements, 2,000 rounds
of artillery ammunition, and a large
reserve stock of clothing, and so on,
besides having to feed the men, we
understand the character of the work the
Company had to perform. I trust that
when this House is acquainted with the
conditions upon which this service was
rendered, it will agree that they were fair
and reasonable. Let me here say that I
say further that our thanks are due to
Colonel Powell, the Deputy Minister, to
Lieut. Macpherson, the Director of Stores,
to Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Purveyor-General,
to Messrs. Benoit and Aldrich, my secre-
taries, and to Mr. Dwight, who did all he
could to forward our supplies, and to the
scatches. All these gentlemen performed
their laborious duties zealously. I could
not, and I know the volunteers would
blame me if I did, forget to mention the
ladies of Canada. The supplies these
ladies have contributed to the comfort of
our wounded in the hospitals. Nor must
I omit to mention the kind interest taken
by H. R. H. Princess Louise from the
beginning of the outbreak; she displayed
the greatest interest in the North-West
trouble; she contributed to the comfort of
the wounded, whom she supplied with
pipes and tobacco for their hours
of suffering in the hospitals where they
were lying. [Applause.] She also
sent out medical supplies because Eng-
land could not believe that we could in
a short period organize a system
such as Dr. Boyd says, compared with
that which was the most perfect system
of Europe. It is a proud boast for Canada
that during the troubles we found the
means to make the wounded comfortable
and that we provided them with all the
modern appliances for the relief of their
sufferings. Before I quit down I wish to
thank the ladies who went to the front
to nurse our wounded. The history of
Canada is full of examples of the devo-
tion of our noble Canadian women, and
the presence of these ladies at the front
is another instance to the record.
[Cheers.] One word regarding the Gen-
eral to whose military knowledge and
skill we are indebted for the success we
have obtained. We knew he had a good
military record, but we also knew that
he was going to lead soldiers who had not
that experience in warfare that the sol-
diers of some other nations possess, still
our soldiers had all the bravery of any
troops. They had a devotion to their colors
that any nation might be proud of. [Cheers.]
All they wanted was a good leader, and I
say that in General Middleton they had
such a man. [Applause.] He proved
himself to be a kind general as well as a
brave general. His humanity, his
devotion to the wants of his troops, have
made him dear to every Canadian volun-
teer. (Applause.) From letters I have
received I am assured that Major-General
Middleton could get the volunteer force to
follow him anywhere. Under the circum-
stances, Mr. Speaker, I can safely believe
that the House will unanimously adopt
the following resolution, which I have
great pleasure in moving:—

1. That the thanks of this House be
given to Major-General Fred. D. Middle-
ton, G.C.B., for the distinguished skill

and ability which he conducted the mili-
tary operations in the North-West Terri-
tory which resulted in the suppression of
the rebellion against the authority of Her
Majesty.

2. That this House doth acknowledge
and highly approve of the gallantry, dis-
cipline and good conduct displayed by the
officers, non-commissioned officers and
men of the military force of Canada in the
service of their country, and desires to ex-
press its deep sympathy with their rela-
tions and friends.

3. That this House doth acknowledge
with admiration the distinguished valor
and conduct of those who perished during
the operations in the North-West in the
service of their country, and desires to ex-
press its deep sympathy with their rela-
tions and friends.

4. That Mr. Speaker do communicate
this resolution to Major-General Middleton,
and be requested by Mr. Speaker
to signify the same to the several officers
and men surviving.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The duty
which devolves upon me of seconding this
motion is one of a very much more
pleasant kind than ordinarily falls to the
lot of a member of the Opposition. I very
much regret that this public notice of the
honour of the number for West Dur-
ham (Mr. Blake) has compelled him to be
absent from the House and the city on the
present occasion. Everybody who knows
how severe the labors of the present ses-
sion have been will feel that, with him
indeed with the leader of the Govern-
ment, it is no wonder, however much it
may be a source of regret to us, that their
physical strength should have been found
insufficient for the strain which has been
placed upon it. It may be too soon for us
to do this, but I think it is possible that in
months and it is possible that in review-
ing these events we will be compelled to
differ as to the causes of the outbreak and
even as to some of the measures taken to
suppress it, but there is one point in which
every man in this House, and I will believe
every man in Canada, will feel with me,
and that is that the thanks of the Govern-
ment and that of the people of this
whole Dominion are due to the gallant
officers and men whose bravery and good
conduct have contributed to restore peace,
law and order throughout this Dominion.
(Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who
preceded me spoke in high terms, and I
believe he spoke truly, of the endurance,
discipline and good conduct, and of the
humanity in the largest sense
which these men have displayed without
any previous training. They came for-
ward in the face of the most fearful
labors of their country. We expect from
trained soldiers that they shall hold their
lives in their hands, and shall be ready at
the call of the commanding officer, but our
citizen-soldiers literally at an hour's
notice did not hesitate to give up valuable
time to the care of their families. They
instanced the care of their families to
others to go to the defence of the country.
Sir, this action is highly creditable to
them and to the Dominion of Canada,
and it gives good ground for hope that the
national spirit on which we must rely for
the future prosperity of the country has
already attained greater growth than we
may have anticipated in the short time
in which our Confederation has been in ex-
istence. (Hear, hear.) I trust that, now
that these volunteers are returning, all
those of them who have sacrificed for the
time their employment will find that the
various companies or persons from
whose employment they went have ap-
preciated the sacrifices they have made and
the risks they have run, and have taken
care that none of these men shall suffer
for the want of money. I trust that they
they have displayed in responding to the
call of duty. (Hear, hear.) It is only
right that that should be done, and I hope
that public opinion, which can do it if it
wishes, will enforce that duty on all who
have anything to do with the gallant volun-
teers. I trust that the Government has
been averted from this country, that had
there been delay in responding to the
call of duty, and that had there been
prosecution of the campaign, all who know
anything of the conditions of life in that
country know that the water of the
border again, and again have found
ourselves confronted with an Indian war
which might have lasted for years, and
have cost much blood and millions of
treasure, and it is to the prompt response
of the volunteers to the call of duty that
we owe the peace of this Dominion. I am
glad to be able to agree on this occasion with the Minister
of Militia that the position of Canada has
been decidedly raised in the eyes of the
world by the conduct of our gallant
volunteers. People respect those who
are ready to fight for their land
and country. Our conduct on this
occasion has been watched and scrutinized
on both sides of the Atlantic, and there is
no doubt in my mind that we stand before
the eyes of the world in a better posi-
tion to-day than we did three or four
months ago, on that single score. (Hear,
hear.) But we have to congratulate our-
selves not merely on the fact that our
citizen-soldiers have shown their valor and
endurance, but the people of Canada have
learned the consciousness of their
power. The self-respect of the nation has
been raised. It was no slight thing, after
all, for a country like this, which had no
previous training and no organization, I
might say, other than that which can be
acquired in a few days' training, to have
the disposal of our volunteers, to have placed
an equipped organization of five or six
thousand men in the field two thousand
miles distant in two weeks, and to have
crushed out a revolt of such formidable
proportions in very little more than six
weeks, because the very first notice
we had of the disturbance was on the
22nd March, and the revolt was to all
intent and purposes put down at the battle
at Batoche on the 12th May. Thus we have
seen our troops travel 2,000 miles to the
scene of the disturbance, then march from
two to four hundred miles and fight the
severest engagements and completely re-
duce the whole of that extensive country
to short order. (Hear, hear.) Sir, in
all this I see but one thing to regret, and
that is, these gallant fellows were com-
pelled to contend with some of our own
countrymen. I am sorry that our country
could not be shown, if it must be shown,
on a foreign foe in place of being shown
on the brave though misguided men whom
they were obliged in the common interest
to reduce to peace. And let me say that
that among all the things we have to regret
in connection with the occurrence there is
at least one thing on which I can con-
gratulate the people of Canada. It would
appear that the patience and justice which
the whole of Canada has shown through-
out a great number of years in dealing with
her Indian subjects or allies has not been
entirely thrown away. There has been
bloodshed and murders have been com-
mitted, but those tortures and outrages
which in other countries have
marked the Indian outbreaks have on
the whole been creditably absent.
Sir, it is true that the cost both in blood

and in treasure has been serious. I am not
disposed to intimate it, although as I said,
I will believe that prompt action has pre-
vented it from swelling into a very greatly
increased proportions. I believe of his
cost and that the loss are to be too con-
siderable extent likely to be compensated
to the people of Canada. I say that there
has been a gain in national spirit; I say
that in all countries which have been
brought their mark in history, it has
been found that considerable sacrifices are
a necessary ingredient of true patriotism;
the more men sacrificed for a good and
honest cause, the more, as a general rule,
they are ready to sacrifice in the future, and
therefore it is that although we have
lost of life and loss of money still I feel
that this is not a regret entirely without
some reasonable compensation; and when
we compare the losses we have sustained
we are compelled to admit that, on the
whole, those sacrifices have been compara-
tively light. I am very far in-
deed from under estimating the
sacrifices which have been made
by the men, and it is interesting to
observe that of the troops actually engaged
in a large proportion appear to have been
killed as have been killed in conflicts with
much larger bodies. When it is remem-
bered that these men are almost entirely
without organization, and that scarcely
one of them had ever seen a shot fired in
anger in his life, we can hardly speak in
too high terms of the general bravery and
discipline. This is not an ordinary case
in which a General known to his soldiers
and known by them took trained troops
and encountered an ordinary enemy.
This was a case in which the General had
no time to make the acquaintance of his
force, and whose men were necessarily
obliged to contend under peculiar circum-
stances with a foe of no mean and con-
temptible sort; because these men were
not only brave but well versed in all the
arts of Indian fighting, and thoroughly
accustomed to defend the natives against
and attack a savage foe. When we re-
collect how trained troops have failed, under
similar circumstances, in other parts of
the Empire and in conflicts with savage
foes, we may well be proud of the whole
of the record of our Canadian volunteers.
Now, sir, after the very full manner in
which these things have been dealt with
by my hon. friend opposite, I will
not detain the House longer. I will
only say in conclusion that I will
believe that these young lives which have
been so freely spent for Canada, have not
been spent in vain. Although it may be
that we can do but little to compensate
those who have lost husbands or son or
father, we may well remember this, that
was said by an English poet in time of
war:—
"For their country weeps the slain,
"But the burden of our pain
"Is as nothing to the blaze of their renown."
[Loud cheers.]

Mr. Taylor, who spoke in French, en-
gloried in the valor and bravery of the troops
and spoke enthusiastically of the success of
the campaign, the ability with which it
was conducted, and the gallantry dis-
played in the endurance of exceptional
hardships and fatigue. He considered that
the rebels under the able leadership of
Dumont had proved no mean enemy to
counter and subjugate. He referred in
feeling terms to those who had fallen for
their country and particularly to Col.
Williams, whose loss he deeply regretted.
He was, however, one and the same
of the history of the campaign, and
it had been reported, whether truly or not
he did not know, that three wounded
rebels had been mercilessly slaughtered
after the battle of Batoche. He sincerely
hoped that Maj.-Gen. Middleton would be
in a position to refer to the gallant
made special mention of the 60th Reg-
ment. He regretted the unfavorable
allusions which had been made
against that regiment by a cer-
tain newspaper to counterbalance
the effects of which he read the more
favorable testimonies given by the English
press. We must not forget, he said, the
role played by the missionaries in the
North-West, without whose assistance the
task of the Government would have been
much heavier. In this connection he
mentioned more particularly the names of
Archbishop Tache, Bishop Gauthier and
Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Fafard and
those missionaries who had fallen. He
also referred to Colonel Amyot,
and spoke in the highest terms
of Major-General Middleton and the bravery
and modesty he had displayed. He was
glad to see that the Government had
decided to offer him a well-earned reward, and
he hoped that the Imperial authorities would
tender him a suitable title. If there was
glory for the victors, there must be pity
for the vanquished, and he hoped that the
clemency and generosity of the Govern-
ment would be extended to the latter.
By exercising mercy it would be found far
easier to re-establish good order, good-will
and prosperity. Referring to the Metis,
he said that some of these people belonged
to the first families of the English and
French nobles, and if generously treated
would form an excellent population for the
North-West.

Mr. Wright stated that the volunteers
went to the front as bravely as ever a
young man went to meet his bride. In the
heat of battle they had done nobly, and had
earned the people's thanks. Our rejoic-
ing at their return was clouded by the re-
sultion that all were not coming back
alive. Prominent among those who were
no more was the hero of Batoche, Colonel
Williams. With reference to Colonel Wil-
liams he wished to say one word, and it
was this:—last session there was a
proposal of arms over the House over
a military matter in which the House was
interested. That passage of arms, however,
never for a moment interfered with the
friendship existing between Col. Williams
and those who took part in the discussion.
[Hear, hear.] In the case of those against
whom the volunteers fought he trusted
justice would be tendered to them, and
as to the missing they would be remembered
with reverence by all the inhabitants of
the land they died to save. [Hear, hear.]
Mr. Woodworth was pleased that the
volunteers of his own Province rushed to
the front to help fight the battles of their
country. These volunteers did not receive
a baptism of blood, but he knew
that had they fought side by side
with the Midland Battalion and
Quebec they would have behaved gallantly,
and if they had fallen they would have
fallen with their faces to the foe. He agreed
with the remarks of the member for South
Huron and he believed that that gentle-
man's speech would do much good. Those
who had fallen had become hostages to
fortune. Out of their sacrifices Canada
would inherit a national pride and show
the world that this Dominion was not, as
was once said, a rope of sand, but a great
and united country. (Applause.)

Mr. McMillan paid a high tribute
to the Mounted Police and volun-
teers who fought at Duck Lake, and
pointed out that among those who took
part in that unexpected engagement was

the son of a Minister of the Crown,
David Macpherson, jr. Of Major-General
Middleton he could say that his bravery
amounted almost to recklessness, and that
he was generous and kind to a fault. Had
it not been for his extreme care for the
men and his strong desire to save them
from as much danger as possible, Batoche
might have been taken two days earlier.
It was while the men were returning over
the day's fighting that the most of the
losses occurred. In view of this the
charge was finally determined upon, and
it was at this charge that Col. Williams
distinguished himself, leading his men
and crying "Come on, boys." (Cheers.)
Colonel Williams undoubtedly led the
charge with two companies of Midlanders,
and almost simultaneously with the move-
ment of the Midlanders the Grenadiers,
the 90th and the scouts began to move.
Among the men lost on that day was Capt.
Aronson. He was killed by Donald Ross,
an old man of 82, and immediately after-
wards Ross was shot. It was not true
that Ross or any other half-breed was il-
l-treated by the troops. He (Mr. Mc-
Millan) went over the field after the
fight and was sure of this. He was
also certain, as the result of personal
observation that the houses were not
sacked as reported. Batoche's house was
certainly riddled, but that was the head-
quarters of the rebels—the place in which
poor French was shot. He would not say
anything regarding Colonel Irvine's con-
duct further than that it would have been
most dangerous for him to have left
Prince Albert and his women and children
unprotected, more especially in view of
the fact that some white rebels lived there.
These men, he hoped, would be brought
to justice. He was sorry to say that some,
after the trouble, had expressed their re-
gret that Riel had not been more success-
ful. The Indians were cunning, but these
men were more cunning still. They
argued the thing on, but were careful not
to come under arms lest they should be
shot down in their tracks. As to the
march after Big Bear he could say it was
most laborious. The Minister had made
reference to the efforts of the Hudson Bay
Company. He would desire to call the hon-
gentleman's attention to the fact that that
affair had been surrounded by something
that would have to be looked into very
closely. Certain speculators desired to
make all they could out of the expedition.
For instance, when teamsters applied to the
Hudson Bay Company for employment
they were sent to other persons, and he was
sorry to say, these persons formed a ring
for the purpose of swindling the Govern-
ment. He sincerely hoped these things would
be inquired into. In conclusion, he pointed
to the zealous manner in which the 7th
Battalion had done its work. Its members
performed duties assigned to them, which
were not always of the pleasantest, without
a murmur, and with the one idea that in
doing what they were ordered, and doing it
well, they were serving their country.
(Applause.)

The motion was then carried unani-
mously.

Mr. Bowell presented a message from
the Governor-General recommending re-
cognition of the services of Major-General
Middleton.

The message was referred to the Com-
mittee of Supply, and the sum of \$20,000
was voted.

The following bills were read a third
time and passed:—

For facilitating the navigation of the
River St. Lawrence in and near the harbor
of Quebec.

Respecting a grant of land to the militia
on service in Manitoba and the North-
West.

To provide a salary for an additional
County Court Judge in the Province of
Manitoba.

The remaining items reported from sup-
ply were concurred in.

Mr. Bowell introduced the supply bill,
which was read a first, second and third
time and passed.

The resolutions authorizing the granting
of aid to various railways were reported
from committee and concurred in, and a
bill founded thereon was introduced by Mr.
Pope, but through its several readings and
passed.

Sir John Macdonald proposed that Mr.
Speaker should order a floral wreath to be
sent on behalf of the Commons, and laid
on the table of the House the following
M.P. He had no doubt this proposal
would meet with the universal approval of
the House (Hear, hear).

Sir John Macdonald said that as the
order for the paper was now cleared it
would be useless to return after the dinner
hour. He proposed that the House should
meet at the usual hour to-morrow to re-
ceive what message the Senate might pro-
pose to send down, and to adjourn on Monday.
No new business would be taken up to-
morrow, and the work of the session was
closed with the exception of considering
any possible amendment the Senate might
propose.

The House adjourned at 5.50.

IRELAND'S FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Another Dublin Bank Reported to be
Seriously Embarrassed.

The Hibernian Bank has to Call for Assis-
tance.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

C. & D. Savings Bk. p.c. 1 Aug. 1885. Can. Pac. R.R. Co. 14 p.c. 15 Aug. 27 July.

FINANCIAL. THE HERALD OFFICE, Friday Evening, July 17, 1885. The Montreal stock market.

Montreal sold at 195, 1/2 below yesterday's highest price. Peoples was more active than for some time past, 181 shares changing hands at 61, 62, and 63 1/2.

The total sales to-day were 2,256, of which 731 were bank stocks, and 1,525 miscellaneous, as follows:—

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 65 Montreal at 195, 6 Peoples at 61, 5 Toronto at 183 1/2, etc.

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn MacDougal, 11 Hospital street:—

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Bank of Montreal at 195, Bank of New York at 121, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. It is generally believed that London operators have been large buyers during the recent rise, and that the prominent Wall street man, acting for Mr. Vanderbilt, had purchased largely of miscellaneous stocks.

The bulls continue masters of the situation, and seem to be daily gaining accessions to their ranks in the shape of outsiders. During the early part of the day the market was very dull and the lowest prices were touched, but in the afternoon a better feeling set in and prices were advanced, whereupon the market became more active, and quite a large volume of business was transacted, although the aggregate of sales was considerably below that of yesterday, being \$49,400.

The highest prices were reached in the afternoon, and the market closed strong. To-day's closing prices compared with yesterday's show the following changes:—Advanced—Chic. B. & O., Canada Southern, Central Pacific, Delaware, Lack. & West, Del. & Hudson, Erie, Erie, bonds, Ill. Central, Kansas & Texas, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Ont. & West, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, St. Paul & M. & M., St. Paul & Omaha, St. Paul & Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Union, West Shore bonds.

Declined—Ohio & Miss. Unchanged—Canadian Pacific.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York to-day, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like Chic. B. & O., Canada Southern, Canada Pac., etc.

Exchange. The market to-day was quiet but firm, New York funds being 1/16-1/8 discount between banks and par to 1/8 premium over the counter.

The market closed heavy. The total sales to-day were 2,256, of which 731 were bank stocks, and 1,525 miscellaneous, as follows:—

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 65 Montreal at 195, 6 Peoples at 61, 5 Toronto at 183 1/2, etc.

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn MacDougal, 11 Hospital street:—

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Declined—Ohio & Miss. Unchanged—Canadian Pacific.

Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.50, 250 barrels Canadian medium strong bakers at \$4.40. Our quotations are uncharged.

Superior Extra, per brl. \$4.30 @ 4.40. Extra Superfine, 4.10 @ 4.15. Fancy, 0.00 @ 4.00. Spring Extra, 0.00 @ 4.00.

Table with columns for flour and grain prices. Includes items like Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fancy, Spring Extra, etc.

Wheat. The market continues dull and inactive at unchanged quotations. We quote—Canada white winter, No. 2, 94c@96c; red, No. 2, 95c@96c; Canada spring No. 2, 96c @ 97c per bushel of 60 lbs.

COARSE GRAINS.—The market is unchanged. We quote: Peas, 77c@78c; oats, 55c@56c; corn, 56c@57c in bond, and 7c higher duty paid; rye, 63c@64c; barley, 82c@85c, as to quality.

Table with columns for grain prices. Includes items like Wheat, Ashes, Butter, Peas, etc.

Chicago Markets. The closing quotations in the Chicago option markets, as compared with those of July 17 and yesterday were as follows:—

Table with columns for grain prices. Includes items like Aug. wheat, Sept. wheat, etc.

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Declined—Ohio & Miss. Unchanged—Canadian Pacific.

white 96c July, August 98c, September nominal. No. 2 red, 98c bid July, 98c August, 99c September, \$1.00 1/2 @ \$1.00 October. No. 3, 89c bid.

Pork was in slightly better demand but orders were only for jobbing lots. Beef was very quiet. Lard, bacon and tallow were unchanged. Quotations were:—

Table with columns for meat prices. Includes items like Pork, Beef, Lard, Bacon, etc.

Butter.—The market continues dull and unchanged. We quote:—Creamery 17c @ 19c; Eastern Townships 12c@17c; Morrisburg and Brockville 12c@16c; Western 10c@14c; sized lots. Retail lots are let to 2c higher.

CHEESE.—There was not much activity in the market to-day but values were firm at yesterday's quotations. The Liverpool market opened at 4 1/2. and afterwards advanced to 4 1/2. We quote:—7 1/2c@8c for fancy, 7 1/4c@7 1/2c for fine, and 5 1/2c@7c for other grades.

Table with columns for meat prices. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE. Canadian Pacific Railway. July 17. A W. O'Neilville 9 cars wheat; Order 2 cars do, 285 bgs do; H & A Allan 2,000 bgs oatmeal; D Derbyshire 308 bxs cheese; Order 197.

Table with columns for arrival prices. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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Declined—Ohio & Miss. Unchanged—Canadian Pacific.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE. WESTERN PORTS. Chicago, July 17. Receipts. Shipments.

Table with columns for grain movements. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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SEABOARD PORTS. New York, July 17. Receipts. Exports.

Table with columns for grain movements. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLING OPERATIONS. The weekly review of the flour production in Minneapolis by the Northwestern Miller in its issue of July 17, says:—

The same extreme quietude reigns again at the mills as reported a week ago. The repairs to the canal are under full headway, and the extent will now be more fully comprehended. It is evident a very large job has been undertaken, and a month or more will yet be required to complete it. Three water mills were the only ones that accomplished anything last week, but they managed to turn up a quantity of large production—40, 723 barrels, against 139,710 barrels during the preceding week, and 89,900 barrels from the corresponding period in 1884. On Wednesday the same mills were in operation with water power, with the addition of a steam mill, which was turning out about 3,000 barrels daily. It was announced at that time, however, that the largest mill in the city—one of the three operated by water—was to shut down the next day, and this would cut the average output down to about 5,500 barrels. Preparations are now being made to start up another mill of 2,000 barrels capacity with steam power next week. The flour market is quiet, but millers continue to hold firm.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 236,900 bushels, flour, 375 barrels. Shipments.—Wheat, 46,110 bushels; flour, 72,355 barrels. Wheat in store—Minneapolis, 3,076,293 bushels; St. Paul, 584,000; Duluth, 2,928,500.

Table with columns for arrival prices. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

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Declined—Ohio & Miss. Unchanged—Canadian Pacific.

Canada, 72c@80c; States, 60c@66c. B.F.G.S.—Firm; State, 00c @ 00c; Western, 00c @ 00c; Canadian, 14c @ 00c.

PAK.—Firm; mess, spot, \$11 50 @ \$60 00; short clear, \$60 00.

BEEF.—Dull. CUT MEATS.—Firm; pickled bellies 6c @ 7c; smoked bellies, 6c @ 7c; pickled shoulders, 10c @ 12c; pickled hams, 10c @ 12c; middles, 10c @ 12c; LARD.—Quiet at \$8 50 @ \$9 00.

Butter.—North, com., good to choice new, 18c@20c; Coy, 09, New York and Vermont new dairy, 16c@17c; fancy, 17c; extra Western fresh-made creamery, 15c@16c; fancy, 16c @ 17c; common to good, 15c @ 16c; Western lard packed, 10c @ 12c; do, fair to good, 9c @ 11c; imitation creamery, choice, 12c @ 13c. Jobbing prices range higher than these quotations.

CHEESE.—Choice Northern, 8 @ 9c; fancy 8c lower grades according to quality; Western, 7c@8c. EGGS.—Eastern, 00c @ 15c; New York and Vermont, 00c@14c; Northern, 13c@14c; Western, 12c@13c; Island, 14c@15c.

HAY.—Choice prime, \$22 00 @ 23 00; fair to good, \$20 00 @ 21 00; poor to good do, \$16 @ 18 00; poor do, \$16 00 @ \$20 00; Eastern straw, \$12 00 @ \$20 00. Rye straw, choice, \$22 00 @ \$23 00; New York rye straw, \$20 00 @ \$20 00; Ontario, \$11 00 @ \$20 00; fancy, \$20 00 per ton.

POTATOES.—New potatoes, \$2 50 @ \$3 00; \$2 75 per barrel; fancy, \$3 00.

A SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION. The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Hasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning accompanied by an unpleasant odor. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whirling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels are constipated, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes wedged to the taste. Occasional times there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for this disease is Seigel's Cod Liver Oil Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon road, London, E.C. The Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary's street, Peterborough, St. November 29th, 1881.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constipation.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

A customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel had saved the life of my wife, and he said, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. Bowker.

For sale by a Druggist and A. J. White Limited, 67 St. James Street, City.

—Take all the Kidneys and Liver Medicines.

—Take all the Blood purifiers,

—Take all the Dyspepsia and Indigestion cures,

—Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics.

—Take all the Brain and Nerve force \$3 00 per bottle.

—Take all the Great health restorers. In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the best.

—Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—Hop Bitters—the best curative qualities and powers of all—concentrated in them.

—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail! Hop Bitters through trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver. Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and Rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me, resolved to try Hop Bitters. I had used several bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have died in my grave.

J. W. Money, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can use your money better than a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost you. I know it.

—A WORKINGMAN.

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

Miscellaneous.

SPRING HILL COAL.

Fresh mined arriving daily on Cars. For Price, &c., Apply to CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY, J. R. COWANS, Secretary.

FOR SALE! IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS Fresh Mined CALEDONIA MINE COAL NOW LANDING EX SS. BENHOPE.

FOR PRICE, TERMS, &c., APPLY TO J. & R. McLEA, Caledonia Coal & Railway Co. Agents—8 Common Street.

SHOTT'S PIG IRON.

Consignments Just to Hand. FOR SALE BY ROBT. N. C. CONNALL, 13 Chesterfield Chambers, MONTREAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION Montreal, May 14, 1885.

FOR SALE. Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS.—Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolm Brand SALMON.—TORIES and Barrels Prime Mfd.

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

SEAL OILS.—Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Sea and Straw.

COD OIL.—Gaspé and Newfoundland, Gannet, Cod.

JOHN BAIRD & CO. 191 Commissioners Street. November 4, 1885.

For Sale. FOR SALE.

A handsome RAY GELDING, six years old, standing 15 1/2, quiet to ride and drive, good family horse and perfectly sound. Enquire at 79 Burnside Place between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

FOR SALE. THE VILLA RESIDENCE, 266 Drummond street, above Sherbrooke street, with Lawn, &c. The house is in good order, heated by hot water, Spence furnace, has a cemented roof-proof floor and all modern conveniences. The position commands a beautiful and extensive view and for salubrity and desirable surroundings is unsurpassed. Also, VACANT LOT in rear, being part of garden with fruit trees, &c., extending to head of Stanley street, 140 x 120 feet. Apply between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. to ALEX. MCK. COWIE, 101 Grey Street, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE. BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT. That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Burnside, 112 x 116 1/2, the best corner in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to W. McLEA WALBANK, C.E., Architect, 214 St. James Street.

FOR SALE. BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 90 ACRES. H. M. PERRAULT, 137 No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET. THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES, Together or Separately.

STAINED FINISH. HOT WATER HEATING. 621 ST. JAMES STREET. DAWES & CO.

HOUSE TO LET. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—SITUATION CENTRAL. Close to Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.

Rent Cheap—\$500. Partly furnished if wished. For more particulars address D. C. HOPKINS, P.O. Box 1889, April 23.

TO LET. HOUSE 279 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with Grounds, Orchard, &c. Apply to W. STANTON, 191 St. James Street.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. All the above preparations are invaluable to invalids and a favorite luxury with our valets.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. No. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Lt.-Col. Willy.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. An "Old Volunteer" in last night's Star condemns the idea of giving our returning volunteers the al fresco entertainment contemplated. I quite agree with him on this point. In our capricious climate it would be running a great risk. A wet or gloomy day would make of it a fizzle. The 39th Regiment referred to by the "Old Volunteer" was banqueting in the Boscovics Hall, which for the occasion had been handsomely decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, evergreens and military trophies. A crescent-shaped table on a raised dais stood at the east end of the hall. At this were seated a hundred guests—the hierarchy, military and civil. From this dais four long tables extended the whole length of the hall. At these were seated the n. c. officers and soldiers of the 39th. Alongside of each soldier was seated a volunteer to attend to his wants. The principal brewers had sent the committee liberal donations of beer, which the men enjoyed "decently and in order." It was pleasant to watch their honest, bronzed faces as they swigged their tippie after days of Crimean hardships and privations. I know that I expose myself to rebuke in this speaking approvingly of beer, in these days of temperance reforms and Scott Acts. But I still entertain a wholesome dread of the malediction levelled against those "who would deprive a poor man of his beer."

Now why could not the Boscovics Hall be still utilized? A little scrubbing and cleaning with a plentiful supply of decorations, as in the case of the 39th Regiment, would work wonders. By all means let the ladies supply the banquet and wait on the "boys," their relations and friends, if so minded. It would add much to the domestic character of the occasion. I protest most strenuously against the idea that has been mooted of entertaining officers and men apart. As if those who had stood shoulder to shoulder on the battle field could not be seated side by side at the feast. Would it look seemly not to do so? To me it savours of snobbery to think of such a thing.

"Old Volunteer" will, I am sure, pardon me if I set him right about the arches. The Corporation had nothing to do with them or the celebration, which was solely under the management of the committee elected by the citizens who provided the funds. So enthusiastic were the latter about the matter that the Executive Committee were able to report having received over a thousand pounds in a few hours after it went on its quest for money. So well was the affair managed that after all expenses were paid, the committee were able to send £200 (dollars and cents were not known in those days) to the Military Orphan Asylum at Quebec, to which institution they also sent 300 yards of sheeting that had been used for tablecloths. It strikes me that the \$1,200 given by the Corporation will go but a short way to give a fitting reception to our returning regiments. It is true that the 39th Regiment landed 800 strong. Our two regiments will barely muster 500 all told. Our Mayor and aldermen met the troops (the 39th) on arrival with a civic address. The Mayor, the Hon. H. Starnes, presided at the banquet given to the regiment.

There is not much fear but that the returning "boys" will be made much of. But it must be done well. They have all, from the General in command down to the boy, Bagler, Buchanan, serving out ammunition on the field, done their work like "good men and true." What a skilful touch that was of the General's about this boy. It revealed to us, with a flash of light, the manner of men serving under him. They have all made as proud of our country and the name of Canadians.

"Alas, for the unreturning brave!"

THOS. WILLY, Sec. 39th Reception Committee. Montreal, July 17, 1885.

The Woman Power. As everything I have done or said or written for the last twelve months has been misrepresented by the press generally, I might well be excused if I allowed the case of Mary Power, a private patient in the Longue Pointe Asylum, to pass without notice.

I never said the woman was not insane. She was insane when she was admitted, according to the certificate of Drs. Hoddick and Burland. She was a maniac, suffering from alcoholic mania, and paralyzed on one side (hemiplegia). She is yet insane—that is, a paralytic demented, and like all such, subject to attacks of recurrent maniacal excitement. Nevertheless, in her present state, I consider she can be cared for by her friends, outside of an insane asylum, as she is not dangerous to others, although incapable of taking care of herself.

I wish you and your readers to understand that I have nothing directly or indirectly to do in the case of Mary Power, or of any other private patient admitted into the asylum. They are admitted and discharged quite independent of any action of mine. Therefore, it is impossible that any such patient can be detained against the consent of their lawful guardian. The matter can be settled simply by the guardian discontinuing payments.

There may have been an application for the woman's release by some one, but if so I never heard of it. Of course, the proprietors of the asylum could only give her up to her lawful guardian, except ordered to do so by a Judge, when they would be bound to hand the woman over to any man His Honor would be pleased to name.

During my visits to the Asylum I very frequently—not in my official capacity, however—call into Mrs. Power's rooms to speak with her, and I have ever found

her surroundings to be those of a lady and most kindly treated.

With regard to imbrications, there are none admitted into the asylum as Government patients; they are all paid for by their friends, and I think if you will enquire you will find that the Sisters, proprietors of the asylum, have a license from the Government to provide a refuge for, and take care of, imbrications.

I know nothing as to whether or not Mary Power's son ever had been his mother's curator. I never heard of any one in that capacity but Mr. Benjamin Clement, and taking a common-sense view of the matter, it appears to me that any question in the matter is one between the friends of Mary Power and her curator. "The Sisters, proprietors, have nothing whatever to do with it. As to me, it is no more my business, in my official capacity, than it is the business of any other man. I again repeat that the solution of the question is between the woman's curator, Mr. Clement, and the friends of Mary Power.

Your Obedt. Servant, HENRY HOWARD, Visiting Physician, L. P. Lunatic Asylum.

"O Lord! Hit 'im Again!" In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a lot of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, it's worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'!"

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly feel the need of a saviour; we use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they may be in a satisfactory condition to-morrow. They are full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build it all over with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common sense course for them to pursue.—London Press.

SUFFERING WOMANHOOD. Too much effort cannot be made to bring the attention of suffering womanhood to the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women, and perhaps nothing is more effectual than the testimony of those who have been cured by it. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer, of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows:—"Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. My wife was treated for several years for what the physicians called Leucorrhoea and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I set her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine, and after a reasonable time commenced to improve, and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself fully relieved." [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.—EAL.]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail, postage-paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

Professional Cards. H. GOTTE, Accountant and Auditor. Address P. O. Box No. 1566, September.

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late Macleannan and Macdonald), Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c. SOLICITOR FOR THE BANK OF MONTREAL. CORNWALL, ONT.

N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba. June 28 153

WELDON, McLENNAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys, 151 St. James Street, Montreal. CHAS. W. WELDON, C. M. P., Solicitor for Bank of Montreal. HUGH H. McLENNAN, James Devlin, March 14 94 63

MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late Macleannan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. J. B. Macleannan, C. C. J. W. Liddell, July 2 156

CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street, Montreal, 63

JOHN G. GRANT, STOCK BROKER. (Member Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—15 Hospital Street, No. 2, India Chambers. P. O. Box 754. July 12 165

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MACDONALD & BROS., STOCK BROKERS. 60 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal. Buy and sell all Securities, through the New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Price & White. Terms—2 1/2 per cent. margin on the par value. Application for buying 1/4 of one per cent. and same for selling. December 29 291

FURNACE ASHES TO BE HAD FREE OF CHARGE

HERALD ENGINE ROOM. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. HENRY H. GRAY, Chemist, 114 St. Lawrence Main Street. April 18 135

Steamships. The Canadian Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West. One of the magnificent Clyde-built steamships ATHABASCA, ALGOMA AND ALBERTA is intended to Leave Owen Sound at 4 p.m. — ON — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, on arrival of the CANADIAN PACIFIC Fast Express Train from the East, leaving Toronto at 10:45 a.m., and will run

THROUGH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO WINNIPEG and all points in the West where they make close connections with the Whereby Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINNIPEG and all points in the West. Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

For Rates of Freight apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 165 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. These magnificent steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest, and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent on the Canada Pacific. See that tickets read via Owen Sound. W. C. VAN HORNE Vice-President, C.P.R., Montreal; HENRY BEATTY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Trade, C.P.R., Toronto. May 18 s n 114

Miscellaneous. Saguenay Royal Mail Line.

1885. OF 1885. Steamers to the Saguenay, TADOUSSAC CACOUNA RIVIERE DU LOUP and MURRAY BAY.

COMMENCING on the 23rd instant the well-known first-class steamers "ST. LAWRENCE" and "GUYARD" will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on Friday, July 18th, at 7:30 A.M., for the Saguenay, Tadoussac, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, and Murray Bay, calling at St. Paul, Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadoussac.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7:30 A.M., the "Union" for Chicoutimi and the Saguenay, calling at St. Paul, Eboulements, Riviere du Loup, Tadoussac and Cacouna. Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For further information apply to the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf, Quebec. A. GABOURY, Secy. — 53

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Passengers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take 7 a.m. train for Lachine daily to connect with the boat leaving Montreal at 7 a.m.

TO OTTAWA—Single fare \$2.50; up and down by boat, \$1.41 by rail and return by boat, \$4.20. TO LAZARUS—A delightful day trip up the River Ottawa, an hour and half at Carleton Place, returning to Montreal at 4 p.m. Round trip, \$1.00. TO LAZARUS—A delightful day trip up the River Ottawa, an hour and half at Carleton Place, returning to Montreal at 4 p.m. Round trip, \$1.00.

FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS. Charming scenery! Well-appointed Steamers. Steamer leaves Ottawa for Montreal daily at 7 a.m.

TO OTTAWA—Single fare \$2.50; up and down by boat, \$1.41 by rail and return by boat, \$4.20. TO LAZARUS—A delightful day trip up the River Ottawa, an hour and half at Carleton Place, returning to Montreal at 4 p.m. Round trip, \$1.00.

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Steamships. DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE. Composed of the following first-class full-power screw steamers: GONCORDIA.....2540 Tons. COLINA.....2000 " CYNTHIA.....2300 " DUNLOP.....2200 " BARDEN TOWER.....2270 " New steamer (built 1884).....3400 " The steamer "SCOTLAND" A 100 (Highest class at Lloyd's) is intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow ON OR ABOUT THE 23rd JULY.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

For Rates of Freight apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 165 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

These magnificent steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest, and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent on the Canada Pacific. See that tickets read via Owen Sound. W. C. VAN HORNE Vice-President, C.P.R., Montreal; HENRY BEATTY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Trade, C.P.R., Toronto. May 18 s n 114

TEMPERLEY LINE. CANADIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY.

Composed of the following first-class full-power screw steamers: OCEAN KING.....2448 Tons. ELL KING.....2178 " SCOTLAND.....2283 " The steamer "SCOTLAND" A 100 (Highest class at Lloyd's) is intended to sail from Montreal for London ON OR ABOUT 21st JULY.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, or TEMPERLEY BROS. & DARKE, 21 Billiter Street, London.

GREAT WESTERN Steamship Company, (LIMITED). MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.

Composed of the following First-class Screw Steamers: DORSET.....2600 Tons. CORNWALL.....2000 " DEVON.....2000 " WARKWICK.....2000 " SOMERSET.....2000 " BRISTOL.....2000 " The steamship SOMERSET is intended to be despatched on or about the 25th JULY.

Special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods, and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP.

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of freight and passage, apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, or to MARE WHITEWELL & SON, The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE. SAILING BETWEEN Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne VIA LONDON.

This Line is composed of the following IRON and STEEL SHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Provisions:—

AVLONA (Iron).....1868 Tons. BARRON.....2500 " CARMONA.....2500 " DRACONA (Steel).....2500 " ESCALONA.....2500 " The CARMONA is intended to sail from Montreal for London on or about the 16th JULY.

For Rates of Freight apply to Messrs. Starks & Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew Low & Son, London; Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee; or to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING Canada or Western States, and by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN and EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING OF PERISHABLES and other special requirements. For further particulars apply to ROBT. REFORD & CO., MONTREAL.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED). Miramichi, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Great Britain.

The Pioneer Steamer of this line the A 1, *S.S. CLIFTON, 265 TONS, CAPT. W'FEE, is now on the route, and it is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool, and any other Port in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe as may be found to suit the trade.

This route offers special facilities for the shipment of FISH, CATTLE, and all other products from the North Shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E. Island, and good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to R. A. & J. STEWART, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and STEWART BROS., 3 Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. May 9 s n 111

IRON FOUNDRY. Heavy and light castings cast every day at E. CHATELLOUP'S, Telephone No. 799. 587 Craig Street. 6 ml

ASK FOR Richelieu Renal Mineral Spring Water. June 10 205 ml 3

Steamships. WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS. ANTWERP. DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CAN. ADA AND ANTWERP. Under Contract with Dominion Government.

SS. NORAIMA, WILL SAIL FROM ANTWERP FOR MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT THE 15th JULY.

Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Points West.

For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, MUNDORF & CO., General Agents, Montreal. 25 June 29

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK: Nevada..... Tuesday, May 19, 8.00 a.m. British King..... May 26, 8.30 a.m. Wyoming..... Tuesday, June 2, 7.30 a.m. British King..... Tuesday, June 9, 8.00 a.m. British King..... Tuesday, June 16, 7.00 a.m. Nevada..... Tuesday, June 23, 8.00 a.m. Wyoming..... Tuesday, June 30, 8.00 a.m. British King..... Tuesday, July 7, 6.00 a.m. Wyoming..... Tuesday, July 14, 6.00 a.m. British King..... Tuesday, July 21, 6.00 a.m. Nevada..... Tuesday, July 28, 5.00 a.m. Wyoming..... Tuesday, August 4, 5.00 a.m. British King..... Tuesday, August 11, 5.00 a.m. Nevada..... Tuesday, August 18, 11.00 a.m. Wyoming..... Tuesday, August 25, 4.00 p.m.

These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having first-class staterooms, drawing-rooms, piano and library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring the greatest degree of purity, ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, \$80, \$50 and \$30, according to location, etc. INTERMEDIATE RATES, \$20 and \$10, according to location, etc.

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, bedding, wash-basins, &c., together with food and separate linen, are furnished from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Free baggage \$5 single \$7 round trip. Steerage at very low rates.

Apply to GUION & CO., J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Proposed Sailing: Baltic..... Saturday, July 11, 8.00 p.m. City of Chester..... Saturday, July 18, 10.30 a.m. City of Chicago..... Saturday, July 25, 8.00 p.m. City of Richmond..... Saturday, Aug. 1, 8.00 a.m. City of Berlin..... Saturday, Aug. 8, 8.00 p.m. Baltic..... Saturday, Aug. 15, 8.00 a.m. City of Chicago..... Saturday, Aug. 22, 8.00 p.m. City of Berlin..... Saturday, Sept. 5, 2.00 p.m. City of Chester..... Saturday, Sept. 12, 7.30 a.m. Baltic..... Saturday, Sept. 19, 1.00 p.m. City of Chester..... Saturday, Sept. 26, 6.30 a.m.

From Pier 38, North River, New York. Intermediate passage, \$55. Round Trip, \$65. Rates of Passage, \$20 and \$10, according to location, etc. Steerage, \$5 and \$3, according to location, etc. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, \$20.

Special Round Trip Tickets, at reduced rates. Tickets to London, \$7; and to Paris, \$15, and \$3 additional, according to route selected. Steerage, \$5 and \$3, according to location, etc. These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Inman S.S. Co. (Limited), 101 Broadway, New York, or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing from Pier 47, North River, New York. For Bermuda—SS. ORINOCO, July 23. For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad—SS. SS. MURIEL July 24, at 10 a.m. For Barbados direct and Martinique—SS. FLAMBOURG, July 18.

For Freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUBERTZ & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York. WORLD TRAVEL CO., 138 St. James Street, Montreal. ARTHUR ABERN, Secretary, Quebec April 20

THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Montreal to Lower Provinces.

SS. BONAVISTA.....1700 tons capacity SS. COBURN.....2000 " SS. CACOUNA.....2000 " SS. BONAVISTA will sail from Montreal on SATURDAY, July 18th, for CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. PICTOU and ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. The SS. MINERVA on Saturday, Aug. 22 TUESDAY, July 15th, for SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.

Regular sailings throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading issued to points East and West. Superior passenger accommodations. For Freight or Passage, apply to KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., 14 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to Peake, Bros. & Co., Charlottetown; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; Harvey & Co., St. John's; N.D.; Archibald & Co., North Sydney; Burchell Bros., Sydney. April 18 93

Steamships. BEAVER LINE.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL, Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships: Lake Superior.....2200 Tons. Lake Huron.....2100 " Lake Winnipeg.....2100 " Lake Champlain.....2300 " Will sail as follows: FROM LIVERPOOL: Lake Superior..... Thursday, July 2 Lake Huron..... Thursday, July 9 Lake Winnipeg..... Thursday, July 16 Lake Champlain..... Thursday, July 23

FROM MONTREAL: Lake Superior..... Saturday, July 18 Lake Huron..... Saturday, July 25 Lake Winnipeg..... Saturday, Aug. 1 Crossed..... Saturday, Aug. 8 Lake Champlain..... Saturday, Aug. 15 Lake Superior..... Saturday, Aug. 22

Calling at Queenstown on the outward voyage to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at the latter port by the United States, and to which through tickets are issued, and which through tickets are issued, and which through tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade. In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of passengers. The staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

As experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$80. Steerage at lowest rates. For Freight or other particulars, apply in Belfast, to A. A. WATZ, 3 Custom House Square, Liverpool; or to G. SERRON, 200 Water St., in Quebec, to R. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter St., or to H. B. MURRAY, General Manager, 71 April 22

WHITE STAR LINE. Calling at Cork Harbor, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MAYR's latest routes at all seasons of the year. Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, are appointed to leave as follows: FROM NEW YORK: Adriatic..... Saturday, June 29, Noon. Britannic..... Saturday, June 27, 4.00 p.m. Republic..... Thursday, July 7, 4.00 p.m. Germanic..... Thursday, July 14, 4.00 p.m. Celtic..... Thursday, July 21, 8.30 a.m. Adriatic..... Thursday, July 28, 8.30 a.m. Britannic..... Thursday, July 28, 8.30 a.m. Republic..... Thursday, Aug. 6, 1.30 p.m. Germanic..... Thursday, Aug. 13, 1.30 p.m. Celtic..... Thursday, Aug. 20, 4.00 p.m. Britannic..... Thursday, Aug. 27, 4.00 p.m.

NEW YORK to Liverpool and Queenstown \$50 and \$100. *Has accommodation for a limited number of Intermediate passengers, rate \$35. Return Tickets, \$110, \$114 and \$150. Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$35, additional, children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. 2. THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:-

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, - \$6 00
do do half year, - 3 00
do do three months, 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.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18,

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, 1885.

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. PETER MITCHELL, President, Mr. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

P. MITCHELL, President "The Herald Company," Montreal, April 13, 1885.

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 Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal; Hon. PETER MITCHELL, President, Mr. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Herald" will be delivered during the Summer on incoming morning trains from surrounding summer resorts. Those of our patrons who desire such delivery will please advise us.

The "Herald" will also be mailed to any address, or delivered as above, during the summer, at the rate of Fifty Cents a Month prepaid.

THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited).

THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament which is just closing has been in some respects a remarkable one. It has been remarkable for its length if for nothing else. It was opened on the 29th of January and it will practically close to-day. A six months session is unprecedented in Canada, and it is much longer than is needed by the requirements of the country.

Besides, in a country in which almost every man is occupied in earning his living, it is most inconvenient for a representative of the people to be absent from his place of business for very nearly half the year.

The speech with which the Governor-General opened the session was not very rich in promises, but still it announced that several measures, some of them of considerable importance, would be laid before Parliament. They were - a bill to make the transfer of land in the North-West Territories more simple; a measure for the consolidation of the statutes affecting the Dominion; a bill for assimilation of the franchises of the different provinces of the Dominion; a measure for confirming the arrangement that had been made with Manitoba; a bill founded upon the report of the Chinese Commission; bills to amend the Insurance Act of 1877, the Civil Service Act, the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle; a measure for taking the census of the population of the North-West Territories, and one relating to the North-West Mounted Police.

Besides these measures submitted for the consideration of Parliament, the attention of its members was earnestly invited to the adoption of some system of bankruptcy or insolvency that would give adequate protection against undue preferences. The work thus cut out for Parliament was by no means herculean, and would not, under ordinary circumstances, be supposed to require a great deal of time for its performance.

The address in reply was moved by Mr. Taschereau, of Beauce, and seconded by Mr. Townsend, of Cumberland. The speeches of these gentlemen were very much as such speeches usually are and call for no special comment. No amendment was offered to the address by the Opposition. The debate upon it was merely formal, and it was agreed to at a single sitting.

There were indications during the early days of the session that the business of the Government would be carried through with commendable despatch. On the 2nd of February Sir Leonard Tilley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Insurance Act of 1877, and the Hon. Mr. Pope gave notice of a bill to take the census of the North-West Territories and also of a bill to amend the Contagious Diseases (among cattle) Act. When Mr. Curran introduced a bill to regulate the distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors the Government

took the matter up and a special committee, well qualified in every respect to deal with that very important question was appointed to enquire into the matter and to draw up a bill. This committee soon commenced its sittings and went on diligently with the work it was appointed to do; and although the Government did not find it convenient to give effect to their suggestions and conclusions, it is to be hoped that their labor has not been in vain but that the much-needed measure which they took such pains to draw up will next session be submitted to the consideration of Parliament and become the law of the land.

The hostility of the leader of the Opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway showed itself at a very early period of the session in questions to the Ministers and motions for papers, in all of which distrust of the Company and a desire to obstruct it in its work were clearly visible. The course which Mr. Blake persists in taking with regard to the construction of the Canadian Pacific is one which many, even of his own followers, find it hard to reconcile with high principle and true patriotism. People are beginning to think that his attempts to throw suspicion upon the men who are in good faith endeavoring to carry out the contract have entered into with the Government of Canada, and to disparage the work they have done, have some other cause than a desire to promote the interests of the people of Canada.

The work of the session proceeded slowly, and nothing of importance was done until the Budget speech was made on the 3rd of March. Although that speech was not so glowing as those of former years, yet the Finance Minister showed that the country was, financially, in a sound condition, and that the depression which so many complained of was not felt so severely in Canada as in many other countries. The Finance Minister adhered to his policy of protection, though it was extended rather in the mild form of taking the taxes off the raw material of manufactures than in imposing new duties. The Budget debate was long, but not by any means interesting. Two or three of the speeches made on each side were to the purpose, but the most of them were long, rambling, irrelevant harangues on every conceivable subject, addressed to the constituents of the orators rather than to the House. The Budget was this year, as in other years, made the occasion of a general fight, in which all kinds of hobbies were ridden, and every question, real or imaginary, ventilated. The statesman who can invent some method of cutting short the Budget debate will confer a benefit of inestimable value upon Parliament and the country.

One of the questions agitated during the early part of the session was the demand of certain municipalities in Ontario to be recouped for the bonuses they had given to railroads which the Dominion had decided are for the general benefit of the Dominion, and which they have made subject to Dominion legislation. As the Ontario counties are pretty well supplied with railroads already and cannot, like some others of the provinces, get subsidies for roads under construction and to be built, they put in this claim for compensation for roads already built. The scheme was very pretty and very ingenious, but somehow it could not be made to work. The members from the different counties interested made the demand with the requisite amount of earnestness and seriousness. The members from the other Provinces heard them respectfully and good humoredly but did not vote them any money. Parliament as a general thing does not subsidize retrospectively.

The attempts to amend the Scott Act gave rise to some lively debates in both the Senate and the House of Commons. The Senate proposed an amendment making it lawful under the Scott Act to sell beer and light wines. This amendment the Commons would not agree to and the Senate threw out some amendments made by the Commons; so the upshot will be that the Scott Act will remain pretty much as it was before Parliament tried to improve it.

During the last days of March a new element was introduced into the debates of the House of Commons. The troubles in the North-West created as great an interest among the people's representatives as they did among the people themselves. Every day questions were asked or announcements made as to the progress of the rebellion and the means taken to restore peace in the North-West. The Opposition at first refrained from direct criticism with regard to the causes of the rising, but, by the questions they asked and the papers they asked for, they took care to leave the impression on the House and the country that they did not consider the Government free from blame in the matter. The Opposition know well that there are other ways of conveying censure and insinuating blame, than by direct denunciation. He would be a dull man indeed who witnessed the proceedings of Parliament or read the reports of its doings in the newspapers with any care, who would not be convinced that Mr. Blake and his supporters believed that the Government were wholly to blame for the unhappy disturbances in the North-West. When the rebellion was quelled the Opposition threw off the pretence of silence, and said directly and in strong terms what they before ventured but to insinuate. Mr. Blake's speech was a most ingeniously constructed indictment of the Government. It is true it contained no passages of impassioned declamation, no heated denunciations of the Government. But it was none the less effective because it was

studiously cold and moderate in its tone. As a skilled dialectician, Mr. Blake can convey an accusation in what appears on first hearing to be a simple statement of fact, and Mr. Blake so marshalled his statements as to lead his hearers to the conclusion that the North-West rebellion was caused by the neglect and mismanagement of the Government. He took what he believed to be the best way of effecting his object, namely, the condemnation of the Government, and he is, therefore, entitled to no credit for his apparent moderation. Sir John Macdonald's speech in reply was rather re-eminative than defensive. What the Government have to say in answer to the charges of neglect and mismanagement in the North-West has yet to be said. The debate proved clearly that grave blame lies at some one's door, and it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of changing the Government's methods in the North-West. The accusation that the Reform party is responsible for the rebellion, first made by a Western newspaper and chivalrously repudiated by Sir John Macdonald when his attention was directed to it in Parliament, is sufficiently answered by the way in which the Liberals responded to the call for men to go to the North-West. No one thought of politics or party when men were wanted to go to the front. The Liberal was as ready to leave his occupation and to risk his life in the service of his country as were the Conservatives.

The bill to assimilate the franchises of the provinces was not read a second time until the 17th of April. The Opposition vigorously protested against bringing down a measure of such importance so late in the session. The business of the House was progressing and members hoped that they would be able to return to their homes early in May. But the introduction of the Franchise Bill upset all these calculations. The measure contained many provisions which were disliked and feared by the Opposition, and it appeared as if there was no great love for the bill among the supporters of the Government themselves. But the protests of the Opposition and the remonstrances of supporters were alike in vain. The Government were determined to carry the measure through, and the Opposition, it appears, registered a vow that they would oppose it by every means in their power and would use their parliamentary privileges to the utmost to obstruct it in its passage through the House. And so the memorable battle of the Franchise Bill commenced. For seven long weeks it raged, night and day. The name of the amendments moved by the Opposition was legion. They organized themselves into talking battalions and spoke against time systematically. Several times the talking did not cease when the rays of the morning sun entered the Commons' Chamber, and one of the sessions was thirty-one hours long. But the Government were as firm as the Opposition were persevering. Although concessions were made on some points, they were never for a moment shaken in their determination to carry their bill. The clause giving the franchise to women was the first to go. This provision was even more offensive to the Liberals than it was to the Conservatives; so the battle had hardly commenced when the ladies were sacrificed. There was a hard fight over the section giving the franchise to Indians and modifications were made with regard to them. The Revising Barrister clause was the grand battle ground chosen by the Liberals, but the concessions they gained, after being well nigh exhausted in the fight, were small and hardly worth contending for. In an early part of the struggle Hon. Peter Mitchell proposed an amendment which would have settled all difficulties in Parliament and would have given the Dominion a uniform, a simple, a workable and an equitable election law. His proposal was to do away with all restrictions, to draw the pen across the fancy franchises and to make every man over twenty-one years of age, who is not a criminal or a pauper, an elector. This amendment, like others, was rejected, but by a smaller majority than from the radical nature of the proposal one would expect in that House. The principle of Mr. Mitchell's amendment was afterwards embodied in the bill by the passage of amendments preserving to Prince Edward Island and British Columbia manhood suffrage, which had been in operation in those provinces for many years, and which worked so well and is so highly valued by their inhabitants that the Government did not venture to deprive them of it. The Franchise Bill was finally carried on a strict party vote. Though by no means a perfect measure, there is not the danger in it that the Reformers professed to believe it contained. When it is a little while in operation many well-meaning people will, we venture to predict, wonder at all the fuss that was made about it, and be puzzled to see why it was so vehemently opposed. It is to be hoped that the Liberal party will not have cause to repent of having carried to such excessive length the unconstitutional and anti-Liberal policy of obstruction. It was a bad example to set, which may be followed by unscrupulous men to the injury of some good cause.

Shortly after the Franchise Bill was off the hands of the Government the Hon. Mr. Pope, Acting Minister of Railways, introduced the Canadian Pacific Resolutions. He showed the House that the Company had expended the public money placed in their hands for the construction of the road, that they had done their work faithfully, and that owing to the unfair and unpatriotic opposition they had met with they could not raise money

on their stock, and that they offered good security for every dollar they asked the Government to advance. He showed, too, that the Company had done wisely in their own interest and in the interest of the people of Canada in extending their line to all the commercial centres in the Eastern Provinces, and that those extensions, so far from being a burden on the Company's resources, were self-sustaining. He was supported by Mr. Chapleau in a speech which showed that he had carefully studied the whole question and had been convinced that the Canadian Pacific Railway was not only a great national work but a sound commercial enterprise. The Opposition had very little to say that was new to urge against the Government's proposals. Mr. Blake's speech was very long, but it was rather directed against the whole railway policy of the Government than against the proposals before the House. What was new in his speech bore on its face something that looked suspiciously like a suggestion of repudiation. The Company had deposited money with the Government to guarantee the interest on the stock for a number of years. On the faith of this guarantee, stock had been purchased by persons who knew nothing about the relations between the Company and the Government of the Dominion. Had the directors acted on Mr. Blake's suggestion and used the guarantee fund, these people would, with good reason, have considered themselves defrauded, and Canada and Canadians would have got among investors a name for dishonesty, which besides being a national disgrace would have injured their credit just in the place where it is their interest to have it most carefully preserved. Mr. Blake, it is true, proposed that the stockholders themselves should pass this self-denying ordinance, but the unreasonable of asking them to do so must strike every one who is at all acquainted with the circumstances under which the guarantee was made. The unfortunate investor would be altogether unable to see the difference between such a request and barefaced fraud, and he would not hesitate to denounce those who made it as consummate scoundrels. Mr. Blake's proposal did not recommend itself to the good sense of the House, and the party allegiance of some of his followers was a good deal strained when they voted for it. The aid asked for by the Company was granted, and, as one of the consequences, the Canadian Pacific Railway, before the 1st of next December, will be completed and trains will be running from Montreal to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Several times in the course of the session Mr. Mitchell reminded the Government that the 1st of July was fast approaching, and asked them if they had made any arrangement as regards the fisheries. The invariable answer of the Government was that they were not in a position to make the negotiations between the Governments public. No information whatever could be obtained from Governmental sources as to what had been decided upon, and the nature of the arrangements made appeared in the Canadian and United States newspapers long before the slightest information was vouchsafed to Parliament on the matter by the Government. The arrangement was perhaps the only one that, owing to the administration's delays, could, under the circumstances, be made, but it will be hard to convince the Lower Province fishermen that to allow the Americans full liberty to fish in Canadian waters while Canadians are compelled to pay duty on every pound of fresh fish and every barrel of salt fish that they send to the United States, is a "fair deal."

The consideration of the Short Line Railroad resolutions was deferred until very late in the session. The Government did wisely not to listen to the men who, in order to keep up their popularity in the districts they represented, tried to prevail upon them to make the "Short Line" a round-about line. They saw the importance of the shortest route between the different points, and they rejected both the long route and the compromise route and chose what is really the shortest and most practicable line. The Government, at the same time and a few days later in the session, provided for subsidies for a line from River du Loup to Edmondston in New Brunswick, connecting there with a railway to St. John and St. Andrews, N.B.; also a further subsidy for the railway from Quebec to Lake St. John; also for branches of the Intercolonial extending from Metapedia station to Paspébiac and from Stellarton to Pictou, N.S. Some twenty other lines were subsidized, including an important railway in Northumberland Co., N.B.

The rebellion in the North-West having taken place after the Budget speech had been made and the financial arrangements for the year completed, the Government were compelled to devise means to meet the extra expense caused for the government of that country. This they did by placing additional duties on spirits and tobacco. These are articles which will bear taxation better than most others, but an addition to the duty placed on them does not always bring in a proportionate addition to the revenue. The enhanced price caused by the higher duty causes a decline in consumption and the high duty offers an irresistible inducement to smugglers. These two causes, for which no doubt some allowance has been made by the authorities, may make the revenue from tobacco and spirits much less than has been calculated upon. But it is to be hoped that the revenue, nevertheless, will be sufficient to meet all the demands that will be made upon it.

PARLIAMENT'S VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

Both the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, prostrated by the work of the session, were absent from the House of Commons yesterday when the resolutions conveying the thanks of Parliament to the troops for their services in the North-West were passed. Sir John was still confined to his house and Mr. Blake had been obliged to leave for his home in Toronto. In their absence the duty of moving and seconding the resolutions fell to Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, and Sir Richard Cartwright, and the report in another column shows how ably and satisfactorily this duty was discharged. The country heartily endorses every word of praise bestowed upon the General, his officers and the rank and file of the troops, and joins in the expression of sorrow over the deaths of the brave men who yielded up their lives for their country. We commend the record of the troops, as presented by the two speakers, and especially by the Minister of Militia, to the pessimists who can see no good thing in their country or their fellow countrymen.

THE MARY POWER CASE.

We have no doubt that Dr. Henry Howard states correctly the situation of Mary Power, a woman deprived of her liberty in Longue Pointe Asylum, where she was placed five years ago because of her love of liquor. He explains that he, the Government physician, has nothing to do with her and no responsibility in connection with her. He explains further that the Government can have no knowledge of her, she being "a private patient." He also explains that the contractors are not blameable for keeping her in confinement, as long as they are paid for it. Dr. Howard sums up by saying that the case is one solely between the friends of the woman and her curator, which means that as long as her curator chooses to pay her board he can keep her there, provided the courts do not order otherwise. Dr. Howard is to be thanked for his brief but thorough exposure of the danger attending the placing of a person addicted to alcoholism in an inebriate asylum when this inebriate asylum is also a lunatic asylum. If a patient's friends did not hear of her incarceration - and this woman's friends are in Ireland - the party might die in the lunatic asylum, although not insane and not a fit person to be confined there. The law seems admirably devised not to protect the patient. As long as there is a satisfactory understanding between the contractors and the curator, the patient's chances of ever seeing the outside of the asylum, unless she has friends near at hand, are very poor. Several doctors testify to the effect that this woman should not be in confinement, but it is not until friends several thousand miles away move in the matter that the public come to know anything about her, or to learn that, while she was sent into confinement to cure her of alcoholism, she has been sent into intoxicating liquor for five years, - and is still in confinement!

THE BOYS' HOME-COMING.

Everyone will read Colonel Wilby's letter on the welcome to be extended to the Montreal boys, and everyone will admire its spirit. The reminiscences relative to the reception of the 39th are timely and interesting, and we have no doubt that the reception to be given to the 65th and the Garrison Artillery will show that Montreal has not forgotten how to receive and entertain her citizen-soldiers, the country's defenders. The proposal to treat all alike at the dinner, to make no distinction between officers and men, commends itself to the popular judgment, and its adoption will give the greatest satisfaction all round. The officers would be the last to suggest or to approve of a difference in treatment, and we hope there will be none.

It has been felt by a number of public-spirited gentlemen that the citizens generally should make some arrangements for a display on the arrival of the volunteers. A meeting has been called this morning at 10 o'clock at the Mechanics' Hall, and although the notice is short, it is hoped there will be a large and influential meeting. If there is such a thing as public spirit or national pride in the community, it should certainly manifest itself by giving the brave volunteers a grand reception.

A HEAVY DEATH-RATE. - Those who think too much has been said in the press about the sanitary condition of the city are respectfully referred to the Health Committee yesterday. The returns show 450 deaths last month, or 94 over the month of May and 67 over the month of June of last year. The rate is 33.17 in every 1,000 of the population. Comment is needless. The report of the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday will be found on our 8th page.

WE UNDERSTAND that one of the three individuals who are about to start on a tour through the Eastern States collecting subscriptions for the Relief defence fund, is Mr. Martin, secretary to ex-Judge Loranger, Codification Commissioner. As the public pays for Mr. Martin's services, we beg to suggest to the Attorney-General that he intimate to that gentleman to employ his time otherwise than by trying to collect money for the arch-rebel's defence. It is scandalous that a public employed should be permitted to spend his time in this manner.

THE PETITION, which we copy in another part of this paper, addressed to the Minister of Railways and Canals, squarely challenges the usefulness of a large expenditure of public money which is being

made in connection with the improvement of one of the entrances to the St. Lawrence canal. The object of the Department's expenditure is to give easy access from the western entrance of the Williamsburg section of the St. Lawrence canal to the deep waters of Munroe's Bay. The petitioners say this is a work of great importance, but that it will not be accomplished by the plans on which the Department is proceeding. They indicate a better way, and although it is easy to find fault and to fancy that some other is better than the official plan, yet in this case the names of practical men attached to the petition in great numbers will give great weight to anything they recommend. Among the petitioners we find the Montreal Transportation Company, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the Sincennes-McNaughton Line, the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, A. W. Ogilvie & Co., C. E. Jacques & Co., D. Murphy & Co., Calvin & Sons, George Hall & Co., besides the Reeve of Cardinal, the Reeve of Iroquois, the owners of factories, ship-owners, ship-builders and merchants, captains and pilots by the score. These ask that an investigation may be made into the facts placed before the Department in the petition, so that the object of the parliamentary appropriation may be wisely carried out. The allegation is that unless their suggestions be acted upon the money will be wasted. The Acting Minister will, no doubt, see that such representations receive full consideration.

As THE insanity of the late Edward Withers, who committed suicide in Halifax a few days ago, increased, he became a contributor to the St. John, N.B., Telegraph. His contributions extended over the past three months, and this appears to have been the period in which his mind was the most disturbed. The following is an example of Mr. Withers' productions: -

IN MEDIAS RES.
Duties on merchandise, foreign, imported, weighed, gauged and measured, appraised and assorted.
Duties on dry goods, duties on coal, duties on leather goods, upper and sole.
Bread, books and butter, beef, sugar and salt, Pork and pianofortes, mustard and malt.
Cotton and woolen goods, needles and pins, Sandpaper, sausages, turpentine, tins.
Taxes on coconuts, raisins and prunes, Fostering the industries, making a boom.
So through the list of everything used, Taxes are levied on, nothing excused.
Taxing the people to increase their wealth, Like a man by his boot straps lifting himself.
But there's a free list, as rubies and pearls, Agates and sapphires, nice things for girls.
Nux vomica, fenugreek, henbane, how nice! Quercitron, kryolite, galls, addistrings, ice.
Ice free of duty! Ah! what a boon; Fancy our financier adding a tune, Perched on a block of ice, scantily clad, On a midwinter night, - who could feel sad?

The Telegraph, for some reason or other, did not publish this verified view of the tariff, although it has, no doubt, published many a bit of reading containing less sense and humor. There is no poetry in the lines; the subject does not admit of overflow in that direction; but for terse and accurate description they would be hard to beat.

DIED.
PROUDFOOT. - In this city, on July 17th, at the residence of his son, Dr. A. Proudfoot, Alexander Proudfoot, Sr., aged 81. Funeral will take place at Southampton, Ont., on Sunday, the 19th instant.

New Advertisements.

LIGGET & HAMILTON

"The Last Chance!"

THE REMAINDER OF OUR PARASOLS

Are being cleared out at once, as we are determined to carry none over. They are reduced to absurdly low prices!

SILK SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS, the best value in the trade. These goods sell all the year round, but we have several lines to clear out at nominal prices.

Ladies' Jerseys! Richly Braided, in all the Newest Styles and Colors.

AT MUCH LESS THAN HALF PRICE! The above are the Richest Goods of the kind ever brought to this market.

THE PRICES ARE ASTONISHING! White Robes in Lawn and Muslin, richly embroidered, from \$4.00 each.

RICH LACE FLOUNCINGS In Cream, White, Coffee, Beige and Mastic Colors.

ALL AT HALF PRICE!

NOTE. - Country Merchants, Milliners and Dressmakers will find many of our goods much lower in price than the wholesale. We give a trade discount, and cut any length.

LIGGET & HAMILTON 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame St.

NOTICE. - We close at ONE o'clock Saturdays, and SIX o'clock other evenings.

CARD. Mr. C. J. Alloway, V.S., has arranged that during his absence in the North-West his practice will be attended to by MR. FRANK MATTHEWS.

Amusements. THEATRE ROYAL. SPARROW & JACOBS' Grand Vaudeville Specialty Co.

A HOST OF ARTISTS. NOVELTY, ELEGANCE, SUPERIORITY. Admission - 10c and 20c. Reserved seats, 30 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE ROLAND G. I. BARNETT, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

TO-NIGHT! The Standard Grand English Opera Co.

MARTHA! Matinee Saturday - Usual Prices - BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BOHEMIAN GIRL. At Matinee and afternoon. Performances commence at 2.15 and 8 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M. ADMISSION FREE

New Advertisements. DOWN THEY GO! GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER MERINO HALF HOSE

4 PAIR --- \$1.00 Best Quality Striped Balbriggan Half Hose, warranted fast colors, Double Heels and Toes. Price - only 3 PAIR ... \$1.00

Our BALBRIGGAN UNDERCLOTHING has had an enormous run. Only \$1.50 a Suit.

JEANE DRAWERS, SPLICED SEATS. PRICE ONLY 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25

OUR GUYOT SUSPENDERS AT 25c PER PAIR Are Selling Fast.

SCARFS SCARFS SCARFS Do not fail to see our display of Summer Scarfs. Best Patterns. Best Quality. Lowest Price.

For the Largest Assortment at the Lowest Price of Gents' Furnishings - GO TO -

J. J. HANNAN'S, 1697 NOTRE DAME ST.

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"No amount of pure ocean air in the lungs can neutralize the bad effects of polluted water in the stomach."

New York Herald. ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

July 18

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Clearing-Up—Mr. Blake's Final Kick—The Votes of Thanks—Mr. Caron and the Ladies—Cartwright's Speech.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, July 17.

There is a general clearing up of desks to-day, and on every side one sees the preparations for departure. The balance of the sessional indemnity is to be paid to-day and members will be scurrying off by the evening trains in every direction. The sittings of the House to-day are to be divided into two separate sessions instead of the usual adjourned sitting, and the only remaining business is to be unopposed, so that to-morrow (Saturday) the official appearance of the Governor-General may be looked for. It looked quite otherwise yesterday, for it was eleven o'clock at night before the House got into Supply. There were several grievances to be brought before the grand inquest of the nation and this was the last opportunity. Mr. Blake complained and indeed entered a solemn protest against Sir John's habit of bringing down important public business at the end of the session instead of at the beginning. This was apropos of a series of railway subsidies that are to be introduced and passed to-day. He pointed out that in England important measures and Supply were begun early in the session and that the practice of which he complained would not be tolerated at Westminster. This has been a general complaint ever since the session began, and the atmosphere during the session, but as regards complaints from his own followers, the poet has said—

"Sir John sits still and smokes his cheeks
And doesn't care a fig—"

Blake, however, in a very serious tone told Sir John that the undue length of the session was attributable alone to the Government and warned him that if such a measure as the Franchise Bill were brought down at a similar period of the session next year there would surely be like delay in closing the session. Sir John hinted that possibly decided views as to the Indian, the Revising Barometer and other things on the part of the Opposition may have tended to prolong the session. This brings the question of a little before the discussion, as the atmosphere here to the suffering members, and Sir John, who likes all references to what is done in England to come from himself, sprang up in his seat with an agility one could hardly expect from a gentleman of seventy, to cite his Gladstone against the Gladstone of Mr. Blake. Sir John, who hates details and particulars, talked a little wildly about procedure in England, and was rather taken aback by Mr. Mills replying with figures and dates—

Which are abominable things in an argument when one doesn't want the details as they do to cramp the ideas—

show that the Prime Minister was astray as to his Gladstone, and that running measures through the House at the last moment is a practice peculiar to himself. But all these things were turned into a little of the House got into Supply at eleven o'clock, and the "Further Supplementary" estimates were passed in the early hours of the morning. The sole remaining piece of work that is known for a vast quantity of legislative innocents are to be slaughtered in the passage of the bundle of subsidies to railways, of which it may be convenient to speak in detail at a future time.

Speaking to a Senator this morning on the subject of the bill to disarm the white population of the North-West, he told me that the Government had desired to make it very much stricter than it is, but that it was opposed in the Senate and amended so as to leave the settlers in possession of their smooth-bore guns. If this purpose had been defeated there had been some scrambling on the part of the Government, but the bill was not intended to deprive settlers of their fowling-pieces. But this is what it does, because breechloaders are now generally in use, and the fixed ammunition, i.e. the cartridges necessary for them, will be made lawful to possess, while the Indians, with their old-fashioned but effective H. B. C. guns, are not subject to magisterial or police interference. The fact is that, though Messrs. Mitchell, White, of Hastings, and a few others opposed this objectionable measure, the Government had by the introduction of the words "fixed ammunition" succeeded in getting at the settlers of the North-West, and they applied the whip vigorously to their followers, so that all, except Messrs. Mitchell and White, were whipped into line and made to vote for the measure against which they had spoken.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE NORTH-WEST FORCES.

When the House met this afternoon and had transacted some formal business Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, moved the vote of thanks to General Middleton and the forces in the North-West, which was seconded by Sir Richard Cartwright. In the speech which Mr. Caron delivered, he was sufficiently eulogistic of everybody, and, as might reasonably have been expected of a gentleman who, in true Parisian politeness, is unsurpassed even by the C. P. R., devoted special attention to his admirer by Sir Richard Cartwright. In the speech which Mr. Caron delivered, he was sufficiently eulogistic of everybody, and, as might reasonably have been expected of a gentleman who, in true Parisian politeness, is unsurpassed even by the C. P. R., devoted special attention to his admirer by Sir Richard Cartwright. In the speech which Mr. Caron delivered, he was sufficiently eulogistic of everybody, and, as might reasonably have been expected of a gentleman who, in true Parisian politeness, is unsurpassed even by the C. P. R., devoted special attention to his admirer by Sir Richard Cartwright.

that the effeminate brother of England considered grievances. And too much stress is laid upon the fact of our troops being of better social condition than those of England, and that their lives must therefore be much more carefully considered. As a matter of fact, the men of highest social rank in the British army receive no more immunity from hardships than men recruited in village ale-houses, and it is to be a condition of volunteer service that their lives must not be risked where those of regular soldiers would be freely hazarded, then the sooner we make up our minds to the logical sequence, the better.

When Sir Richard Cartwright rose to second the motion he was loudly cheered by Conservatives as well as by Reformers, which had a very odd appearance. He explained that Blake's health had given under the pressure of the session and that he had been unable to remain to second the motion as he intended to do, and then he proceeded to point out in very appreciative spirit and language the merits of those who had served in this campaign, and expressed the belief that though many things were to be regretted the loss of life and money might have been greater, and that on the whole he thought the outbreak had drawn favorable attention to Canada. Let us hope it has, and that as soon as our militiamen have returned and received the medal of praise that is waiting for them we shall all settle down to business again.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

List of saloon passengers per Allan Royal Mail Line steamer, Captain J. H. Graham, from Quebec to Liverpool, 18th July.—Mr. Thos. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Mr. E. Angladiette, Mr. Barber, Rev. Jas. Barclay, Mr. Blair, Mr. L. H. Boisseau, Mr. J. B. Bouchard, Miss Goussard, Mr. E. Goussard, Mr. Butler, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Mrs. Chapleau, Mrs. Cauchon, Mr. Clark, Mr. T. G. Dick, Mrs. Dick, Mr. Thos. Ducauc, Mr. R. Edmiston, Capt. C. G. Fane, R. N., Mr. H. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. T. H. French, Mrs. French, Mrs. G. G. French, Miss Caroline Goussard, Mr. E. Holton Hewitt, Mr. O. A. Howland, Miss Howland, Capt. J. N. Hurst, Capt. B. K. Kelly, Mr. Herbert Kent, Miss Lafontaine, Miss Law, Miss A. Law, Mr. Robert LeMoine, Mr. Geo. F. Lacy, Mrs. Lacy and infant, Miss Katie Lacy, Miss Alice Lacy, Miss Edith Lacy, Miss Ellen Lacy, Miss Annie Lacy, Miss May Lacy, Miss Maude Lacy, Miss Bertha Lacy, Miss Amy Lacy, Master George Lacy, Miss Rose Lucas, Rev. J. Meekie, Mr. Alex. McNab, Mr. John Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss White Macdonald, Miss Ethel Macdonald, Hon. W. J. McDonald, Miss McLaren, Mr. Masters, Miss Mina Murray, Mr. James Paton, Miss Pinhorne, Miss Rankin, Mr. J. E. Robboud, Mr. W. Rogers, Dr. John R. T. W. Stevens, Mr. R. bert A. Rorie, Strickland, Mr. F. Stokes, Mr. Richard Waldron, Mr. Robert Wormald.

Per steamship Lake Superior, from Montreal to-day for Liverpool—M. S. R. Parsons, Mr. E. B. Carter, Mrs. Archer, Miss Beck, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mr. Clement, Mrs. Clement, Miss Holmes, Mr. J. McIntosh, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Jones, Miss Backhouse, Mr. J. T. Buchanan, Hon. Justice Buchanan, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. C. E. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr. E. Higginbottom, Mr. T. McCall, Dr. J. T. Gibson, Mr. U. S. Foster, Rev. G. M. Milligan, Mrs. G. M. Milligan, Rev. J. Ellers, Mr. J. F. Raphael, Mrs. F. Raphael, Mr. James Innes, Mrs. James Innes.

THE MURDERED CHINAMAN.

The Examination Continued Yesterday.

The proceedings for the extradition of Fong Ah Yu were continued yesterday before Mr. Justice Mathien. Mr. Wm. Roberts was the first witness examined and testified as follows:—"I now produce a knife, a sheet of paper and a shirt. My son found the knife in the sheath in the same position as it is now. I saw the shirt on the strange Chinaman whom I now again identify as the prisoner. I first saw it on him on Wednesday, 1st July, when I went to collect the rent. I next saw it on the 6th July, when the dead body was found. I found it on the floor in the same condition as it now is. There were stains of blood on the shirt when I saw it and they are still visible. It was close to the dead man's bed, in a heap, when I picked it up. The blood stains were not altogether dry. It was quite evident that these stains were blood. The Chief of Police took possession of this shirt, in my presence. I identify the shirt now before me as the one I handed to the Chief of Police, Mr. Thos. Burns. The knife was found on Saturday, the 11th inst. I did not then examine it. I now produce a sheet taken in my presence from the register of the Whitney House. The Chief of Police took possession of it.

On cross-examination by Mr. Smith, the witness stated that he first went to collect rent from Sing Lee on the 1st of July, at which time the murdered man was taking his breakfast. He never saw any other Chinaman who looked exactly alike. Could distinguish a Chinaman from an European at a glance, as they possessed marked characteristics. He noticed in the centre of the largest spot of blood on the shirt a hole the size of a button, and which he believed to be the hole through which the knife was thrust. He did not feel the other blood stains on the body of the garment to see whether they were dry or not. The stains of blood on the sleeves were not dry. The shirt was found belonging to the deceased. First the Chief of Police since the 6th inst. Had no personal knowledge as to where it has been since. His little boy and himself were the only persons present when the knife was found. Had no idea to whom the knife produced belonged. For all he knew it might have belonged to the deceased. First the register produced on the 7th inst. The proprietor of the Whitney House took him to look at the register from which the sheet had been taken. Said sheet purports to contain the names of the guests at the Whitney House July 2nd, but of course he did not see the name signed. Among a number of others the sheet contained the name of John Four, Montreal, Canada. Edward Marshall Sewall, a boy of 14, residing on Elizabeth street, testified as follows:—"I know the accused, and that he kept a laundry on St. James street; I have attended at his laundry; he was absent from it for two days; I know he was absent, because I called at his shop on Tuesday, the 30th June; there were papers in the window; I have called since, and have been to a picnic with the prisoner on Friday, the 3rd of July; I saw the knife produced in the shop of the prisoner for the first time laying on the shelf under the counter; this was about a month before the picnic; prisoner had promised me the knife; I used the knife frequently in the week which followed my seeing it for the first time, and chipped the counter with it. It was always in the same place, and was always in its sheath, as I see it now. I recognize the knife by a piece of paper glued on the sheath, and by a little cut I made myself, and which is visible. The first time I saw the knife the paper was on the sheath. I tried to take it off, and the accused said it was there to keep the ferule on. Before the accused went away accused was at the house of witness, and my little brother said, as he had promised me the knife, he ought to give it. Accused said he would

not, because some one had taken it away. I now see it for the first time since a month. I never noticed the shirt produced before; when I was spoken to about a shirt of the accused I thought reference was made to one with broader stripes.

Shortly after two o'clock the Court resumed, when Mr. Thomas Burns, Chief of Police of the city of Rome, was examined. He said he was well acquainted with the running of trains between Rome and this city. He also stated that the leaf torn from the register of the Whitney House had been done by the proprietor. He had examined the shirt and knife. The dagger had been found in the laundry.

William Allan Mattison, of the city of Utica, in the State of New York, said that he had received a despatch from Chief of Police Burns, asking him to come to Montreal to give evidence in the present case. He went from Utica to Rome, where he obtained the dagger. He identified the shirt produced as the one handed to the Chief of Police. The knife was found on the 11th July in a waste paper basket in Sing Lee's laundry. To Mr. Smith—Sing Lee was the only Chinaman residing in Rome to his knowledge. He had spent nearly an hour in the laundry on the 1st of July between eleven and twelve. He had probably seen three or four Chinamen during his lifetime. The prisoner was the first Chinaman he had ever seen in civilized dress. Never had any trouble in telling one Chinaman from another and would know a Chinaman from a European at a glance. Had seen the register at the Whitney House. Among the names on one sheet was that of John Four, Montreal.

Joseph St. Onge, of Montreal, knew the accused. Had seen a dagger in his possession similar to the one produced. Saw the accused on the 4th of July. It was he who had read the papers to accused. Did not notice anything peculiar about accused's face at the time. He read the papers to accused at his own request and told him about the murder at Rome.

Henry Robinson, of Rome, N.Y., said he had known Sing Lee well since August, 1884. Had seen him on July 10th, after his death; saw him all on July 1st at about 9.30 p.m. Witness' shop is directly over what was Lee's laundry. Had seen a strange Chinaman there on Wednesday night. Witness identified accused as that stranger. Witness saw shirt produced on the accused on the occasion. Had spoken several times to Sing Lee and had been introduced to the stranger by him. Deceased on introducing him to his friend had said that he was from Montreal. Witness remained long enough in the laundry to examine accused well. Had not the slightest doubt about accused being the party. It was witness who discovered the body of the murdered man from the stomach which came from below. Some other evidence regarding the finding of the body closed his deposition.

The American authorities are satisfied that the Montreal man is the man they want and have directed the police at Burlington, Iowa, to release Fong Ah Hong.

New Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The advantages of a large and well-assorted stock, purchased for net cash, thereby enabling us to mark our goods in plain figures at, and in most cases below, what other dealers cost many in our line, the large discounts we have off from our prices, and the facilities enabling us to make the largest sales, even in the remotest section, ever made in our line in the Dominion, are the reasons why we have succeeded in procuring and selling our goods at the lowest prices. Our latest importations of Vienna furniture, most of which is of the highest quality, consisting of parlor, dining, office and children's chairs, and dressers under the same roof, and of every style; and a complete stock of wood and rattan baby carriages, ranging in price from \$5 to \$25 wholesale and retail. Furniture Warehouses, Nos. 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame street, corner of McGill street, where every attention to the wants and wishes of our customers will be given by

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Montreal, N.B., 14th July, 1885.

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OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,

PROPRIETORS. e 171

A REMINDER!

S. CARSLY wishes to remind his many customers that he constantly keeps a full assortment of Ladies' REAL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR of the different makes, and sells them very cheap.

Ladies' Scotch Gauze Wool Underwear.

Ladies' Scotch Merino Underwear.

Ladies' Scotch Gauze Merino Underwear.

Ladies' French Crepe de Sante Underwear.

Ladies' India Gauze Underwear.

Ladies' Balbriggan Underwear.

Ladies' Silk Underwear.

S. CARSLY.

For Account of Whom It May Concern,

Will be sold on TUESDAY next, 21st instant, at NORTH SYDNEY, the wreck of the S.S. "COLONIA," and cargo, as she lies off the point of Sealark Island; also, the stores landed at North Sydney.

W. J. PATNE, Master.

CARRBY, ROUTH & CO., Agents. e 171

SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. SKIN disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff (which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called glandular swellings), which, if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and in the GROIN, by an indolent Roughness of the skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep cracks or fissures, which, if cured a few days, speedily open again, or by horrid-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by Ulcers, more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly patches, which, if not removed, will, in all these cases, the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the blood, and render it pure. Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines.

THE OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the PILLS called

PILULE ANTI-SCROPHULE

OR ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s 1d, 2s 9d, 11s and 22s each. Postage extra. 17 eow 120

New Advertisements.

THE ONLY BIG SHOW THIS SEASON.

Coming with all its GRANDEUR & SPLENDOR

—AT—

MONTREAL,

Opposite Cricket Grounds,

ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

JULY 27 and 28.

THE MIGHTY MONARCH OF ALL THE GREAT SHOWS! JOHN B. DORIS' GREAT INTER-OCEAN SHOW. THE NEW MONSTER SHOW.

Unequaled in Extent, Unparalleled in Attractiveness, and Unrivaled in General Excellence.

12 COMPLETE MASTODON SHOWS UNITED.

3 BIG CIRCUS IN SEPARATE RINGS.

50-CAGE MENAGERIE-50

The Greatest, Grandest, Best and Only Show COMING THIS SEASON.



KRAO, The Missing Link! Greatest Feature of a Living Wood.

100 Star Artists. 20 Different Acts. 20 Leapers. 24 Bravary Turks. 14 Funny Clowns.

50-Cage Menagerie. 3-Ring Circus. 20 Lively Equitarians. 2 Mammoth Theatre Stage. 8 French Bicycle Riders.

Grand Free Street Parade takes Place Daily at 10 A.M.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAIL ROADS. One Ticket Admits to All Advertised Shows. July 15 15, 18, 22, 23, 183

Intercolonial Railway

Excursion to the Bay Chaleur and the North Shore of New Brunswick.

In order to afford families and sportsmen an opportunity of visiting these very interesting localities, an EXCURSION has been arranged at lower rates than have ever before been offered. Tickets good to return within ten days after date of issue will be issued at the Agency of this Railway, 1363 St. James street, Montreal.

JULY 18th, 22nd and 25th.

To Richibouctou, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and by Steamer Admiral to Gaspe and other points on the Bay Chaleur.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Agents of the Railway.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Montreal, N.B., 14th July, 1885.

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FREE NAVIGATION LEAGUE.

A Public Meeting of the Free Navigation League of Canada will be held in the

CORN EXCHANGE

—ON—

Saturday, 18th inst., at Noon,

which the City Council, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange Association and all favoring the movement are hereby invited to attend.

It is intended to submit to the meeting a Statement of the proposed work of the League in its endeavor to free the commerce of the St. Lawrence route from all tolls, taxes and other burdens.

By order,

WM. J. PATTERSON, Hon. Secretary. e 171

CHEAP SALE!

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

S. Carsley's Hosiery Department is daily crowded with buyers. We have laid out a fresh lot of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. All to be sold at a price. Now is the time to buy.

Silk Hosiery, Cashmere Hosiery,

Thread Hosiery, Balbriggan Hosiery,

Scotch Merino Hosiery, Cotton Hosiery

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

S. CARSLY.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEF SALE!

S. Carsley has just put to stock a lot of Ladies' and Children's HANDKERCHIEFS, all marked down to a low price.

Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Hem-Stitch Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Mourning Handkerchiefs,

Children's Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs,

Children's Plain Handkerchiefs,

Children's Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

S. CARSLY.

WANTED.

A LOCAL REPORTER, fully acquainted with the city, understands French and English and writes shorthand. Address, The Editor of THE HERALD.

No. 19 St. James street, Montreal, str 171

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

New Advertisements.

THE FAMOUS BRANDS OF SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE!

(DRY AND VERY DRY QUALITY)

PIPER-HEIDSIECK AND

PIPER "SEC."

For Sale by Wine Merchants and Grocers generally.

July 4 c 150

DELBECK & CO.

EXTRA DRY, 1880. VIN BRUT, 1880. DELMONICO!

FINEST WINE IN THE MARKET

L. GALARNEAU,

350 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

July 11, 1885. 11, 18, 23, 1A 165

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL FOR BURGLAR PROOF, GOLD MEDAL FOR FIRE PROOF 1884

SAFES!

AND HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS WHERE SHOWN.

PRICES LOW. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY

298 ST. JAMES STREET, (5 DOORS WEST OF MCGILL ST.)

ALFRED BENN, GENERAL AGENT.

Montreal July 4, 1885. 159

MACHINE OILS!

McCOLL'S LARDINE

Still Unequaled! Try it and be Convinced!

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

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GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

OF CANADA (Limited).

221 ST. JAMES STREET,

T. V. R. BROWN, Manager,

MONTREAL.

July 4 c 150

THE FINEST AND PUREST TOILET SOAP

IN THE WORLD. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS. CURES ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, REMOVES SUNBURN AND WONDERFULLY IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION

TRAVELLERS SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A DISINFECTANT SOAP, AND THOSE GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD USE IT. BY ITS MEDICINAL AND DISINFECTANT PROPERTIES IT IS INVALUABLE FOR THE CHILDREN'S BATH. Ask Your Druggist For It

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[WHOLESALE ONLY.] Canadian Branch: 759 Craig St., Montreal, cod 17151

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Norwegian Bark ROTA, from Bremen, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries at once.

CARRBY, ROUTH & CO., Agents. e 181

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans S.S. GRECIAN, C. E. LoGallias, commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents. m 189

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Clyde Line SS. BARDEN TOWER, Wilson, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents. 170

The Most Refreshing Drink

on a Hot Day is

RICHELIEU RENAL

MINERAL SPRING

WATER.

June 10 287 ws 138

New Advertisements.

THE "WOODWARD" UNDERGROUND

OUR HALIFAX LETTER.

Halifax and Its Fine Pleasure Grounds.

Summer Visitors—A Good Hotel Wanted—Business Improving—A Solemn League and Covenant Against Certain Drummers—The Fishery Arrangement and the Short Line Railway—The Mines, Manufacturers, etc.

Now is the weather all that the most exacting of mankind, or woman-kind either for that matter, could desire. For once in a lifetime too, we had a real genuine spring. The months of April, May and June, 1885, will long be held in pleasant remembrance.

The summer attractions of Halifax are many. There is the Park unexcelled by any other in the world for natural beauty. Through its green foliage can be seen at almost every turn glimpses of the blue waters of the harbor and the northwest arm, and the green and the blue, as they always should, combine in making up a pretty and harmonious picture. The delicious fragrance of the stately pines brings health and long life with it, whilst good roads winding here, there and everywhere make it an ever favorite resort for equestrians, the people who ride in carriages, and the still larger number of those who may be denominated foot-passengers. The Park is Imperial property and the roads are the work of the Royal Engineers. It is leased for a nominal sum to the city, and its care entrusted to commissioners. Once a year the Park is closed to the public, and sentries guard its entrance in order to maintain the Queen's right of ownership.

Then there are THE PUBLIC GARDENS in which we feel a just pride and which are the admiration of all strangers. Once a week in the afternoon a military band plays in them. In one corner is a well laid out private tennis ground, where the game is merrily played by the youths and maidens fair of society. The Gardens are now looking their very best, and are in truth a place where one can thoroughly enjoy the beauties of nature and of art. The far-famed Studley Quoit Club, with its pitchers, good, bad and indifferent, and its mildly insinuating milk punch, is a pleasant spot to spend a Saturday afternoon. Cricket and polo matches are numerous, and the yachts of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron engage in friendly contests. The mixed naval, military and civilian society can nowhere else be found in Canada. It has a certain charm of its own. But among our attractions an important one is lacking, viz.:

A FIRST CLASS MODERN HOTEL. The want of it is a disgrace to the city and does much to hinder strangers from prolonging their stay. Of all things a good hotel conduces most to the traveller's comfort. Finding it, everything appears to him *couleur de rose*; without it everything is more or less sad-colored. There are several fairly comfortable boarding-houses, but of course their capacity is limited. Generally at this season our hotels—had though they be—and the boarding-houses are filled with Southerners who have come north to escape from the sweltering heat of their own clime. But this season, whatever the cause, there has not been the usual influx, and the hotel proprietors and boarding-house keepers are not reaping their usual golden harvest. The reason for this may be that we no longer possess the exclusive attraction of cheapness. Times are hard in the States as well as here, and the American sea-side hotels have reduced their prices in sympathy with the financial tightness. Thus, many who were formerly attracted hither now seek the sea-breezes nearer home. The summer is not ended, however, and we may still see shoals of our American cousins. They are ever welcome visitors.

Business continues quiet, but if no great activity is visible it is gratifying to be able to state that, so far, this year shows a decided improvement over its predecessor with regard to failures. As given by the Mercantile Agency's report the comparison is—

Table with 2 columns: No. Liabilities, Failures in Nova Scotia first six months of 1884, Failures in Nova Scotia first six months of 1885. Difference in favor of 1885: 4 \$421,306.

The failures were nearly as many in number, but with less than one-half of the liabilities of the previous year. Country storekeepers are buying cautiously to suit their requirements, payments are well met, and the general trade of the Province is not in an unhealthy state.

A NUMBER OF MILLERS' AGENTS from the Upper Provinces and the United States, having made their headquarters here, were not content to sell to the wholesale men but sold also in small quantities to the retail men. Our merchants naturally did not like this, and on the 2nd inst. entered into a solemn league and covenant to buy neither flour nor oatmeal nor cornmeal from the foreigners. The result of this has been a weeding out of the drummers. They have learned, it is to be hoped, the useful lesson that they cannot "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds." The rain of last week did the country much good, and the crops promise well.

The expiry of the Fishery Treaty and the action of the Dominion Government in allowing American fishermen to continue fishing in our waters has excited much comment, some of it favorable and some unfavorable. The duty of the Opposition is to criticize, and in this respect they have not been found wanting. Vials of wrath have been poured forth on the heads of the "incompetent and guilty Ministry." Their organs are nothing if not critical, and sometimes quick to find where they do not exist. Had the Government peremptorily stopped the Americans from fishing, the cry then would have been that they were

creating an embittered feeling in the minds of those across the border, hindering the chances of a future treaty, and that perhaps through their action serious international complications might ensue. The question was a difficult one to deal with. There is much to be said both for and against the action of the Government, but under all circumstances I think they acted with a wise and politic liberality, that is, if they have reasonable grounds for hoping that at the meeting of Congress a fair settlement of the question will be arrived at with perhaps a still larger measure of reciprocity. But here comes in

A GRAVE DEFECT IN PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT which makes the issue uncertain, that is, the separateness of the executive and the legislative functions. The President may be in favor of a new fishery treaty or of reciprocity, but Congress may not. In any case, it would have cost much money and created much irritation to have fitted out a fleet for the protection of the fishery schooners for the balance of the season, when their services might not be required next year. If an arrangement is not come to before then, decisive action should be taken to conserve our rights. The British war vessels have a distinct advantage in the protection service, and are also inferior in it; armed schooners would answer the purpose much better.

Now that THE MEGANTIC ROUTE has been adopted for the Short Line Railway, all further controversy is worse than useless. Those who were in favor of the so-called Light line, and those in favor of further surveys, must perform acquiescence in the decision of Parliament. The subject was angrily debated here, and much passion manifested in its discussion, though no one seemed to know anything about the merits of the different lines. The Chamber of Commerce sent a remonstrance to Ottawa against the adoption of the Megantic or International line, but it was of no avail. Extreme partyism had no doubt much to do with the agitation, of which the Hon. A. G. Jones was leader. Messrs. Daly and Smith, the members for Halifax, who were in favor of the Megantic line, were denounced by their opponents, one of whom went so far as to say that they had been bought over by free railway excursions and champagne lunches. It is only fair, however, to say that several Conservatives joined in the remonstrance. Judging from the map, the Government has undoubtedly selected the best and shortest route to the sea, and I am glad to see that so many of the Maritime Opposition members voted for it. Every mile saved is so much gained. It may be that the new railway will benefit St. John and other portions of the province more than our own city, but we should look at the matter in a broad light, remembering that the road is to be built for the common welfare and not for that of Halifax in particular. Sectional feeling is the curse of this place.

THE MINES of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company at Springhill are doing well under the supervision of Mr. R. G. Leckie, managing director. The average output is 1,300 tons per day. The prices though low are fairly remunerative. Over 700 hands, men and boys, are in the company's employment.

NEW GLASGOW INDUSTRIES. The Nova Scotia Steel Co., of New Glasgow, whose works cover over an acre of ground, were started some two years since with a capital of \$130,000—altogether subscribed by local men. They now want to raise \$50,000 more by means of preferred stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest. The reason for this, I understand, is to pay off a sum of money borrowed from the Bank of Nova Scotia on the personal security of the directors. Not far from the Steel Works are the Glass Works which are running all last night and day. They are paying their way, and turn out ground, cut and blown glassware, which is sold in every part of Canada. They, like the Steel Works, are a local enterprise, and have, I trust, a prosperous future before them.

Hitherto, we have paid \$2.50 per 1,000 feet for our gas, but the gas company now advertise a reduction to \$2, provided the bill be paid within 20 days. The rivalry of the new Electric Light Company may have had something to do with this reduction.

DOLLAR SUNDAY. Sunday last being "Dollar Sunday" in the Catholic churches of this city, collections were taken up to aid in the completion of St. Patrick's church. The total amount collected was \$1,800. St. Mary's Cathedral contributing \$980. Further contributions are expected to this very creditable sum.

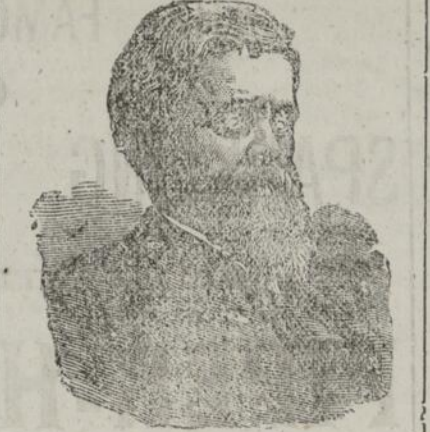
On Thursday, that trim-built craft, the French boat "Bouvet," commanded by Capt. Pottier, arrived in our waters from Port-au-Prince, Hayti. She is heavily armed and carries a crew of 116 men. From hence, she proceeds to Sydney, Cape Breton.

News arrived in the city to-day of the total LOSS OF THE STEAMER "EDGAR STUART" on Gull Rock, off Lockeport, at four o'clock this morning. Fortunately, all the passengers were saved. The Edgar Stuart left yesterday morning for Lockeport, Lunenburg, and other south-western ports. As no railway communication exists between Halifax and these ports, she was the chief means of conveying freight and passengers to and fro. Mr. Geo. J. Troop, of this city, was one of the passengers, and only managed to get ashore in his night dress when the vessel struck. A thick fog prevailed at the time. The lost steamer was a vessel of 183 tons. She was insured as follows:—Merchants' \$4,000, Ocean \$1,500, Nova Scotia \$2,500. All of these are local offices. There was a further insurance in an American company of \$2,500. She belonged to the Fishwick line. Much regret is generally felt for Mr. Fishwick's serious loss.

Last March the Anglo-American cable steamship Meina went home to repair cable off the coast of France. At noon to-day she returned. On her way out she spent some time on the banks of Newfoundland repairing a heavy break in the Jay Gould cable. Her many friends here are glad to see her familiar form in port again.

BLUESOE. "Harrison's" Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. See that you get "Harrison's," the original and genuine. Holloway's Pills—Nervousness and want of energy—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alternative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

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 analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of an extraordinary nature.

DIO LEWIS.

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ROBERT MITCHELL & CO., Cor. St. Peter & Craig Sts. Sole Agents for the Dominion for the latest and best AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

We are now fitting these up and selling orders. June 1 1885

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GRATES! GAS GRATELOGS, &c., &c. GEORGE W. REED, Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer, 783 & 785 Craig St., Montreal. June 8, 1885. July 1st. 1885

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Miscellaneous.

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Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET. Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street. April 23. 1885

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Club Whiskey OF 1879. And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1879, 1880, and 1885, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Dalhousie Square Station, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Arrive From, Leave For, times for Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, etc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Arrive From, Leave For, times for Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, etc.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Arrive From, Leave For, times for Boston, Lowell, Nashua, etc.

DELAWARE & HUDSON.

Table with columns: Arrive From, Leave For, times for New York, Saratoga, etc.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Arrive From, Leave For, times for Halifax and St. John, N.B.

*Only Saturdays.

Miscellaneous.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

The Standard. FAIRBANKS & CO., 377

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

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F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital Street. Telephone Communication. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM 181 St. James Street, TO THE HERALD BUILDING, VICTORIA SQUARE.

P. MITCHELL, 6th January, 1885. Excellent Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING.

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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 centers; 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, on 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 its appointments. The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention. Rates lower than any first-class city hotel.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee. February 28 1885. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

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



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; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL. April 19 1885

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST 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 invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "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. Davis & Co., 5, Finchburgh Avenue, London, England.

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Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street. Jos. Virtue, 19 Aylmer street. Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street. Thos. Kinella, 118 Ottawa street.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. Mr. Wm. Watson, 78 Fortification Lane, bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels. May 2 1885 124

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Breweries and Maltsters.

DONES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, A PALE AND XX MILD ALE, XX ST. (In Wood and Bottle.) Families supplied, SAND PORTER, Quart and Pint. OFFICE: 521 St. James Street West MONTREAL. Orders received by Telephone. May 2 1885 170

Miscellaneous.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & CO.

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ALL FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANTS

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL SPRING WATER. June 10 1885 237 W 8

LOCAL NOTES.

N. Y. PIANO COMPANY, St. James street, have a fine assortment of the celebrated Weber and other fine instruments. Give them a call.

All the leading singers and musicians prefer the New York Weber pianos to all others, on account of their wonderfully beautiful tones, great power and endurance.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—The visiting governors to the Institution for the week commencing Monday, 20th July, 1885, will be G. W. Eadie, Esq., and H. E. Murray, Esq.

FREE NAVIGATION.—All the members of the Free Navigation League are requested to meet in the Corn Exchange to-day, at noon, when business of importance will be submitted to the meeting.

NOTICE.—The Vice-Regal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James street, and the branch 1385 St. Catherine street, have just received one case of Intimidating cigars, comprising Favoritas, Precieuses and Bosas. All of these cigars will be sold at reasonable prices.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.—An official of the Customs here made a seizure of watches valued at \$2,000, imported from the United States by a well known firm, for undervaluation, but the matter, was settled by the full amount of duty demanded being paid.

HYMAN'S celebrated cut plug tobacco is delightfully mild and fragrant, absolutely without adulteration or drugs, and can be smoked with entire satisfaction without irritating the lungs, mouth or throat. Prepared and sold only by S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.—The Hon. Mr. Chapleau was examined before the Police Magistrate pro tem, yesterday in the case of Senecal vs. Trahanant. The witness stated that he had received communications from defendant, soliciting his good offices to get plaintiff to settle defendant's claims upon him or exposures would result that would not be pleasant for Senecal. The case was further adjourned.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE BOOKS.—An order of Justice Doherty to stop the transfer of the remaining books in the Club Canadian, belonging to the Canadian Institute, was carried out yesterday by the directors of the Club. About half the books had been conveyed to the Fraser Free Library before the order was issued. The matter will be decided at once and in all probability an order will be granted to upset the last.

THE GERMAN COUNT GOVE.—George De Wolfe took his departure from here yesterday morning on the Vermont Central, under charge of High Constable Bissonette for Rouse's Point, where an American officer was to be in waiting for the accused to take him to Philadelphia. The fine appearance of the young man attracted attention at the depot. It is thought his family, who are well off in Berlin, will make good the amount falsely obtained, and that the prisoner will get his freedom.

A THEATRE ENTERED BY BURGLARS.—Early this morning some unknown parties broke into the Montreal Theatre on Beaver Hill and ransacked the entire building in the hope of finding some article that they could realize something upon. They had their trouble for their pains, however, as nothing worth taking was to be found. Officer Draper, of the fifth precinct, heard the noise and proceeded to investigate. He entered the building and searched it thoroughly from top to bottom, but discovered no trace of the nightly visitors. They probably decamped on hearing the officer enter the building.

THE CASE OF INSANITY.—An application was made to Mr. Justice Doherty yesterday for the release of Mary Power, who has been confined in Longue Pointe Asylum for five years on the ground of insanity. Messrs. Trudel and Pagnuelo appeared respectively for the Sister Superior of the asylum and the curator, Mr. Clement. A request was preferred by the legal advocates for the Sister Superior to get certificates for the woman's sanity signed, as alleged, by three medical men. The Court adjourned the argument until Monday next.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE was yesterday posted at the Island Wharf and on the ferryboats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company—"It is forbidden to remain on board the steamer crossing to St. Helen's Island, except on paying five cents (5c.) on every departure of the boat from Montreal." This rule goes into operation to-day, and applies to every day in the week. It has been suggested that on ordinary days (not Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) the Company might allow continuous passages to be made upon payment of, say, 10 cents for the privilege. They seem, however, to have run from one extreme to another.

EXORCISME BANK CALLS.—Mr. McCorkill, advocate, made application yesterday to Mr. Justice Doherty for leave to be given to the liquidators of the Exchange Bank to enter suits against all shareholders of the bank in arrears for the double liability on the stock standing in their names. The following is a list of those upon whom there are claims, with the amount in each case:—Alex. Buntin, \$20,640; Mrs. M. A. Browning, \$600; S. W. Beard, \$600; Mrs. A. F. Cowie, \$180; Mrs. Wm. Drumm, \$240; Mrs. Arthur Dumas, \$600; Estate E. J. Bancroft, \$840; Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, \$60; Mme. Laroque, \$120; L. R. Artell Laroque, \$80; James Moore, \$1,380; J. D. Nutter, \$100; J. D. Nutter, in trust, \$20; Mrs. A. W. Parker, \$100; E. H. A. Prevost, \$160; Mrs. D. Simpson, \$1,080; L. T. Simpson, \$420; Estate George Tate, \$1,560; T. S. Vipond, \$60; George Webster, \$60; Dame Mary Wylie, \$120; Estate Thomas Caherill, \$12,720; J. B. Johnston, \$320; Matthew Moodie, \$450; Margaret Reeves, \$120; A. O. Weaver, \$180; T. & O. Owens \$4,000; Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., \$19,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal. A very amusing and sparkling opera was The Sorcerer, given last evening in the Royal to a good audience, although the atmosphere both out and indoors was exceedingly hot. Miss Janet Edmondson looked well, and delightfully displayed all the pleasing melodies allotted to the role of Aline, who was betrothed to Alexis. Mr. Percy Cooper personated the character of Alexis in a manner that won him great applause. Mr. Arthur Wilkinson as Dr. Daly, Vicar of Ploverleigh, was remarkably well got up and looked the character admirably. His singing was excellent, and he received cordial greetings from the audience. Mr. Jos. S. Greensfelder as Sir Marmaduke acquitted himself very well, and Mr. J. Fisher as John Wellington Wells, the Family Sorcerer, was a unique character. Misses Georgia Pettet as Mrs. Parlet, and Perle Dudley as Constance, her daughter, were really amusing in their acting and good in their singing. The opera went off well throughout and was loudly applauded at the close.

Crystal Palace Opera House. The attendance was fair at this house last evening, when Flotow's opera of Martha was given again by the Standard English Opera Company, and extremely well received. Miss Evans and the other ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves so satisfactorily that scores for all the solos were incessant. The performance was greatly cheered at the close. This afternoon Balfe's Bohemian Girl will be presented at the matinee, and Martha for the last time in the evening.

PRESENTATION. Newspaper men generally have a well earned reputation for push and enterprise, and are always willing and ready to lend their energies to the furthering of any scheme for the general good. Their motives, it is true, are often misconstrued, and their labors are not always recognized as they deserve, so that it affords us more than ordinary pleasure to notice the presentation to Mr. J. B. Tresidder, the genial and popular manager of the advertising department of the Star, of an address from the citizens of Iperville, Que., in recognition of his efforts for the advancement of the interests of the town during the two years of his residence there, and more particularly in connection with the establishment of the Corrivert Silk Mills industry. On Thursday evening last a numerous deputation of the most influential citizens of the town waited upon Mr. Tresidder at his residence, where the address, accompanied by a handsome floral basket for Mrs. Tresidder, was presented by Mr. J. L. Pelletier, advocate, who, in an eloquent speech, expressed the high estimation in which Mr. Tresidder was held by his fellow citizens generally. Mr. Tresidder replied most felicitously, and subsequently entertained his unexpected callers in generous style. In this connection it might not be amiss to state that Mr. Tresidder's name has been mentioned in connection with the Iperville mayoralty for next year, and if he consents to be nominated there is no doubt of his unanimous election.

THE LATE SERGEANT VALIQUETTE. The remains of the late Sergeant Valiquette of the 65th Battalion were met at the Canadian Pacific Depot yesterday morning on the arrival of the train at 10.30, by a large concourse of friends who desired to pay a last token of respect to the dead hero.

An escort accompanied the remains, composed of Messrs. A. Wilscam and A. Poulton, members of the regiment. Upon taking the remains from the train they were at once put into a hearse where the coffin was covered with floral offerings sent by members of the 65th and 85th Regiments, the Mayor of Ste. Ceneugonde and others. The cortege formed as follows:—Two companies of the 85th regiment with reversed arms, the hearse, followed by Capt. Chagnon and Capt. Dunn, of the 85th, the escort, Messrs. Wilscam and Poulton, Private Moreau, of the 65th, who returns wounded, and a number of old members of the 65th, amongst whom were noticed Capt. Desrivieres, Capt. Pratte, Capt. Phaneuf, Major Lapointe, Lieut. DesLorimier, Sergeants Lalonde, Pepin and Beaudry, Corp. Lafontaine and about 200 others.

The body was conveyed by his parents' residence on Canal Street, Ste. Ceneugonde, where it will remain until the arrival of the 65th, when the funeral obsequies will take place.

Several members of the 65th accompanied the body. They were the heroes of the box-stroking, able, good-looking fellows, but travel-stained and brown from exposure. They were surrounded by crowds of people who were anxious to know all about the "boys," how those left behind were getting along, and when they might be expected.

AN ALLEGED MURDER.

A Son Arrested as the Poisoner of His Mother. Mrs. Arnott, a widow residing at Rawdon, near Joliette, died at her home there suddenly about three years ago under suspicious circumstances. Deceased's son William was suspected of giving his mother poison to get her out of the way so that he might inherit the farm, which was the property of deceased. It further alleged that, fearing arrest, the accused fled across the border, and all traces of his whereabouts were lost until Private Detective Cinq Mars found him in Newport, Maine, and he accompanied the detective to Joliette. The public analyst, Dr. Edwards, will make a report as to whether death has been caused by poison, after an analysis of the remains, and an in the meantime the prisoner will remain in jail at Joliette. The fact of the young man returning with the detective seems to be in his favor.

HERE AND THERE.

A case of smallpox was reported from 74 Vite street last night. Ellen Gallagher was sent down to gaol by the Recorder for one month for habitual drunkenness. Dr. Laberge visited Mr. Mann's incinerating furnace yesterday, and found everything progressing favorably. A number of tenements at the corner of Sanguinet and Ontario streets are reported to be in anything but a sanitary condition. Robert Rodger, a youth of 16 years, member of the Salvation Army, was fined \$5 and costs or fifteen days by the Recorder for assaulting another youth named Felix Gariepy. It is rumored that there is a case of black smallpox at St. Henri. Chief Benoit however says that he knows nothing about it.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Health Committee Yesterday—A Bonus for Dr. Laroque.—The Smallpox Hospital—An Alarming Death Rate—Following up the Sewage Works. A meeting of the Health Committee was held yesterday afternoon: present, Alderman Gray (Chairman), Mooney, Mathieu, Roy and Tansey.

The Chairman reported that with respect to the resolutions regarding smallpox, so far as concerned its isolation, the City Attorney had given an opinion that the clause could not be embodied in the present by-law.

Mr. Cornellier then appeared before the Committee on behalf of Dr. Laroque and prayed that he

BE GRANTED A BONUS by the Corporation for his past services. Mr. Cornellier pointed out that the Federal Government had appointed Dr. Laroque a compiler of statistics at a salary of \$400 per year; so that it was not necessary for the committee to discuss that point. They might, however, as a recognition of the fact that he had been 15 years in the Corporation employ, recommend the Council to grant him a bonus. Dr. Laroque had spent the best years of his life in the city's service and was now an old man. He therefore thought that the Council should recognize his services. In connection with this, a petition was submitted from several of the leading physicians of the city to the same effect.

Considerable discussion took place and it was at last resolved to refer the matter to the Council. Dr. Laroque was paid a year's salary. Dr. Laberge, the Medical Health Officer, submitted

THE MORTALITY RETURNS, which showed that there had been 450 deaths during the past month, which was an increase of 94 over the preceding month and an increase of 67 over the corresponding month last year, giving a percentage of 33.17 to every thousand of the population, 423 were French-Canadians, 66 other Catholics, and 61 Protestants. There were 130 deaths from diarrhoea and 24 from diphtheria, all under 10 years of age. Typhoid was the cause of 4 deaths, phthisis of 3, and small-pox of 13; 10 of the latter were under 10 years of age, and 217 of the total deaths were under one year. He also reported that the present Smallpox Hospital was altogether too small, and urged that steps be taken to have increased accommodation added to it.

The following is a statement of the work performed during the past month—Regular visits 323, special visits 1,025, making a total of 1,348 visits during the month. They have superintended the cleaning of 305 yards, 67 lanes, 160 privies, 83 cellars; 83 drains have been repaired and 24 sinks made new. They have also seen to the repairing of 7 waste-pipes, 29 water-closets and 25 soil pipes. Some 58 houses have been disinfected during the month.

The Chairman thought that the matter of increasing the accommodation at the SMALLPOX HOSPITAL was a matter of the utmost importance. Ald. Mooney asked if any patients had ever been refused admission to the Hospital. Dr. Laberge replied that everybody who had applied had been admitted, so that the Hospital at present was completely full. There were now 28 cases in the Hospital, of which 23 were progressing favorably, and 3 were bad cases.

It was resolved, with reference to the Smallpox Hospital, that the Chairman and Medical Health Officer would see the Chairman of Finance and try and devise some means to increase the accommodations of the Hospital.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR reported that new sewers were required on Eleanor street from Ottawa to William, where there was at present an old wooden sewer; Nazareth street, from Common to William; Mountain street, where the old wooden drain was found to be all broken; also in Sussex street, a street now being constructed. He reported that he had visited the Corporation dump on Papineau road, accompanied by the City Surveyor, and found that the manure which was being deposited from time to time for some time back had ignited from spontaneous combustion. As it had now burnt out, however, and no further deposits will be permitted there, it may be assumed that the nuisance has ceased to exist. The new sewer, now nearly complete, will materially improve this locality, and carry away what for years has been a source of annoyance and danger to the neighborhood on Logan's Farm. An idea may be formed of the risk which up to the present has existed in this locality from the fact that the contents were stained with the blood from adjoining slaughter houses, and in every part where it became stagnant was offensive. A few days hence the evil will be completely removed by the completion of the new sewer.

Ald. Mooney asked if the law was to be enforced, now that the bargain was about to be struck between the Abattoirs and the city.

Ald. Gray replied that as soon as the deed was signed by the Mayor an advertisement would be placed in the Official Gazette, as required by law, and also in the city newspapers, and as soon as the specified time had elapsed all offenders against the by-law would be vigorously prosecuted. A discussion took place with reference to the drains in the streets recommended by the Sanitary Inspector, and it was resolved that a report be made to Council, recommending that the sewers be repaired in the streets named.

Alderman Mooney asked the Sanitary Inspector if he had any report to make

ABOUT THE SEWAGEWORKS. He had been told by members of the Finance Committee and others that in certain parts of the city the new contractor was not carrying out the work completely.

The Sanitary Inspector replied that some time ago he had ordered the men to make a round of the lanes, when they found that most, however, had not been removed. He must, however, explain that Mr. Mann, the present contractor, had just changed his schedule, which would probably account for the oversight. Since that time there had been comparatively few complaints, and, in fact, the work was a great deal better performed.

Meeting adjourned.

Police Committee.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon; present, Alderman Jeannotte (chairman), Grenier, Hood, Prefontaine and Dubuc. A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon; present, Alderman Jeannotte (chairman), Grenier, Hood, Prefontaine and Dubuc. A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon; present, Alderman Jeannotte (chairman), Grenier, Hood, Prefontaine and Dubuc. A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon; present, Alderman Jeannotte (chairman), Grenier, Hood, Prefontaine and Dubuc.

WHAT GOETH ON ABOUT THE DOCKS.

The Diurnal Epitome of Local Marine News. Bark Ralph B. Peake has on board 5,106 bags of sugar. The arrivals in port to date are but nine less than this time last year.

Barge Cliff arrived from Gatinau yesterday with 92 tons of phosphate. Propeller items—The Persia left last evening with passengers and freight for the West.

Steamship Koraima, of the White Cross Line, sailed from Antwerp for Montreal on the 16th inst.

A meeting of the Free Navigation League will be held in the Corn Exchange Hall to-day at noon.

The Peruvian is stated to have left with the Canadian mails this week, taking the turn of the delayed Polynesia.

The Dominion Line steamship Brooklyn, for Liverpool 9th inst. and Belfast 10th, passed Heath Point at 4.30 Friday.

The Dominion Line steamship Sarnia, from Quebec 4th, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, having been detained by fog.

Richelieu steamer Algerian went west yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The Passport leaves to-day and the Corsican on Monday.

The G. W. Halls and Haffreford left port for Quebec last night in tow of the Beaver. Former is for Buenos Ayres and the latter for Cardiff.

Captain Hawkins states that the man McIlheny, arrested for fighting, does not belong to the Garth, having been discharged when the ship arrived.

There was quite an exodus of stevedores down the river during Thursday on "fishing" tours. The Caronilla, Rota and Ralph Peake was the game in view.

The Carmona's live stock cargo consists of 437 head of cattle and 1,287 sheep. On her last voyage to Glasgow the Carthage had on board 883 oxen and 529 sheep.

Depth of water in Sorel ship channel July 15—30 feet. July 17—Depth of water in Cape La Roche new channel, 29 feet 9 inches. High water 12.25 p.m. Wind south-west.

Allan Line steamship Siberian, from Montreal July 2nd, arrived at Glasgow yesterday. Her large cattle shipment was landed without mortality. There were 675 oxen and 630 sheep on board.

Bark Verona, of Quebec, is at New York for Buenos Ayres. Ship Lake Erie, of Montreal, was at London June 27th for Adelaide. Steamship Glenrath, 1109, cleared from Singapore May 21st for Saigon from Cardiff.

Captain J. N. Hurst leaves Quebec to-day on the Sarmatian. He takes with him the good wishes of a number of Montreal friends, who unite in the hope that he may soon have another vessel under his command.

The Acadia has arrived from Port Arthur with grain. The L. Shickluna will be in to-day with oats from Thorold, and the Armenia from Chicago. Latter vessel has 50 cabin passengers. Steamship D. R. Van Allan passed up to Port Hope from Quebec, light, yesterday afternoon.

The ship Amanda, from Pensacola at Liverpool, reported that on June 7th, in 43.32 N. 36. W., crossed what was evidently a bank, the water being of a greenish tint; large flocks of birds were upon the water and a turtle was seen. Were unable to take soundings owing to the high sea. As no bank is marked upon the chart, it may interest seafaring men to be on the lookout.

The direction of the Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during the month of May, 1885, concerning all flags:—Sailing-vessels reported lost: 3 American, 5 German, 32 British, 2 Austrian, 1 Chilean, 2 Danish, 1 Spanish, 5 French, 4 Italian, 11 Norwegian, 1 Swedish; total—67. Steamships reported lost: 2 German, 8 British, 1 Belgian, 2 French; total—13. In the above totals are included 9 sailing vessels and 1 steamer reported missing.

Donaldson Line steamship sailed from Glasgow yesterday for Montreal. The Sarnia from Quebec July 4, reached Liverpool yesterday. The Barden Tower is at the Point. The Coban left St. Johns yesterday for the mines to load. The West Cumberland left at 4.45 p.m. yesterday. She will go on the gridiron at Quebec for examination. German bark Malvina loads for Hobson's Bay, Australia. The cargo of the Ashbrook is expected to be out to-night. She begins loading deals on Monday.

WHAT'S REPORTED. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, 1 a.m. } DOSTRO, Ont., July 18, 1885. } The depression over the upper lakes yesterday is now central over the Gulf. It has been accompanied by very warm weather in its course over the lakes and along the St. Lawrence, and is now giving a few showers in Gulf district. The weather is generally fair everywhere and becoming cooler in Ontario, where a decided increase of pressure is taking place. It is cool and showery in the Northwest.

Probabilities. Lakes—Light winds, fine weather, lower temperatures. Lawrence Upper and Lower—Light to moderate winds between north and west, fine weather, lower temperatures. Gulf—Moderate to fresh west to north winds, fair weather, stationary or low temperature. Maritime—South and west winds, fair warm weather.

—Is it correct to say, "I see through your window?" asks a subscriber. At present it is incorrect. But if the subscriber brings a pail of water and a rag and washes the window, we could find no fault with the question.—Philadelphia Herald.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. SIGNAL STATIONS. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established.—

Table with columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, and Notes. Includes stations like South Shore of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Riviere du Loup Light-house, Father Point Light-house, etc.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—July 17.

Steamship Mississippi, 1371, Captain T. Hunter, from Liverpool July 2, general, David Torrance and St. Johns, general.

Steamship Bardonia, Tower, 1434, Captain Joseph Wilson, from Glasgow July 3, general, R. Reford & Co.

CLEARED—July 17. Steamship Wyo, 978, Captain Theodore Rogers, for Sydney, J. G. Sidey.

Steamship West Cumberland, 877, of Maryport, Captain Wm. Brown, for Pictou, J. G. Sidey.

Steamship Poine, 524, Captain John Delisle, for Sydney and St. Johns, general, Henry Dobbell & Co.

Steamship Texas, 1338, Captain G. J. Cross, for Avonmouth Dock and Bristol, general, D. Torrance & Co.

Steamship Lake Superior, 2965, Captain Wm. Stewart, for Liverpool, general, H. E. Murray.

Schooner Volant, 176, Captain J. B. Masson, for Harbor Grace, Nfld., general, Gaines, Lord & Co.

In the River.

And due early to-day:—Steamship Caronilla, 875, Captain Batty, from Cardenas July 3, sugar.

Bark Ralph B. Peake, 699, Captain McDougall, from Bahia June 2, sugar.

Norwegian bark Rota, 988, Captain Sorensen, from Bremen May 22. Steamships.

Ashbrook, 954, of London, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Long Wharf.

Barden Tower, 1434, R. Reford & Co. Bonavista, 836, Kingman, Brown & Co. Escalons, 1246, R. Reford & Co. Windmill Point.

Garth, 940, J. G. Sidey. New Canal Basin, London. Grecian, 2374, H. & A. Allan, Molsens. May 872, Charles McLean. New Canal Basin, Liverpool.

Mississippi, 1371, D. Torrance & Co. Oxenholm, 1765, Charles McLean. Island wharf, Liverpool. Scotland, 1694, R. Reford & Co. For London.

Somerset, 1240, R. Reford & Co. For Bristol. Victoria Pier.

Achille F., of Fiume, 589, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Wellington Basin. Sharpness.

Alcona, 638, of Arendal, S. B. Heward. Windmill Point. Bristol Channel.

All, 318, of Arendal, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Wellington Basin. East coast of England.

Brothers and Sisters, 656, of St. John, N. B., J. & R. McLean. Hochelega. River Plate.

Cathella, 392, of Montreal, Charles McLean. Hochelega. Getysburg, 964, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Hochelega. River Plate.

Grant, 424, of Lillesand, Wulf & Co. Buenos Ayres. Hochelega. Henry A. Litchfield, 612, of Rockland, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Windmill Point.

Sailed from Montreal.

Amethyst, Liverpool, July 7. Sydney July 11. Benbrook, Quebec July 16 for London, Bristol, July 11.

Buenos Ayres, Glasgow July 16. Canadian, London July 17. Carmona, London July 18. Crocassian, Liverpool, July 7.

Crestal, Buenos Ayres July 4. Haffreford, Cardiff July 17. Jane Law, Buenos Ayres June 22.

Kate Harding, Buenos Ayres June 23. Lake Champlain, Liverpool July 11. Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool July 4. Arrived July 16.

Maggie Dart, Rosario July 15. Montreal, Quebec—Liverpool July 18. Nestorian, London July 10.

Norwegian, Glasgow July 9. Ocean King, London July 10. Occident, Grimsby June 22.

Oceania, Buenos Ayres July 8. Peacemaker, Buenos Ayres June 30. Ronda, Montevideo July 9.

Royal, Liverpool, July 8. Sarnia, Quebec—Liverpool July 4. Arrived July 17. Sardinian, Quebec—Liverpool July 11.

Sarmatian, Quebec—Liverpool July 18. Siberian, Glasgow July 2. Arrived 17. St. Joseph, St. Johns June 29.

St. Kate, Buenos Ayres July 22. St. Lawrence, Liverpool July 10. Victoria, Buenos Ayres July 13.

Wandram, Hamburg June 10, Quebec July 16. Vessels Reported for Montreal. Avlona, Newcastle July 10.

Brooklyn, Liverpool July 9. Batavia, Glasgow July 6. Bachelors, from Little Glos Bay.

Cupid, St. Ann's Bay, J. S. June 22. Carthaginian, Glasgow July 17. Crocassian, Liverpool July 23.

Dominion, Bristol July 12. Dux, bark, at Bahia May 27. Erl King, London about July 13.

Etha Stewart, Sydney July 10. Grecian, Glasgow July 9. Hecla, from St. Anne's, C. B.

Juliana, Santos May 23, Bahia and Mont real. John T. Ives, at Rio May 31 for U. S. or Canada.

Kruidwer, Antwerp July 6. Lalla-bark, Manila May 30. Lake Nepon, Liverpool July 9.

Lake Huron, Liverpool July 16. Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool July 23. Lucerne, London July 11.

Leander, Table Bay June 13. Leanderline, Barrow July 9 for Quebec. Lark, bark, 654, at Bahia June 15.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—July 17. Bark Torsenskjold, Scheen, Bristol. Prior Bros. & Co., ballast, at Chicoutimi.

Ship Palmerston, Bohmann, Limerick. Price Bros. & Co., ballast, at Chicoutimi. Bark Alagna, Danerig, Bremen, Carthage, South & Co., cement.

Schooner Batavia, Campbell, Glasgow for Montreal. CLEARED—July 17. Steamship Acadia, McGrath, Sydney.

Allans, Rac & Co. Bark Tasmanide, Duncan, Greenock. John Barstall & Co.

Bark Lyna, Wahl, Barrow, R. R. Dobbell & Co. Bark Louisa, Griffiths, Bristol, Smith, Wade & Co.

Schooner Alexander, Dathies, Stewart, Aberdeen, R. R. Dobbell & Co. Schooner Marie Elmire, Dufour, St. Pierre Miquelon.

Two Russian vessels now in port here are putting on all steam to get ready for sea in anticipation of war between England and Russia.

The whole crew of the Norwegian bark Plantagenet, lying at the wharf, are suffering from symptoms of poisoning from eating canned meat. Half of them have been sent to the Marine Hospital.

The number of German vessels in the timber trade this season is considerably in excess of other years. The Consul holds letters of marque for German vessels of that nationality yet to arrive.

Steamships Buenos Ayres, for Glasgow, at 6.30 a.m., and Acadia, for Sydney, 4 p.m., both left for sea. Steamship Batavia left for Montreal at 9 p.m.

Steamships Minerva at 8 a.m., Benhoge 4 p.m., and Montreal 4 p.m., all arrived from Montreal. The two latter anchored and others proceeded.

A fleet of about twenty-five inward vessels are reported by the different Gulf signal stations. ISLAND NAVIGATION.

PORT DALHOUSIE, July 17.—Passed up—Schooner Defiance, Whitby to St. Catharines, wheat; G. G. Gannor, Fairview to Detroit, coal; propeller California, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; S. C. Baldwin and barges, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal.

Down—Steamer Armenia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Lothair, Parry Sound to Oswego, lumber; schooner American, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Westside, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Corsande, Parry Sound to Oswego, lumber. Very warm; cloudy; variable wind.

PORT COLBORNE, July 17.—Passed down—Schooner St. Peter, Toledo to Weller's Bay, coal; M. P. Barkalov, Cleveland to St. Catharines, coal; Jura, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; propeller Nashua, Toledo to Kingston, general cargo.

Up—M. A. Muir, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal; P. M. Bond, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; propeller California, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; schooner L. D. Barker, Weller's Bay to Cleveland, ore. Wind south-west, blowing moderate gale.

TELL US ALL ABOUT HIM. The stingiest man in America lives in Albany, and his name is pretty well known, too.—Albany Argus.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE IS