

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLLXXVIII—92

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

8

New Advertisements.

GIBB & CO.
Having Received a Full Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Also Pattern Suits from Poole,
INVITE INSPECTION.
April 6

Spanish Doubleloon CIGARS!
Bankers
Arthurs
Predelictos
Presendita
One case of these fine Cigars not received.

PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.

SILVERED PLATE MIRRORS.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

We are now prepared to furnish Mirrors of any size. Silvered Equal to the best and at a low price. French and guaranteed to stand unimpaired.

Low Prices and Special Discount to the Trade.
A. RAMSAY & SON,
37 to 41 Beccollet St., and 12 to 22 Inspector St.
MONTREAL.
March 11th, 1886.

FRESHNESS and STRENGTH!

It is admitted by all professional cooks and housekeepers that for freshness and strength no essences on the market can at all compare with

Jonas' Flavoring Extracts,
which have enjoyed an unequalled success of sixteen years' standing. They are varied to favor though varying as to excellence. Use no other kind!

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Wholesale ONLY at
10 De Broselle Street,
MONTREAL.
April 8

CALEDONIA MINES COAL.

We are now booking orders for this well-known Coal, delivered ex ship at Montreal. The Coal is fresh mined and extra well screened.

J. & R. McLEA,
8 Common Street.
April 5

FOR SALE.

HERRING.—No. 1 Labrador, in Brls., Hf. Brls. Kits and Pails.

No. 1 C. B., in Brls. and Hf. Brls., Lock Fyne "Malcolm," Crown Brand in Kegs and Firkins.

SALMON.—No. 1 and 2 Prime Newfoundland in Tcs., Brls., and Hf. Brls.

CODFISH.—Nos. 1, 2 and Large Green Codfish in Brls. and Casks.

MACKEREL.—In Brls. and Hf. Brls.

Barrels Steam Refined Pale Seal Oil.
Barrels Cod Oil.
Barrels Cod Liver Oil.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.,
191 Commissioners Street.
Sept. 29

TROUT FISHING.

For rent, for the season, one of the nicest Trout Lakes in the Province.

Trout, Canada, Tenis, Stoves and Utensils, Canoe, Large Boat, &c.
Easy access.
91 r Address Box 96, QUEBEC

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent

Several Properties for Sale

H. M. PERRAULT
Architect
No. 11 Place d'Armes

R. J. Kimball & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 AND 18 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

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ROBERT J. KIMBALL, ALFRED B. LOVSEY
Nov. 27

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1849, 1851 and 1853
Notre Dame St., Corner McGill St.,
MONTREAL. t 80

MOXIE NERVE FOOD

The Overworked Man and Woman's Best Friend.

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For Sale by Druggists, Grocers and Restaurants.
DOMINION DEPOT: 1780 NOTRE DAME ST.
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IMPORTANT SALE
Land and Building Materials.

Will be sold by Public Auction on the premises at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on MONDAY, 19th April inst., the land and all the building materials, (fence, etc., now standing on the property recently acquired by expropriation by the widening of Beriville street, between Notre Dame street and St. Josephine Lane, St. Mary's Ward. The removal of the materials will have to be done immediately.

F. I. particulars will be given on the day of the sale.
By order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.
PARENT BROS., Auctioneers.
City Hall, Montreal, April 16, 1886. c 92

ROAD DEPARTMENT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Road Committee, will be received and deposited in the office of the City Clerk, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April inst., for the delivery of the Materials and for the execution of the work required by the Road Committee during the year 1886 as named in the undermentioned list, and more fully detailed in the specifications and forms of tender, which together with the terms and conditions of contract and all other information, can be had on application at the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

No tender will be entertained unless submitted on the said forms.

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Lumber, Bricks, Cement, Clay Pipes, Spikes, Hardware, Sashes, Coal, Iron Castings.

Parties tendering must furnish samples, failing which their tenders will not be entertained.
(By order.)

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Montreal, April 15th, 1886. m 91

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A LIBERATOR.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LAND PURCHASE PROPOSALS.

The Irish Landlords to be Bought Out.

THE LAND TO BE RESOLD TO THE TENANTS.

The Peasantry to Become the Absolute Owners of the Soil They Cultivate.

THE IRISH PEOPLE TO REPAY THE MONEY LOANED TO PURCHASE THE LAND.

Interest to be a First Charge on the Irish Revenue.

CHAMBERLAIN DISAPPROVES OF THE SCHEME.

Parnell Speaks in its Favor, but Objects to Some of the Details.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone propounded his Irish Land Bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the unprecedented enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings of yesterday week when the Home Rule measure was proposed. At noon to-day but ninety seats on the floor of the House had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by Irish members. At four o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his voice was low and husky. He said the aim of the present endeavor of the Government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order.

The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy. At the outset the speaker wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland.

The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land-owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased during the absenteeism of landlords, and the raising of rents to defray their expenses while away from Ireland increased distress. Oppression married to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetrate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing. After the Union absenteeism became general. National sentiment ceased to have a beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The Union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and establishing intimidation. The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the Home Rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estates and act between landlord and purchaser.

The purchase would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent. stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might with the consent of the Treasury be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its enactments were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods. The State authorities acting between the peasant and landowner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The State would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested, the State would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too crowded land should be compulsory. No body except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the State, and then he must sell by foreclosure and not at an option for himself.

Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The land commission would be empowered to refuse applications. The bases of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffiths valuations. The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning estates for ten years

back. Twenty years rental would be a normal purchase; in exceptional cases twenty-two years would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 31, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887; £20,000,000 in 1888; £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker, Mr. Gladstone proposed to raise £120,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker, therefore, thanked both these gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask for anything like the outside estimate, and believed by appointing a receiver for the general rents armed with sufficient authority to collect them but without coming into contact with the new proprietors, the repayment and the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish Exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £2,545,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,800,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English Exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection £4,840,000. The residue which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt and imperial civil charges was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of twenty-six thousand men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000—£915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system which the speaker wanted to root up. Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great suspicious effort to sustain the peace of the British Empire for the welfare of what had long been a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt and probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the Kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposal, although they had been modified since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop to the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered to land owners holding land valued at £150,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how could all the money be provided? He opposed the bill on principle, because it openly protected the landlords. If the Irish Parliament was to be entrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords? The Government was putting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlords' rights. [Cheers.] The Irish people would regard the bargain as imposed by a foreign country, and they would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated, how could it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British tax-payers. Under the increasing depression in trade hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment and would demand assistance from the State. While refusing to deserting crofters in Scotland and postponing the claims of the English laborer could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? [Cheers.] In conclusion, Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposal should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

Mr. Parnell said that not having Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the Cabinet he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demer

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

P. Co. Payable	Books	Closes	Opens
Montreal Gas Co.	15 April	1 April	16 April
City Pass.	15 May	21 April	16 May

ANNUAL MEETING

P. Co. Payable	Books	Closes	Opens
C. P. R. Co.	5 May	12 May	13 May

FINANCIAL

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, April 16, 1886.

Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market to-day was generally strong, but there was an absence of activity. In bank stocks Montreal was almost inactive, only five shares selling at 209½ yesterday's highest price. Peoples, however, showed the most marked advance, selling to-day at 90, an advance of 5 per cent from the last previous sale on Wednesday last, when it changed hands at 85. Molsons brought 124½, yesterday's highest figure. Ontario was very strong, selling at 116, an advance of 1 from yesterday. Merchants sold at an advance of 1 and 1, and Commerce sold at yesterday's highest figure. The total sales of bank stocks were 243 shares. In the miscellaneous stocks Richelieu sold up from 66½ to 67, an advance of 1 from yesterday's highest price. Montreal Telegraph was firm, selling at 119½. Western Union Telegraph was weak, in sympathy with New York, and changed hands at 64, a decline of 1 from yesterday's lowest figure. City Passenger was very strong, and sold at 132 and 133½, the latter being an advance of 1½ per cent from yesterday. Gas was firm at 189, yesterday's lowest figure. Canadian Pacific was easier, in sympathy with New York, and after opening at 65 advanced to 66½, and closed with sales at 64½.

The total sales to-day were 2,139 shares of stocks, comprising 243 shares of bank stocks and 1,896 shares of miscellaneous stocks as follows:

MORNING BOARD.	
77 Peoples at.....	90
40 Molsons at.....	124½
25 Ontario at.....	116
50 Merchants at.....	123½
6 do at.....	123½
10 Commerce at.....	121½
100 Montreal Tel. at.....	119½
211 Richelieu at.....	66½
35 do at.....	66½
100 Gas at.....	189
100 Can. Pac. at.....	65
100 do at.....	65
100 do at.....	64½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

5 Montreal at.....	209½
30 Peoples at.....	90
350 Montreal Tel. at.....	119½
150 West. U. Tel. at.....	64
50 Richelieu at.....	66½
250 Gas at.....	189
25 City Passenger at.....	132
75 do do at.....	132½
25 Can. Pac. at.....	65
100 do at.....	64½

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as specially reported for THE HERALD by J. L. Macdonald & Co., Stock Brokers, 11 Hospital street:—

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Dividend.	Dividend Per Share.	Buyer's Price.	Seller's Price.
Bank of Montreal.....	\$800	5 p.c.	299	299	299
Bank of N. A.....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35
Bank of N. A. (N. Y.).....	100	5 p.c.	35	35	35

The New York Stock Market.

To-day the market was in the hands of the bears. Prices opened somewhat lower than those at the close and declined throughout the day with a slight recovery before the close. The market was dull and business was limited, although there was some pressure to sell Western Union and Lake Shore. The whole market was weak, and at the closing there was not a single stock which showed an advance from yesterday, only a few and those of the minor declines to-day were unchanged. The net declines to-day were Western Union 1, Lake Shore 1, Erie 2½, North-West 1, do. pref. 1, Jersey Central 1, New York Central 1, Del. & Hudson 1, C. B. & Quincy 1, Union Pacific 1, Reading 1, Kansas & Texas 1, Northern Pacific pref. 1, Oregon Trans. 1, Can. Pac. 1.

The total transactions to-day, as reported by telegraph, were 252,900 shares. Compared with yesterday's closing prices those of to-day show the following changes:—

Declined—Western Union 1, Lake Shore 1, Pacific Mail 1, Erie 1, Erie 2nd 1, Erie pref. 1, North-West 1, do. pref. 1, St. Paul, Jersey Central 1, New York Central 1, Del. & Hudson 1, C. B. & Quincy 1, Union Pacific 1, Reading 1, Kansas & Texas 1, Northern Pacific pref. 1, Oregon Trans. 1, Can. Pac. 1.

Reading 1, Kansas & Texas 1, St. Paul & Omaha pref. 1, Northern Pacific 1, do. pref. 1, Louisville & Nashville 1, Texas Pacific 1, Missouri Pacific 1, St. Paul M. & M. 1, Pullman Car, Oregon Trans. 1, Canadian Pacific 1.

Unchanged—Del. & Hudson, Wabash pref., Canada Southern, St. Paul & Omaha, C. C. & I.

The following Wall Street gossip, this morning, was received by Messrs. Frank Bond & Co., 14 Place d'Armes, over their private wire:—

"The bulk of yesterday's selling was put down to Woerishoffer, Gould and Cammack. A number of orders distributed by prominent Broad street houses were said to have been received directly from S. V. White, who is credited with having sold in the aggregate about 30,000 shares of Del. Lack & West, and Pacific Mail. The new street party was talking particularly bearish on Western Union and said they detected positive Gould selling, and Baltimore interest, which closed out its long holdings around 68, sold stocks freely at 66 yesterday upon a report circulated in the South that in future the Company would issue no more scrip dividends, but would pay cash only when earned. Room traders generally hammered away at this stock as they did also at Union Pacific. The latter property met a batch of Washington selling orders from 49 to 48½, but then the Standard people following their old tactics distributed buying orders among the heaviest selling brokers of the day and this led the room to believe that the stocks put out during the morning were for short account and that sellers were covering."

Yesterday's latest edition of the New York Evening Post has the following:—

The general tenor of the news and rumors of the morning was bearish, and this encouraged the small bears enough to increase their short interest considerably, though all the more prominent operators usually on the bear side were believed to be doing nothing. The opening prices were generally a fraction lower than those of last evening, and in the forenoon there was a further fractional decline, leaving the majority of the leading speculative stocks at 12:30 from 1 to 2 per cent, below last night. The most important rumors on the bear side were that the Baltimore & Ohio semi-annual dividends are to be reduced to 5 per cent instead of 6, as heretofore, thus making the annual dividend 8 instead of 10 per cent, and it is not improbable that this may prove correct as 10 per cent is too large a dividend to pay on any stock in such times as the present even if it has been fully earned. Such dividends create discontent on the part of labor and animosity on the part of competitors, and are therefore injudicious, and in this light the reduction does not call for any such Jeremiah as appears in the Philadelphia papers on the bad effects of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad fight. The other unfavorable reports are those of possible strikes among the employees of the Lake Shore, the possible protest against the issue of the Western Union scrip dividend, the failure of the Northwestern Traffic Association to meet to-day and the deferring of the advance in the price of anthracite coal. All these things were used for all they were worth in the stock market this forenoon, and have largely increased the short interest.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made on New York, Friday, 16th April, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdonald Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Dividend.	Dividend Per Share.	Buyer's Price.	Seller's Price.
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West Union.....	64	64	64	64	64
North-West.....	64	64	64	64	64
Jersey Central.....	64	64	64	64	64
New York Central.....	64	64	64	64	64
Del. & Hudson.....	64	64	64	64	64
C. B. & Quincy.....	64	64	64	64	64
Union Pacific.....	64	64	64	64	64
Reading.....	64	64	64	64	64
Kansas & Texas.....	64	64	64	64	64
Northern Pacific.....	64	64	64	64	64

STOCKS.

West Union.....	64	64	64	64	64
North-West.....	64	64	64	64	64
Jersey Central.....	64	64	64	64	64
New York Central.....	64	64	64	64	64
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Northern Pacific.....	64	64	64	64	64

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Jersey Central.....	64	64	64	64	64
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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE AND
STATISTICS.Hon. Mr. Carling's Review of
the Year's Work in His
Department.

OTTAWA, April 15.

Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, in his annual report of 1885, presented to Parliament this afternoon, states that in accordance with the vote passed last session of \$20,000 as an aid towards establishing an experimental farm, Professor William Saunders, of London, Ont., was requested to visit as many of the more important agricultural colleges, experimental farms and experimental stations in Canada and the United States as might be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the facts as respects the various methods of working, and also of ascertaining as far as possible what benefits they are conferring on practical agriculture, including stock raising, dairying, etc. According to Prof. Saunders' report Hon. Mr. Carling gives as his opinion that great benefits to the Dominion at large may be expected to arise from the establishment of an experimental farm and also as soon as it can be done with convenience from an extension in the form of experimental farm stations in the Eastern Provinces and also in Manitoba, the North-West territories and British Columbia. He also believes the cost of an experimental farm would be moderate when compared with its very great importance in relation to the agricultural, horticultural and forest industries of Canada. Prof. Saunders visited nearly all the States of the Union, and presents an elaborate report as the result of direct personal enquiry into the work done by these agricultural institutions. Reference as to what has been accomplished in the States is also given. The whole is accompanied by an outline of a proposed system embracing such features of the work as would be most particularly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

It is suggested that there should be provided one central station, situated near the Capital, the dividing line between Ontario and Quebec, with not less than 400 acres of land, which shall serve as an experimental station of these provinces jointly. Here the climate represents the average condition of a large part of the settled portions of Canada, where all the cereals and many other field crops can be successfully grown. At this station all the different classes of experimental work might be conducted. There would be required the services of one station director and superintendent of agriculture charged with the care of farm stock, the dairy and field experiments; a superintendent of horticulture; a superintendent of forestry, an entomologist, a botanist, a chemist and a veterinary surgeon. There should also be one sub-station for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island jointly, and one each for Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces and the Pacific Provinces, 200 acres would be sufficient, but in Manitoba and the North-West Territories not less than a section of 640 acres to each station. The whole system should be under the control of one head, whose residence should be part of the central station. The officers required at the sub-stations would be a superintendent of agriculture and horticulture. A general museum should be established at the central station, where regular reports from other stations would be received. The officers of the several stations should be competent to visit public meetings of farmers and fruit-growers in different parts of the Dominion for the purpose of conferring with them on the discussion of many problems connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits. In conclusion Prof. Saunders gives the following summary of work which it is desired should be undertaken: Conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes of different breeds of stock and their adaptability to the varying climate or other conditions which prevail in the several provinces and in the North-West Territories; examine into scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese as well as their adaptability to the varying climate or other conditions which prevail in the several provinces and in the North-West Territories; examine into the production of cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit-growing, the results of their own researches and the results of those of others, as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, samples of such surplus products as are considered to be especially worthy of introduction.

Analyze fertilizers, whether natural or artificial, and ascertain the comparative value of different kinds. Examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for animals. Conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for fuel, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and ascertain and test the most useful preventive and remedial measures to be used in each case. Investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject. Ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds; and Conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada, which may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

CATTLE TRADE.
The report shows a decrease during 1885 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe as compared with the previous year. The decrease was 251 cattle, 218 sheep; and there was an increase in ewes of 11. The quarantine regulations were satisfactorily enforced during the year. Valuable additions of pedigree cows to the stock already existing in Manitoba were reported as having been imported from the United States.

The export trade of cattle has increased materially, since 1874, in which year 5,339 horses valued at \$570,544, 39,623 cattle valued at \$951,269, and 252,081 sheep valued at \$702,564 were reported. In '84, 11,595 horses, valued at \$1,617,824; 89,403 cattle, valued at \$5,681,082; and 304,403 sheep, valued at \$1,644,005 were exported, whereas in 1885 there were exported 12,310 horses valued at \$1,640,506; 144,441 cattle valued at \$7,508,043; and 335,207 sheep, valued at \$1,264,811. The cattle trade has maintained her position for immunity from disease, and the conditions that promise to make it one of the chief items in the export trade. Dr. McEwan submits a report giving a

satisfactory account of stock raising in the ranches in the district of Alberta. The number of cattle reported at ranches in that district is 46,936 and of sheep 9,694. Speaking of the sheep trade, the Minister states that the worst disease which has existed to a serious extent in the district of Montreal has now been so far eradicated that with ordinary precautions it will be entirely stamped out.

EXHIBITIONS.
The report speaks of the success of Canada at the Antwerp International Exhibition, and refers to the very extensive preparations made throughout the whole of the Dominion to have Canada adequately represented at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The amount of expenditure on account of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year was \$34,536.

PATENTS.
During 1885 the proceedings under the Patent Act were less extensive than during 1884, the decrease occurring in business coming from the States. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-three patents were issued during the year and the fees received amounted to \$62,178. Of this number 610 were Canadian patents, 1,498 Americans. Of the Canadian patents 397 belonged to Ontario and 150 to Quebec.

IMMIGRATION.
The total number of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers who entered the Dominion in 1885 was 79,169, as against 102,824 in 1884. The number who were reported by agents as having stated their intention to settle in Canada last year was 79,169, against 102,824 in 1884. There was a decrease last year in arrivals at Quebec of 14,499, also a decrease at Suspension Bridge of 35,229; but there has been a general falling off in emigration from Great Britain and Europe to all other countries as well as to Canada. The total value of settlers' effects was \$4,143,866, actual cost of immigration \$310,271, against \$431,497 in 1884; per capita cost in 1885, \$392; in 1884, \$445.

Mr. Carling, speaking generally of the immigration of 1885, says that, although marked by diminution of numbers as compared with previous years, it was still relatively large. The immigrants who came were of a good class. Those who sought for land or improved farms found them, and all those who came to seek for work were employed, the demand for farm laborers and female domestic servants not having been satisfied. The breaking out of disturbances in the North-West, of which the most exaggerated and sensational reports were published, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, had a very serious effect in hindering the immigration movement. And this was particularly the case as these disturbances took place just at the time the bookkeeping season for immigrants was about to begin, and lasted during the whole of the active or spring season. The effect thus produced was disastrous to the immigration interests of Canada, as a whole, and was not by any means confined to those of the North-West. The cause of hindrance to immigration to Canada arose from a war of rates in the United States transportation interests, making during the greater part of the season a much cheaper emigrant route from Liverpool to Chicago than it was possible to obtain by the Canadian routes. The general prevailing inactivity of industries and commerce on both sides of the Atlantic, also exercised a depressing influence on the activity of the emigration to this Continent. The position of Canada, however, was well maintained in comparison with the United States, a fact which is proved by the large number of immigrants coming to Canada from the United States, as evidenced by entries of settlers' goods at the Custom House.

Although the immigration to the North-West was not nearly as large as anticipated it was marked by a hopeful feature, viz: the commencement of colonies of Germans, Scandinavians, Icelanders and Hungarians. The number of assisted emigrants who were agricultural laborers and domestic servants during the year was 7,819, out of a total immigration of 79,169, and the net cost, out of a total of \$310,271.67 for immigration, was \$24,298.89.

Mr. Daley, the agent at Montreal, gives a number of statistics which he has compiled from the reports of his agents, and a descriptive of the immigrants who arrived there via the United States, in addition to those entering his agency via the St. Lawrence. He states that 3,230 reached Montreal from United States sea-ports, viz: Portland, Boston and New York, with a capital amounting to \$327,800.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, LENOXVILLE.
The following is a copy of a circular which has just been issued and which cannot fail to interest the friends of this deserving institution:—
At the Alma Mater Society's annual dinner in Montreal on January 7th last a suggestion was made and afterwards adopted that a fund of not less than \$5,000 should be raised for the purpose of erecting a wing to be added to the school building. This wing, it was thought, should contain an assembly hall, which would be the school room and might also be available for convocation of the University—and also a recreation room, a chemical laboratory and a school workshop.

The wing is to be called the Bishop Williams Wing and is to be regarded as a memorial of the tenure of the office of rector by the present Bishop of Quebec from 1857 to 1863.

The old boys are themselves, through committees at Quebec and Montreal, working for subscriptions from their own number, and any old boys who may see the present circular are asked to communicate with either E. H. Hale, Esq., Quebec, or Armine Nicolls, Esq., Montreal, on the subject.

Reverend appeals to those who are not old boys, on the ground of increased efficiency of the school premises for the purpose for which they are designed.

THE RECTOR APPEALS FOR HELP TO
1. Those who would wish to have naturalized and fostered in this Province and Dominion schools of the highest grade, which shall efficiently perform for Canada what the English public schools perform for England.
2. The friends of scientific education not only in colleges but also in schools.
3. The friends of religious education and especially (but not exclusively) the members of the portion of the Church of England which is naturalized in Canada.
4. Those who value the services of the Bishop of Quebec to education and his efforts for the general well-being of this Province.
5. All friends and supporters of Bishop's College and its School other than the old boys.
Subscriptions are payable in one sum or in two or three annual instalments as may be desired. Any promise of subscription will be gladly welcomed before April 28th, when the Corporation of the College meets.

The following sums have been already promised: (March 31st, 1886.)
Promised by various old boys at the Montreal and Quebec centres, including A. Nicolls, \$150 in 3 years; C. Gibb, T. S. Hall, H. E. Hall, J. H. Hooper and J. Hamilton, \$100 each; and Messrs. Mon-

tagne Allan, Simon White, Peck, G. R. White, A. McKee C. W., \$50 each, with about 20 other subscriptions.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PERMITTED TO THE RECTOR PERSONALLY.
The Hon. J. H. Hamilton, in 2 years..... \$250
Robert Hamilton, Esq., do..... 250
A. F. Gault, Esq., do..... 100
G. A. Drummond, Esq., do..... 100
R. W. Heneker, Esq., besides \$100 for his sons..... 100
A. Lady, Montreal, in 2 years..... 150
The Rev. Canon Norman, D. C. L., in 3 years..... 50
James Hutton, Esq., Montreal..... 50
Lester Mackenzie, Esq., Montreal..... 50
Lester Stephen, Montreal..... 50

THOS. ADAMS,
Principal of the College and Rector of the School.

BISHOP OF QUEBEC LODGE,
Lennoxville, P. Q., March 31st, 1886.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Annual Spring Show of Horses and Bulls on Haymarket Square.

The annual spring show of horses and bulls of the Hochelaga County Agricultural Society was held on Haymarket Square, College street, yesterday. The weather was very fine, and the exhibit, especially in the way of horses, the best that has been seen for years. There were thirty-three stallions shown, all of excellent appearance, as well as a large number of thoroughbred trotters.

In the way of stallions the Redbank stock farm, as usual, took the lead. Mr. T. H. Love, the superintendent, was present with Kentucky Prince, Jr. This is a chestnut horse, foaled in 1874, 16 hands high and weighs about 1,200 pounds. In point of uniform symmetry and proportion, he was surpassed by none.

The thoroughbred black stallion, Raven, was also shown by Mr. Love. This horse was born in California, in 1875, sired by Monday (son of Colton and Mollie Jackson, by Vandal), dam Camilla Urso, by Lodi (son of Yorkshire and Topaz, by Glencoe); 2nd dam Annette, by Lexington; 3rd dam by Gray Eagle; 4th dam Mary Morris, by Irish Boy; 5th dam Miss Ostrander, by Sunday; 6th dam Jenny Slammerkin, by Tiger; 7th dam Hannah Harris, by imported Buzzard. This horse has an excellent record on the flat and over hurdles, having ran in San Francisco, Saratoga, Coney Island, defeating all competitors. Raven, as will be observed, is descended from some of the best racing families of England and America. Combined in his pedigree will be found the important elements which make the race horse—speed, stamina and power.

Wee Shand, an imported Clydesdale stallion, was much noticed. This horse is but two years old, bred by D. McLean, of Belleok, Bankfoot-by-Perth, Scotland, and registered in Vol. IX of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, sired by British Commander; 1st dam Kate, by St. Colmes; 2nd dam Kate, by Star.

Dr. McGowan, of this city, showed a fine looking young trotter, "Alcantara Jr.," now coming, three years of age. An account of this horse is given in another column.

Mr. Kydd, of Petite Côte, also had a very fine Clydesdale colt coming three years old, of superior size and action. Dr. Craig had his well known horse "Error" on the ground, and there were several other thoroughbreds.

Mr. James Henderson, of Petite Côte, took the lead, as usual, in heavy draught horses, showing two beautiful Clydesdales which were imported from Scotland last summer. One of these "Leslie Chief," is a superb bay horse with gray mane. He is just five years and one month old and took the second prize as a yearling at the Highland and Agricultural Show at Glasgow, in 1882, and the second prize as a two-year-old at the Royal Society's Show at York in 1883.

Mr. Thomas Irvine, of Logan's Farm, showed his two superior Yorkshire bulls, "Bonnie Dundee" and "Lansdowne," and Mr. Rodden, of Plantagenet, showed two bulls of the Ayrshire breed.

A HEAVY FINE.
Halifax advises say that on the 13th inst. Chief Justice McDonald gave judgment in the Admiralty Court in the cases of the Queen vs. McDonald and the Queen vs. Goodwin. These cases arose out of certain smuggling transactions of the schooner Rowdy, owned by William F. McDonald, defendant. Liquors were landed during the night on the coast of Argyle, Yarmouth Co. Goodwin, who is a truckman, was engaged to convey the goods to Pabuco. He alleges that he did not know they were smuggled. His lordship, however, held that the circumstances surrounding the removal created so much suspicion that Goodwin could not have been in ignorance of the attempted evasion of the revenue laws and therefore fined him \$30. McDonald did not escape so lightly, being fined, under different sections of the act, with the amount of \$7,500.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FLEET OF CHLORIDE. This great remedy was discovered by a physician in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. S. T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

"Whoop It Up."
Probably one of the most difficult complaints to cure is whooping cough. When treated by ordinary means the poor victim is left to whoop it up as best he can. Hagar's Pectoral Balm gives relief in this as well as in all throat, bronchial and lung troubles.

A Wide Range.
A wide range of painful affections may be met with by Hagar's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally.

EPH'S COCAINE—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cochine, Mr. Ephs has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle attacks are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—JAMES H. HALL, 11, CHELSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Steamships.
DONALDSON LINE.
WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE
BETWEEN
Montreal and Glasgow.
The Steamship ALCEDES, 3500 tons, Captain Rollo, is intended to sail from
MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW
ON OR ABOUT
THE 10th MAY.
Glasgow Agents—
DONALDSON BROS.,
105 St. Vincent Street

TEMPERLEY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
Montreal and London.
The Steamship OCEAN KING, 2419 tons, Capt. Denham, is intended to sail from
MONTREAL FOR LONDON
ON OR ABOUT
THE 10th MAY.
London Agents—
WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Avenue.
TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE,
4 Bitter Street.

THOMSON LINE.
MONTREAL
—AND—
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE
VIA LONDON.
The Steamship CARMONA, 3300 tons, Capt. Halcrow, is intended to sail from
MONTREAL FOR LONDON
ON OR ABOUT
THE 10th MAY.
Bristol Service,
DISCHARGING AT
Avonmouth Dock.
The Steamship BARCELONA, 3000 tons, Capt. Simpson, is intended to sail from
MONTREAL FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK
ON OR ABOUT
THE 10th MAY.
Agents,
STARKS & CAIRNS,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ANDREW LOW & SON,
27 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.
H. R. JAMES,
Queen Square, Bristol.
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All the vessels of the above Lines are A 100, highest class at Lloyd's, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess most improved facilities for carrying Grain, Butter, Cheese and Cattle. Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

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granted by any of the above Lines to any point in
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Adriatic..... Thursday, April 15, 2.30 p.m.
Germanic..... Thursday, April 22, 3.00 a.m.
Britannic..... Thursday, May 5, 7.30 a.m.
Adriatic..... Thursday, May 12, 1.30 p.m.
Germanic..... Thursday, May 19, 4.00 p.m.
Adriatic..... Thursday, June 6, 1.00 p.m.
Germanic..... Thursday, June 13, 11.00 a.m.

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CABIN RATES.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown \$30 and \$100.
Return Tickets, \$120, \$140 and \$150.
Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.

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STORAGE RATE.
From Montreal to Liverpool, London, and Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, and Liverpool, 10 1/2 p.m. Fare to New York, at lowest rates.

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Steamships.
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General Agents in Canada.
Feb. 19

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
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Wisconsin..... Tuesday, April 6, 5.30 p.m.
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Wyandott..... Tuesday, April 20, 5.30 p.m.
Arizona..... Tuesday, April 27, Noon.
Nevada..... Tuesday, May 4, 5.30 p.m.
Wyandott..... Tuesday, May 11, 11.00 a.m.
Alaska..... Tuesday, May 18, 5.00 p.m.
Wyandott..... Tuesday, May 25, 11.00 a.m.
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Alaska..... Tuesday, June 22, 8.30 a.m.
Wyandott..... Tuesday, June 29, 1.30 p.m.

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\$50, \$60, \$80 and \$100, according to location, &c.
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March 31

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do do three months, 1 50
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NOTICE.

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.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

The meeting in behalf of Ireland on Thursday night was a significant public demonstration, one not to be misunderstood. While it spoke of the deathless attachment to their motherland of the Irish of Montreal, it also revealed the existence of a warm sentiment in our city, outside of Irish ranks altogether, in favor of Mr. Gladstone's noble action. The letter from Hon. Peter Mitchell, the telegram from Mr. Tallon, the leader of the Provincial Government, the speeches of Mr. J. K. Ward, President of St. George's Society, Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P., of several of our ablest French-speaking aldermen, such as Mr. Grenier, Mr. Beausoleil, Mr. Prefontaine, all went to show that there is here in Canada active sympathy among all classes with a movement to which the greatest living English statesman has fully committed himself and his political party and the corner stone of which is laid in the same rights and privileges as Canadians themselves enjoy. As a people we have struggled for and won self-government; we enjoy it to the full; and as far as our moral influence goes we wish God-speed to any movement calculated to confer the blessings of home rule upon other people. On this general principle Canadians cannot help sympathizing with Mr. Gladstone in the greatest labor of a life full of achievements in behalf of reforms within the three kingdoms. It does not follow that Canadians approve of everything that is said or done by the Irish of Ireland in behalf, as they believe, of the cause they have at heart, any more than they approve of what is said or done in England or Ireland on the other side. To these matters of detail no particular attention is paid. But enjoying, as we do, the largest measure of home rule—governing ourselves, as we claim we do, with discretion and judgment and wisdom—presenting to the world a country in which the largest liberty is not inconsistent with the utmost respect for the rights, liberties and even the prejudices of the several races and religions that make up a united people, we see nothing improper in contributing a moral support to a measure which aims at giving to the inhabitants of another portion of the Empire what we have found conducive to the peace, progress and prosperity of our own free land. For other reasons it would be strange if we did not do so, since our country is under a load of obligation to the moral worth, the genius, the talent, the skill and the industry of Irish immigrants and their descendants for much that it possesses to-day. Whether in Parliament or in our Provincial Legislatures, on the Bench, at the Bar, in the Press, in our colleges and schools, in the walks of commerce, or attached to the various industries of our country, the brain and the hand of the Irishman are everywhere; and everywhere for the upbuilding of the country, Ireland's contribution to Canada's great success as the premier colony of the Empire has been past all calculation. On the other hand, Canada's assistance to Ireland—outside of what has gone in a financial way to the homes of the peasantry and the funds of one or two national associations—has been comparatively little. Our Parliament, it is true, passed Home Rule resolutions, the moral effect of which must have been salutary. From time to time sympathetic meetings were held to encourage Mr. Parnell in his endeavors; and now the hands of Mr. Gladstone are being strengthened by such moral support as our people, without distinction of race, can offer. After all has been done that can be done in this way the account will still show a considerable balance against us. We shall still be in debt to "the old sod" for the many gifted Irish men and Irish women, Catholic and Protestant, who have helped to make Canada what it is to-day; for the spirit of liberty which they brought with them and which animates their descendants; and for the brawn and muscle, the stout hearts and strong hands which brought to the labor of the country the essential forces that were needed to overcome the physical obstacles to early settlement. We may meet in thousands; we may pass resolutions from now until doomsday; we may deluge England and Ireland with our sympathy; but we shall never fully repay old Ireland for the debt under which her sons and daughters have placed our well-loved country.

THAT SURPLUS.
The St. John's News assured us that Ros-Tallon Government had unearthed a "surplus." We ventured a doubt. It now explains where that surplus is. We are referred to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech.

THE HERALD goes on to remark that we have assumed two points which yet remain to be proved—first, that there is a legitimate surplus. * * * We, on our part, make it on the following paragraph from the speech from the throne:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
I am happy to announce to you that my government has succeeded in restoring the financial equilibrium of the province—an event which, after the enormous sacrifices imposed in the development of its resources and in contributing to the general prosperity of the Dominion by endowing the country with numerous and valuable means of communication—should be regarded as of exceptional importance.

It is true that there is no mention made of a surplus, but those who know the financial situation in which the Speech is generally composed, will hardly fail to find in it a corroboration of that common rumor which alone has reached the editorial ears of THE HERALD.

We were confident that our good natured contemporary believed what it said. It was only too credulous. It was imposed upon. The very guarded manner in which the matter of a surplus was approached in the Speech was creditable to the Governor's sagacity. There is no surplus, not even in the Speech. The public accounts, on the contrary, show a deficit of \$280,000, at least that amount of capital having been used to make the Government ledger balance. At any rate, speeches from the Throne are a species of light literature which should not be treated too seriously.

A ROYAL COMMISSIONER.
The *Montreal*, as in duty bound, finds much fault with the *Free Press* for criticizing Chief Justice Wallbridge's conduct as a royal commissioner. We would observe that, in this connection, we have been, and are, dealing with Mr. Commissioner, and not with His Lordship the Chief Justice. If this makes any difference we claim the benefit; if it does not, we accept the consequences. From our contemporary's latest admonition we take the following:—

"It (the *Free Press*) now turns upon him the vials of its wrath, and makes a personal attack upon him, to the extent even of taunting the gentleman with his age. He is told that his ideas are too fading, dissolving, and intangible for the task before him. His lack of integrity is inexcusable, and his political bias can be seen daily and hourly."

In reply, we have this to say, that from whatever cause, "his political bias can be seen hourly and daily"; and his conduct evidences that, mentally or morally, he is actually waiting for the proper discharge of the duties he has assumed. It has been shown, and no one has attempted to gainsay it, that one day he gave a direct ruling, and a few days later, not only reversed it, but declared he had never given such ruling. Nothing more than this one circumstance is required to establish our contention. We preferred to relieve him of moral obligations, and suggested something more charitable. However, we are not wedded to this suggestion. If the friends of the Government, whose tool for the time being he is suffering himself to be, prefer, they may accept the other horn of the dilemma with our full consent.—[Winnipeg Free Press.]

A Royal Commission is not necessarily a Royal Commission. Any Local Legislature may appoint three or four persons, or a single person, a committee to take evidence in a disputed matter and to send for persons and papers. This is called a Royal Commission. A grand jury has about the same power, but nobody pretends that grand jurors are not amenable to the criticisms of the press. We don't express any opinion as to the justice of the criticism of the *Winnipeg Free Press* in connection with Mr. Norquay's Royal Commission, but we can't help saying that, in our

IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for immigration and quarantine purposes seems to be out of proportion to the results. The following shows the amount paid annually from 1863 to 1885, inclusive, for this service:—

1863.....\$ 60,396 23 1877.....\$333,951 04
1864.....43,147 55 1878.....120,291 44
1865.....71,794 84 1879.....112,224 05
1866.....71,794 84 1880.....182,104 35
1867.....123,969 68 1881.....226,512 99
1868.....27,398 83 1882.....253,061 02
1869.....318,572 87 1883.....437,754 44
1870.....302,770 65 1884.....575,323 72
1871.....385,845 93 1885.....506,438 61

According to the British returns there left Britain in 1885 a total of 19,538 emigrants for all of British North America. Assuming that the whole of these came to Canada—which is a tolerably liberal assumption—it is still impossible to say what proportion of these persons came into the country through the efforts of our emigration agents in England, Ireland and Scotland or as a consequence of the expenditure of most of the \$575,326 in 1884 and \$506,408 in 1885 mainly for immigration purposes.

It is fair to assume that very many of the British emigrants and most of those of foreign origin were induced to come by the efforts of the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the steamship lines. There ought to be some means of tracing the influence of the Government expenditure upon the European emigration. As regards those who came into the country from the United States, the Government expenditure does not appear to exercise any influence in that quarter.

It is well to devise liberal things in the way of immigration, and the Dominion Parliament has done so since 1880. It will, we presume, continue its liberal expenditure, and it can be shown that expenditures, principally for immigration purposes, aggregating since 1878 \$2,318,771, and averaging \$332,691 a year, are really bringing a considerable body of permanent settlers into Canada, we have no doubt of the country being satisfied to vote considerable sums. It might be well for the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics to investigate closely on this point and give the public the benefit of his conclusions on the subject.

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judgment, the fact of the Commissioner being a judge has nothing to do with the case. If judges undertake these political duties they must accept all the consequences.

The place for the judge is where justice is, or is supposed to be, dispensed; and the practice, which is steadily growing, of judges leaving the bench to "put money in their purse" by rendering services to the Government of the day, is one which should be discontinued. If free criticism of judges who take these incursions into foreign fields will have the effect of leading to a discontinuance of the obnoxious practice, both the bench and the people will be the gainers.

A SAMPLE CASE.

In an article in *The Week*, over the signature of Goldwin Smith, an article in bitter opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill granting Ireland control of her domestic affairs,—there appears the following:—

"A widow is returning from viewing the body of her murdered husband. A crowd gathers round her, and pursues her to the grave, she is compelled to take a side path to avoid a repetition of the insults to herself and to the corpse. And these people who exult in murder, and who outrage a widow's tears, want nothing, we are told, to make them good and happy but a larger measure of self-government. These are the hands into which Great Britain may with a good conscience and untarnished honor deliver the Loyalties of Ireland."

There is not a murder committed in any part of Canada, in any part of the world for that matter, that is not attended by greater cruelty than is here described. The treatment of the Chinese not so many weeks ago, in certain parts of the United States, where they were assaulted, fired upon, burned to death, drowned, etc., merely because they were regarded as competitors with whites in the labor market, is still fresh in the public memory. Nearly every day we read of cases of lynch law in the Western and South-Western States. These and scores of other barbarous incidents might be quoted, the localities being within the four corners of that country to which Professor Goldwin Smith wishes to see Canada annexed. Does it follow from the existence of such harsh and lawless and barbarous proceedings by isolated bodies of people that the fifty-five millions of inhabitants of the United States are not fit for self-government? Does it even follow that the people of a single State of all of those in which these things happened should be deprived of self-government?

Mr. Smith should see on reflection that the point he makes is untenable, and that the application of his reasoning, carried to its logical results, would deprive half of the world of the precious right which, he insists, shall be withheld from Ireland. But the trouble with our clever friend is that he rides his hobbies to death. He seems to have friendship for nothing, but hatred for many people and many causes. He hates the Jews; he hates the French; and he hates the Irish more heartily than any. It is impossible that we in Canada can have much sympathy with any man's hatreds or mould our opinions by his resentments.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY QUESTION will not "down" at the bidding of politicians or even of statesmen. The latest intelligence is to the effect that "between two and three hundred French fishing vessels, unable to procure bait at St. Pierre, Miq., proceeded to the Newfoundland coast and obtained bait at Fortune Bay, English Harbor, Bruin, St. Jacques, and other places. Where they could not purchase bait they simply "helped themselves." It is naively added that Newfoundlanders say that this flagrant violation of treaty rights will do more to promptly settle the vexed bait and fishery question than anything else could do. And they will probably turn out to be correct. Something of this kind was needed to reveal the danger attending the present arrangement and to bring matters to a head. The present moment would seem to be opportune for the removal of foreign influence from the waters and territory adjacent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

I. G. B. AND CO.—Says the *Star's* Ottawa correspondent:—"The gravamen of the charge against the Government [on the bad-faith-to-Indians matter] remains that they continued to give contracts to I. G. Baker & Co., and that two agents who inspected and endorsed the Sarcee flour, named Denny and Pocklington, were not discharged or dealt with in any way. If the ignorance and carelessness which resulted in disease and death to the Indians brought no punishment to these particular agents, what inference is there but that the misconduct of officials in the North-West has gone scot free everywhere?"

As to the charges of immorality among the officials and Mounted Police, Sir Hector declined to admit that the Government was responsible for the private behavior of these men so long as they did their duty to the Government.—*Star's* Ottawa Correspondence.

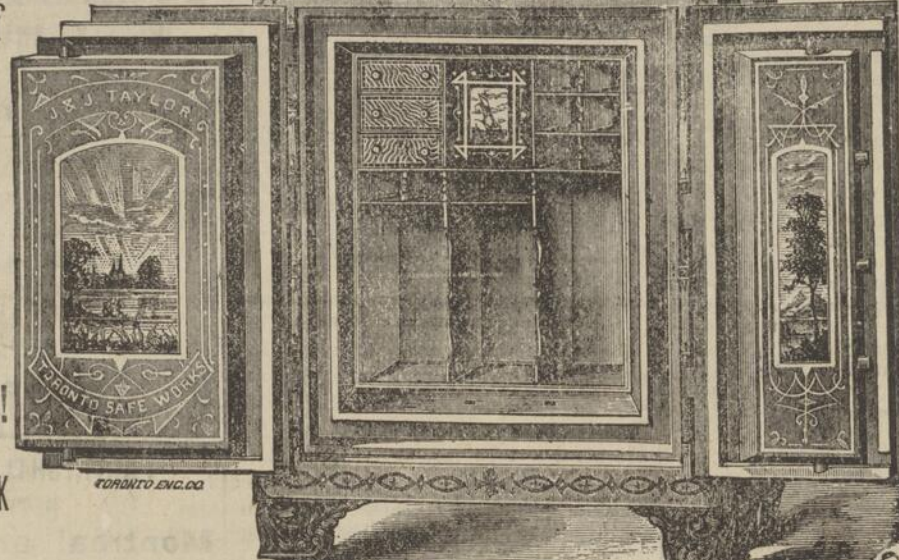
The agents are the guardians and protectors of the Indians. The mounted police are the representatives of the Christian civilization which we are endeavoring to impress upon the nation's wards. If Sir Hector is fairly reported, and if he has announced the Government policy, the missionaries may as well withdraw at once from the Indian reservations.

The reader will find the outline of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill on our telegraphic page. Want of space prevents our making any comment upon it in this issue.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS!

Fire Proof
SAFES
and
VAULT
DOORS
In Stock!
CONTRACT WORK
A SPECIALTY.



Burglar
Proof
SAFES
In Stock
and
To Order!
CONTRACT WORK
A SPECIALTY.

Montreal Office and Ware-room, 154 St. James Street.
C. K. ADAMS, W. H. OLIVE, Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN!

All the gentlemen and young men of Montreal will be interested in reading the following:—

PER S. S. PARISIAN.

Just received 5 Cases of New Goods from Messrs.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.,

All London Latest Novelties.

FOUR NEW STYLES OF COLLARS,

VIZ,
W. M. & CO. Dufferin
" " Coventry
" " Spencer
" " Stuart

The above collars are the most stylish ever brought to Montreal.

Eight New Styles of Scarfs,

Of the most Beautiful Patterns, and the Lowest in Price.

The following are the names of the above styles:—

HANNAN'S "Loftus."
HANNAN'S "Luton."
HANNAN'S "Eton."
HANNAN'S "Sailor."
HANNAN'S "Soudan."
HANNAN'S "Nassau."
HANNAN'S "Malcolm."
HANNAN'S "Ascot."

The "Sailor" Tie mentioned above is one of the prettiest little Sailor's Knot ever shown in this country.

All the above goods made by this celebrated house (WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.) can be had only at our Store.

J. J. HANNAN,

IMPORTER & DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

1697 Notre Dame Street.

P. S.—The Grandest Display of Ties will be shown in our windows next Saturday. Please take notice of it.

J. J. HANNAN. u rs 91

Liggett & Hamilton's

ANNOUNCEMENT.

RICH PARASOLS!

In all the latest novelties have just arrived and will be displayed on

MONDAY!

and during the week.

LADIES' SUNSHADES

—AND—

UMBRELLAS!

Have also been marked and put into stock. We have the best value in the trade.

BLACK BEADED APRONS!

We have the largest variety, the latest styles and the best value in beaded lace goods.

Liggett & Hamilton,
1883 & 1885
NOTRE DAME STREET
April 17

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL RANGE OF

Ladies' Leather Belts,
Ladies' Canvas Belts,
Ladies' Bag and Belt Combined,

Folding Fans, Telescope Fans,
Fatintza Fans, Wallet Fans, &c.,
Latest Novelties in Spotted Web Belts, Embroidered Belts.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

Wellington Street, Toronto, and Manchester, England.

April 17

PAISLEY & ROSS,

Successors to J. D. Anderson,
206 St. James Street,

Have just received a beautiful assortment of the newest designs in

Spring Overcoatings

AND
Scotch Tweed Suitings.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JUST PUBLISHED

A NEW EDITION OF
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary
of the English Language.

Comprising many thousands of new words, which modern literature, science and art have called into existence and common usage; with pronunciation, etymology, definitions, appendices of proper names, illustrations, etc., etc.

800 PAGES. PRICE, \$1 00.
Cheap at Dictionary Publishers.

F. E. GRAFTON & SONS,

Booksellers and Stationers,
252 ST. JAMES STREET.

April 17

GILT-EDGE

Mortgages

In Sums of Not Less than

\$10,000

WANTED

At 5%

R. K. THOMAS,

30 St. John Street.

April 17

Laval House,

(LATE LEMAY HOUSE.)
HARD A PLOUFFE.

Having leased the above well-known and commodious brick house, now open, it will be new and completely furnished and ready for the reception of permanent boarders on the 22nd day.

In close proximity to, and in full view of, the Ottawa River at this point, the opportunities for boating and fishing cannot be surpassed, while the adjacent islands afford the most charming resort for picnics and parties. Boats will be furnished for the use of guests. The Canadian Pacific Railway will stop trains north of the bridge at Laval aux Reclus, and special conveyance will meet all trains, thus bringing the house within half an hour of the city.

The table will be furnished with everything the city and country can supply. Telephone connection with the city. For terms of board, special railroad rates, and all other particulars, address, until list of May, to Lessee and Manager.

NORRIS BEST,
P. O. Box 1347,
Montreal.
April 13

Use Imperial Extract Co.'s
Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World.
IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO.,
48 Colborne Street, Toronto.
Nov. 2

RESERVE

Steam Coal!

BEST QUALITY FRESH MINED
Screened Steam Coal
FOR SALE EX SHIP, OR
DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

In lots to suit consumers.
F. W. HENSHAW, Agent,
4 Custom House Square.

Telephone No. 638.
April 14

LITHOGRAPHING,

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

IN ALL THE BRANCHES.
First-class Work,
Promptness,
Moderate Prices.

Estimates Furnished.

THE

GEORGE BISHOP

Engraving and Printing Company,
(Limited.)
167 & 169 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

April 15

ALL

Railway Managers and Corporations

SHOULD SEE THE
NEW PATENT ILLUMINATED AUTOMATIC
STREET DROP GATE

Descriptive circular sent upon application.

NOAH PIPER & SON,

TORONTO,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

April 16

Ontario and Quebec Railway,

TENDERS WANTED

For the Construction of the
EXTENSION
—FROM—
Smith's Falls to Montreal.

TENDERS will be received until noon of FRIDAY, the 14th day of MAY, for the execution of work required in the construction of the above mentioned Railway from Smith's Falls to a point on the Atlantic and North-West Railway, near Montreal, a distance of about 121 miles.

The work will be let in sections and classes, and is to be done in accordance with the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Engineer's Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway on and after the first day of May proximo.

TENDERS must be accompanied by a certified cheque for an amount equal to five per cent. of the cost of the work for which tender is made, such cheque to be forfeited to the Company if the person whose tender is accepted shall not within a week after the contract is awarded to him enter into a contract in conformity with his tender, and furnish security for the completion which shall be satisfactory to the Company.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

W. C. VAN HORNE,
Vice-President.
Montreal, 14th April, 1886.

OFFICE TO LET.

Fine Corner Office on First
Flat of "Herald" Building,
with three windows on both
Victoria Square and St. James
Street, heated by steam, and
immediate possession if re-
quired.

TERMS REASONABLE.
Apply to
"HERALD" Office.

Fine Wine, Thomson Fur-
niture, Rich Carpets and Cur-
tains, Rare Ornaments, Choice
Flowers and Good Pictures
at Sale for account Estate
late Mr. Alfred Brown, at
Dorval, on Saturday Morning
(next week.) See W. H. Arn-
ton's Auction column.

Nov. 2

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
Special Engagement of the Charming and
Incomparable
"LOTTA"

To-night and Saturday { 8.15 P.M. FRANKS
Matinee.
Seats on sale at Nordheimer's.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers.
A WEEK OF GREAT PLAYS, COM-
MENCING MONDAY, APRIL 19.
Special Engagement of the Brilliant and
World-Renowned Tragic Actress
MIS LOUISE POMEROY.

Supported by MR. ARTHUR ELLIOT and an
Admirable Company of Players.
Programme for the week:—
MA. INEES:
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.....ROMEO AND JULIET
Thursday.....AS YOU LIKE IT
Friday.....THE TALENTED MR. RYLAND
Saturday.....FAMILIE

NIGHTS:
Monday and Friday.....HAMLET
Tuesday.....ROMEO AND JULIET

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 16, 1886.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Government received a severe pounding last night on the subject of the Indian in the North-West. On the motion to go into committee of supply, which is the recognized time for the utterance of grievances, Mr. M. C. Cameron, the member for Huron, rose to move in amendment to the administration of affairs in the "North-West Territories under the present Government has been characterized by extravagance, mismanagement, incapacity and culpable neglect," and he made a strong speech in support of his charge which, I suppose I may say without being contradicted, he fairly well established. Some discrimination of course is necessary; the government of the Indians is carried on by a number of authorities amongst whom these charges must be divided. I don't know whether "culpable neglect" in the sense in which it was used, is quite so provable, but for it might have been substituted the words, "some infernal swindling." When Mr. Cameron makes a speech denouncing the Government or any portion of it he does so in real earnest; there is no room for doubt as to his meaning nor for suspicion that he has not realized the extent of the enormities that he is condemning. He had evidently taken pains to get at all the discoverable particulars of his subject before introducing it, and he had succeeded in amassing a variety of detail that left little room for escape. I am told that the Government side have a particular dislike to being arraigned by Mr. Cameron, and I can understand it. Casual visits to the library will have shown Mr. Cameron engaged in making notes and taking figures from public records; rumor will have whispered that Cameron was going to show up the Indian management, and the moment likely to be taken for that purpose having arrived, the appearance of Mr. Cameron on the floor with a look of stern repression calculated to create anticipations of unpleasantness. The production of a batch of well arranged evidence, the ominous display of official books and the general air of systematic preparations is such as to justify the remark by the younger members of the gallery that "Cameron's going to waste it," and to cause some nervousness on the part of the responsible Minister. Last night his charges were serious and his language strong, but it must be admitted so was his evidence. It was made quite clear that while there was waste in the management, it was not the waste in one direction, the Indians in other places were perishing from want of food. Two thousand dollars' worth of garden seeds ought not to have been required for one band. The ordinary requirements of an Indian family in this direction cannot be overestimated; it is not intended that he should cultivate the rare kinds of orchids, or even the several varieties of prize pines, and in the matter of cabbage, turnip and carrot seed \$2,000 ought to go a long way. And with any regard to economy and management, three or four thousand dollars worth of agricultural implements ought to be sufficient to cultivate 4,000 acres of land, particularly when that sum is supplemented by the gift of oxen and the assistance of whitemen. Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of implements for such an area is altogether out of proportion. And when it is known that Indians do not use salt, and do not like salt provisions when they can get fresh, the issuing of bacon when fresh beef was on the spot, is a sign of gross mismanagement, particularly when the cost of the beef is much less, nearly 50 per cent. less, than the cost of the bacon. And when the country pays twenty-five cents per pound for bacon it should not be moulty bacon. It has been explained to me, and therefore it should be mentioned, that the ration of bacon is only half that of the beef, so that the cost is about the same, but there is no explanation of the choice. There is clearly some mismanagement in this, and some extravagance in the horticultural bureau of the Indian Department. In the matter of oxen, something very like "culpable neglect" was shown from the reports of the Government agents, for though full prices were paid it appeared that the oxen were sometimes blind and sometimes old and worthless. These are but samples of the particulars which Mr. Cameron mentioned, and the story was told by him with full effect. He centered the Government generally on each case before stating particulars, he then showed the reasons why he censured them, and then he produced the evidence. In all instances, either the reports of Government officials or the evidence of reputation, to prove the truth of his statements.

Sir Hector Langevin, as leader of the House in the absence of Sir John, replied to Mr. Cameron. In matters affecting his own department and of the general policy of the Government, which he understands, Sir Hector is always able to make an effective reply. In some respects he is even a better leader of the House than Sir John. He is always courteous, fairly logical, where the facts will allow him to be so, and generally well informed on details. Sir John, with an intuitive knowledge of the political bearing of everything, and a quick perception of danger, never knew any of the details of a subject and when hard pressed abuses Blake and the Grigs and appeals to his followers in what I may metaphorically call a screech. But he knows how to do this effectively and generally succeeds in awakening the response he desires. Sir Hector is not good at it yet last night it was his only recourse. Cameron's facts were indisputable and his arguments unanswerable. If that which he showed from authentic sources, did not prove the management, etc., of the Government, then there is no meaning in language and Sir Hector recognized the difficulty he was in—for the Minister of Public Works cannot be supposed to know all about the skulduggery of another department sufficiently well to defend it—and abused Mr. Cameron for forcing the unpleasant task upon him.

Matters were not improved for the Government by Mr. Paterson's (Brant) exposition of Indian management in the last department. He showed that Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co. had been supplying flour that they had obtained from Messrs. Ogilvie, which was so bad that a medical man on the spot declared that it had poisoned a number of Indians. For this deleterious rubbish Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co. had been charging from seven to eight dollars a bag, and he said that evidence of the impurity of Ogilvie's charges was found in the fact that when the Government subsequently objected to pay so much, Baker & Co. had offered to supply flour at from three to four dollars a bag. Presumably they meant wholesome flour; so that if good flour could be supplied at \$4 a bag there must have been mismanagement, or culpable neglect, or something worse in paying \$8 a bag for

stuff which was alleged to be stinking and which caused the death of a number of Indians who ate it. So clear did Mr. Paterson make the case that one gentleman on the Government side, Mr. Gault, of Montreal, jumped up and declared that it was disgraceful and that Parliament would never consent to I. G. Baker & Co. having another contract.

In the telegraphic reference to this last night Mr. Gault's remark might be read to allude to Messrs. Ogilvie. The firm, however, which Mr. Gault thought no longer deserving of public patronage was I. G. Baker & Co.

Mr. O'Brien, of Muskoka, and Dr. Ferguson, of Leed, also replied to Mr. Cameron and Mr. Paterson, that is to say, they spoke, and Dr. Ferguson made some amusing remarks about the Indians which, as far as isolated instances go, were not without point. But the mere fact of having "been there" on a flying visit is not conclusive evidence of a complete understanding of the Indian question. The sayings and doings of those Indian beggars who hang round a military camp are not to be taken as criticisms of the Indian people. A man can't become a good seaman by merely spying yachts with idle fishermen. The report of officials and the careful observations of educated men who spend their lives amongst the Indians must, where they agree, be considered as much more valuable testimony than the amiable, though intelligent opinions, of passing strangers. Dr. Ferguson was led, perhaps owing to want of habit in public speaking and therefore want of control over his utterances, to make an unfortunate insinuation affecting the character of a gentleman in the North-West. This gentleman, a Presbyterian clergyman, had been quoted in support of Mr. Cameron's case against the Government, and Dr. Ferguson said: "As for Mr. Watson, I could or I would, or I might if I wished, or something of that kind, which implied a great deal. Mr. Watson, of Macquarie, and Mr. King, condemned this moment they could condemn the speaker's eye, but Dr. Ferguson had left the chamber, and therefore, lost the opportunity of doing that of which on reflection, it is to be assumed, he will see the propriety and necessity. The expressions of a member of Parliament in his place, however unaccompanied by any other evidence, are not to be taken as the opening of Parliament in order to enable them to draw their pay. They spend a few days in comparative idleness. When there is any number of public questions which it is the duty of a Senate especially to deal with. Take for instance, the unsettled questions with our neighbors of the United States—of copyright, of the interchange of criminals, of the fishery question, and a host of other subjects—which it should be the special duty of the Senate to take up and deal with; and yet they utterly neglect it, and for the second time during the session adjourn for ten days, and thus ignore and abrogate their duties to the public, but yet for which they carefully draw their pay. The question is necessarily presented to us, Who is to blame for this state of things? The answer is twofold, first, that the Government have appointed as a rule to the Senate men who have failed to realize their duties, and secondly, that Sir John Macdonald has persistently sat upon the Senate for assuming its true position and has made it for years what it is to-day, as a buffer to register his decrees and to block objectionable law that may pass the Commons. Practically this has been the mission of the Senate, and it is time it should end. It has been the laughing stock of the public, and it is time that the force should end. It costs the country over a quarter of a million a year on an average, and its services in the public interest as at present constituted, are not worth a cent. It is time that the force of a Senate, for it is a force, should be brought to an end.

Mr. Cameron, of Middlesex, made what would have been an important speech in some other circumstances. But owing to the fiery denunciations of Mr. Huron Cameron, and the smiling logic of Mr. Paterson, after one o'clock in the morning, is an unprofitable task. It is probable that if Ogilvie had tried it on Cathlamet there would have been some Romanes ready to scrape their desks, throw papyrus balls and yell "division." Here the majority leave the chamber and indulge in varieties of various descriptions when the small hours are reached, while those who remain are not convinced, and while away the time by skylarking.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

In the House this afternoon, Mr. Chapeau introduced a bill to amend the Act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada. Read a first time.

Mr. Baker introduced a bill to amend the Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons as affecting the electoral districts of Vancouver Island. Bill read a first time.

The House next went into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to amend the Weights and Measures Act of 1879, and to empower the Governor-in-Council to define what weights, measures and weighing machines could be admitted to verification. The resolution was passed and concurred in and a bill based thereon introduced.

Sir Hector Langevin, in reply to Mr. Blake, said that in regard to the Easter holidays it was the intention of the Government to meet the wishes of the House. He would ask the House to adjourn on Thursday evening until Tuesday following at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act of 1883 was read a second time, as was also the bill respecting the Cape Breton Light House.

The House next went into concurrence on the resolutions reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

After recess, on concurrence of the tariff resolutions on Mr. Paterson's of Brant amendment, the Government agreed to prohibit the importation of oleomargarine.

In the discussion of the sugar duties, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Paterson maintained that the proposed change would largely increase the price to the consumers, and that only one-half the increase would go to the revenue, the other half going to the refiners. Mr. Paterson showed that for every hundred pounds of granulated sugar purchased in New York for three dollars and forty three cents, three dollars and sixty-eight cents was paid in duty to lay it down in Canada, enabling Canadian refiners to charge accordingly, and that the refiners seemed to have a wonderful grip on the present Government.

Mr. St. Louis, of Halifax, disputed these arguments and was answered by Mr. Paterson. Mr. St. Louis said that the change proposed was very unjust.

The Government declined to modify the proposed increase in the sugar duties. They remain as introduced in the tariff resolutions. The importation of grease is limited to the refuse of animal fat for use as soap stock only.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines met this morning and passed the following:—An Act to amend the act incorporating the Pictou Coal and Iron Company; an act to amend the act to incorporate the Guelph Junction Railway Company; an act respecting the Central Ontario railway company.

At a meeting of the Public Accounts committee this morning, the alleged Inch Arran hotel irregularities were in a small degree ventilated. Mr. Davies drew the attention of the committee to the serious specific charges preferred by certain Maritime province papers against leading officials on the Intercolonial railway who were said to have an interest in the hotel in question which is situated in Moncton, and these officials have been accused of using their position to advance the interests of the hotel. It was stated in these charges that passes have been given to guests of the hotel, and that lumber and other supplies have been taken from the I. C. R. stores for the hotel, without being properly accounted for to the authorities. Mr. Davies stated that he had been asked by Mr. Pottinger, chief superintendent of the road; Mr. Busby, passenger agent, who it is said checked those tickets given gratuitously to guests at the hotel; J. R. Bruce, auditor, through whose hands they passed; G. W. Robinson, I. C. R. agent at Moncton who it was alleged issued these tickets per agreement with officials of the road at Moncton. Mr. Davies moved that Messrs. Pottinger, Busby, Bruce, Robinson, and Messrs. Cormier, of Shediac, George Harold, of Dalhousie, and the station agent at Amherst, and Collingwood Schrieber be summoned to attend

the committee, and give evidence on the 24th instant.

THE NILE MEDALS.

Mr. T. J. Lambert this morning received from His Excellency the Governor General, through Captain Stratfield, Military Secretary, the medals intended for distribution amongst the Ottawa contingent of the Nile voyagers. The balance of the medals will be sent to Winnipeg, the Rivers and the other points, here the voyagers were disbanded. His Excellency has placed upon Mr. Lambert the duty of distributing the medals for this district. The medals are of silver, and bear on their face a vignette of Her Majesty, with the legend "Victoria, Regina of England." On the obverse side appears the sphinx, with the single word "Egypt." The name and number of each recipient is engraved on the rim of his medal. The clasps are of silver, and bear on the reverse the words, "The Nile, 1884." Those voyagers who were present at the battle of Kirbekan have a second bar with the word "Kirbekan." The voyagers who are dead and belong to the Ottawa contingent were Mr. Brennan, W. J. O'Rourke, L. Chuteau, W. Doyle, L. Pilon, S. Bigan. The friends of these men will receive the medals in each case. Distribution takes place at once. The ribbons are blue and white striped silk ribbon. Twenty-three of the Ottawa contingent were present at the battle of Kirbekan. The medal about the circumference of an American silver dollar, only much thicker.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE SENATE.

Senator Alexander Again on the War Path.

OTTAWA, April 16.

A lively discussion occurred the other day in the Senate, when Senator Alexander opened out in his usual style on the course the Government was pursuing in the disposition of public business generally, and more especially on the subject of adjournment for ten days. The Senator was very severe on the Government particularly, and more especially on Senators Gowan and Plumb. Mr. Alexander was especially severe upon the course pursued by the leader of the Senate in consenting to a second adjournment at this stage of the session. Yet it was carried and the Senate are to adjourn for ten days.

One is naturally led to the enquiry, "What is the use of the Senate? They meet at the opening of Parliament in order to enable them to draw their pay. They spend a few days in comparative idleness. When there is any number of public questions which it is the duty of a Senate especially to deal with. Take for instance, the unsettled questions with our neighbors of the United States—of copyright, of the interchange of criminals, of the fishery question, and a host of other subjects—which it should be the special duty of the Senate to take up and deal with; and yet they utterly neglect it, and for the second time during the session adjourn for ten days, and thus ignore and abrogate their duties to the public, but yet for which they carefully draw their pay. The question is necessarily presented to us, Who is to blame for this state of things? The answer is twofold, first, that the Government have appointed as a rule to the Senate men who have failed to realize their duties, and secondly, that Sir John Macdonald has persistently sat upon the Senate for assuming its true position and has made it for years what it is to-day, as a buffer to register his decrees and to block objectionable law that may pass the Commons. Practically this has been the mission of the Senate, and it is time it should end. It has been the laughing stock of the public, and it is time that the force should end. It costs the country over a quarter of a million a year on an average, and its services in the public interest as at present constituted, are not worth a cent. It is time that the force of a Senate, for it is a force, should be brought to an end.

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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.

April 17

c 92

The Only Nutritious and Reliable Preparation in the Market.

March 18

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request

that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature;

thus—

Lea & Perrins,

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and

Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosbie and

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

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART.

MONTREAL AGENTS.

DELBECK & CO.

CHAMPAGNES

EXTRA DRY, 1880. VIN BRUIT, 1880.

DEL MONICO!

FINEST WINE IN THE MARKET.

L. GALARNEAU,

350 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

April 17

c 92

JNO. C. WATSON.

Rich, Novel

and Elegant

Designs.

A Very

Large Variety

of

Styles and Patterns

to select from.

Office and Factory:

88, 88 & 90 Grey Nun Street,

MONTREAL.

Samples mailed to the Trade on application.

March 27

c 74

McINTYRE, SON & CO.

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,

13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

October 16.

c 245

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.

MILLS AT PORTNEUF.

Office and Warehouse: Non's Building

21 & 23 DeBreselles St., Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF

News, Manilla, Brown, Grey and

Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO—

Hanging, Shooting, and Roofing

Papers and Card Middles.

Dec. 19.

c 303

Use Imperial Extract Co's

Flavoring Extracts. Best in

the World.

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO.,

48 Colborne St., Toronto.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that application will be made

to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec,

at its next ensuing session, by the Executors

and Universal Residuary Legates of the late

Dame Marie Angeline Villeneuve, widow of the

late Alexandre Maurice Delisle, in his life-

time, for the said succession of paying the

debts of the said late Dame Marie Angeline

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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Big Circus—Peppita at the Union Square—The Impressionists of Paris—Their Oddity—The Social World—Weddings to Come—Other Entertainments—The Spring Fashions—Easter Bonnets.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.)

NEW YORK, April 16th, 1886.
Whenever Mr. Barnum comes to our city with his "greatest show on earth," the city turns out and turns in to pay its respects and its dollar to the wonderful showman.

Though rain put a stop to much public enthusiasm in the evening set apart for the procession, yet the past few fair days have made up for the wet ones, and thousands of people daily and nightly go to the circus. Indeed so fashionable a Lenten amusement has it become, that to declare you've not been to Barnum's is to openly confess that you are not in the style.

Very people should object to witness a play at this time, and yet with pleasure that they've been to Madison Square Garden to see the flying trapeze, the men in tight, the women in ballet dress, is anomalous. But this is a fact.

"PEPPITA"
at the Union Square Theatre, has been cut down, smoothed and otherwise improved since last I mentioned its existence, and is nightly performed to crowded houses. This opera bouffe, the libretto by M. Thompson, the music by M. Solomon, owes much of its taking qualities to its magnificent stage mounting. Of the text, and the plot, I cannot alter my opinion, but the music is catching, bright and tuneful, with three or four really pretty arias, and a couple of topical songs. The scenes partake of tropical luxuriance, opulently worked, every detail accurate and in its proper place. The grand finale of the last act, where corymbes dressed like birds come on the stage and dance to the music of those warblers of the woods; the showers of seeming molten gold; the rainbow-like decorations of the whole; are feasts for the eye and ear, and to the care laden of the Metropolis are a surcease from anxious thoughts.

Mr. J. M. Hill is the owner of "Peppita," and in his quality as manager, certainly deserves praise for the grand way in which he places whatever comes under his supervision before the public. If this enterprising gentleman never did anything else, we ought to be thankful for his willingness to cultivate the eye to symphonies of color.

THE IMPRESSIONISTS OF PARIS
are here in their works—for in that man lives—to the number of three hundred examples. They are stopping at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, and are creating no little criticism. Most of this is adverse; and judging from my point of view, I do not see how it could otherwise be.

This body of eccentric artists pretend to put on canvas what they actually see irrespective of any recognized rules of art. The examples shown prove the truth of the adage: "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Of course sometimes beauty is outside of any special eye, as in the case with the works of Manet, Caillebotte, Claude Monet, Signes and J. L. Brown. Monet sends half a dozen views including a portrait, snow landscape, wheat fields, flowers, and a race course picture; all worthy of keen inspection. Signes perceives strange lights from "A Window," as well as interesting studies from "La Grue de Chabon Cliehy." G. Caillebotte is queer in all his ways, and J. Lewis Brown's impressions of "A Jockey," "A Cavalier," and "House in the Woods" are supposable and quite possible. This collection is well worth viewing, and, as some Montreal students here rightly observe, a chance is offered that does not elsewhere occur in the New World. The Impressionists declare that "they have borrowed from their immediate predecessors of the French School their honest way of painting in the open air," offhand, with vigorous touches. To these were added the bold and novel methods of coloring learned of the Japanese, and thus furnished they began to develop their own individuality and to look at nature with their own eyes.

THE SOCIAL WORLD
will keep quiet for a fortnight, and then for several weeks will beam and bloom till June roses fade. A number of important people in the great world are to have wedding bells rung for their sons and daughters, directly Easter is over.
Home weddings are in high favor and a number of select affairs will be thus celebrated. The tableaux of which I wrote last week were highly successful in every way. The funds for the sea-side have been much increased, and the ladies who "assisted" as pictures have learned how handsome they really are. The artists who "composed" the groups, showed great skill, and gave us one for "effect." It is whispered that tableaux entertainments will be among the next summer watering-place pastimes. Last summer the young men at these resorts did the gladiatorial business, but now attractions which will show off "the belles of our country" are on the tapis; the coming season promises to be prolific judging by the forming blossoms.

Miss Wickham, a lady of considerable literary ability and well known in the city, has successfully given a series of readings during the last at the Hotel Brunswick. The closing entertainment of the season will take place on the evening of April 27 and 28 in the ball-room of the Brunswick, and will consist of Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," illustrated by the elaborate tableaux vivants—an entertainment of the same kind as that given by the accomplished reader last year. Mrs. Herbert Wright will sing "The Vision," by Pollock, and other amateurs will contribute to the musical portion of the entertainment. Klunder, the florist

will make of the stage an arbor of tropical trees and plants.
At Miss Sarah Cowell's unique entertainment at the University Club Theatre, the other evening, she showed marked dramatic ability as a French actress in a study entitled "Illusions." Among the committee were Mrs. Brockholst-Cutting, Mrs. F. Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. T. B. Musgrove, Mrs. Van Anken, and Mrs. Del Monte.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.
With the tender blades of grass and the budding bushes, the garments of the young season are come.
To promenade Fifth Avenue on Sunday between half-past twelve p.m. and half-past one, to note the suggestions even of what we are about to array ourselves in, to meet a tan colored jacket worn by a slender young lady, a dark blue coat by another, and a new homespun in moss green by a third, and so on, not forgetting the deep rich reds of the velvet vests, all inform us that the time is rapidly approaching when we will gladly bid adieu to all semblance of winter garments.

EASTER BONNETS.
are now peeping out of their white pasteboard casings, and a lovely show they make. Among them is one composed of steel passementerie, forming the brim and centre of the crown, and cardinal tulle; steel-colored tips are placed on the apex of the crown, fastened with a bow of steel-colored ribbon; the same ribbon is used as ties.

A virginal of shining pink crape, with puffed crown, double box-pleated front, garniture of bronze beads, trimmings of variegated shrimp pink velvet poodles, and ties of gold grain crape edge.

A pretty bonnet in a little brown straw, studded with coral, with passementerie of the same around the front, very high bows of brown ribbon and a coral-colored parrot adorns the crown.

A hat for dress and evening is of open work straw, combined with high folding of pale pink tulle, and tips and agrette of the same fastened with a straw-colored ribbon bow, strings of the same ribbon edged with gauze.

A striking bonnet is of cardinal English crape, finished all round with a velvet roll of the same color; high French bows of the same shade, placed on top with black piglets, wide ribbon strings.

A HIGH ENGLISH HAT
of black straw is trimmed around the crown with a band of cardinal velvet and a tight wreath of red roses over the crown; fastened with a red velvet bow and a long black lace scarf to be worn around the neck. There is a great variety of English turbans to match suits, trimmed with soft silk fastened with a dagger or other ornament.

COSTUMES
An especially pretty one is faced over the edge in pearl-colored velvet in folds, and trimmed high on the left side, with tips and an agrette and gray bird. The low turbans are again revived with high rolling brim and square crown studded with jets in black straw, with a rosette of white lace fastened with a jet dagger.

are imported in cream colored crepe de chine with satin stripes, hand painted in rose buds, the skirt is edged with a deep lacy of Valenciennes lace, and a long black lace scarf to be worn around the neck. There is a great variety of English turbans to match suits, trimmed with soft silk fastened with a dagger or other ornament.

New polonaises are modeled to fit the form like a jersey. One graceful shape is made with a vest and revers of velvet. It has one single dart on each side of the front and a deep cutting one under the arms. The drapery in the back has extra width allowed below the centre seam and side seams, the one beneath the centre seam being unfolded in a deep box plait, while the one below the side seam is brought forward on the outside, with deep pleats arranged back of it to form a perfect bouffant effect.

BASQUES
for general wear do not vary much in shape from those worn last season. The pointed front, short over the hips and postilion-plated backs is the favorite design. The double-breasted front, the one cut diagonally, and outlined with a single velvet or a velvet ribbon, the surplice, pleated on the shoulders and shirred at the belt, and the plain bodice simply crossed with a nun's folds of the dress fabric, all are still a la mode. The shoulder seams are still short, and the sleeve is still high shouldered, but is not called in the top of the arm. The Grand elbow sleeves for full dress, and close, tailor-made, coat sleeves for general wear are the shapes par excellence.

CONFIRMATION DRESSES
are worn here by the children of Roman Catholics and German Lutherans. As a rule the dresses are simple. They are generally made of the muslin, and often have a silk lining. A contracted skirt having an underskirt of silk has a thin muslin overdress finished with a wide hem. The waist is half low with a gathered muslin guimpe covering the neck. The long, tight-fitting sleeves terminate with a puffing headed by embroidered insertion. The long French *faitte* each is tied in the back against a belt of ribbon to match. The *faitte* amonies hangs at the side from two long loops of ribbon. The embroidered tulle cap has no strings. A "Juive" veil is thrown over the head and dress. The stockings and garters are white, the gloves are white kid.

White muslin guimpes will be worn this summer with cantrio and other cotton dress goods.
The new lace brais, lighter in weight than the Hercules, promise to be held in special favor. Gray in all shades is fashionable, and the old favorites, ashen-roses and *clair de lune* are revived. High lustrous black silk is very popular, and black satin with lace and jet accessories is also in style. A new shade of green in millinery is called Neapolitan.

"BETSEY BANKER."

IMPORTANT.
Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save \$3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite said depot. Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, by taking the 42nd Street Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, Rooms, \$1 and Carriage Hire, 600 Elegant Pan. Elevators, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests' baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot free.

Much in a Little.
Hamilton Dowd, writing from Buras, Ont., says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagar's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle cured him.

MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS.

Or Cheerful Clippings from all Quarters.

—The Paris *Morning News* reports that Mr. Thorndike Rice, the proprietor and editor of the *North American Review*, won 160,000 francs the other day in two sittings at Monte Carlo.

—Chambermaids in Mexican hotels are male Indians, termed *mazos*. They are droll and quick, and will hire themselves to a stranger in the capital for \$3 a week, giving their employer undivided and very welcome service.

—Mrs. Col. Cooper, wife of the English giant, who is engaged with Barnum's circus, gave birth to a seventeen-pound boy, Monday, at the home of her parents in Bay City. The child's height at birth was an even twenty-one inches.

—In the National Museum at Washington there is a pair of dove colored camoskin gloves which were made for Lincoln just before he was assassinated, but which he never wore, and also a model of his patent for lifting vessels over shoals.

—The Boston *Globe* says: The Parisian fancy of printing an inscription on the petals of natural roses has been introduced into this country, and sentimental swains do not consider the bouquet perfect unless one flower at least is marked with a tender expression.

—At Shelby [N.C.] court a short time ago, the case was tried of a boy who had been fined by the mayor of the town for climbing a tree, there being a town ordinance forbidding the climbing of trees. The boy appealed, and the judge reversed the mayor's decision, declaring tree climbing to be an inalienable right of boys, over which municipal authorities have no jurisdiction.

—A Paris letter has the following about the Abbe Lizié—Fatale, Bryonard, thirsting after beauty in all its forms, Lizié was the idol of the women in every court in Europe. "I remember at Moscow, one day," said my old Parisian informant, "Lizié sucked an orange, and left the empty rind on his plate. Immediately the ladies present seized the precious relic, divided it into parts, and each ate her share of it as if it were the sacrament. A French imperial princess who was present refused to participate in this rite, and Lizié never forgave her."

—During the recent difficulty between Bulgaria and Serbia, Gabriel Edinev, the envoy from Turkey to the Bulgarian Government. He wears a false nose. When he set out from Sofia for Constantinople, the Bulgarian authorities gave him a passport, upon which the words, "A pastebare nose" was written under the head "Particulars." The Turk immediately complained bitterly to Prince Alexander of the rudeness of his employee. The Prince apologized with a smile, and made the diplomatist a present of a snuff-box for consolation.

—It is not generally known that the famous cream-colored horses which draw Her Majesty's carriage on State occasions, belong to her, not as Queen of England, but as a Princess of the Royal House of Hanover. The home of the breed for a very long period has been at Herrenhausen, a country residence lying a couple of miles outside the Hanoverian capital.

There may be seen to this day a stud of some twenty or thirty cream-colored animals, kept by the Prussian Government on behalf of the exiled Duke of Cumberland out of the revenues of his confiscated estates. The breed has been so long kept pure that it is rare (so say the attendants) for anything but a cream-colored foal to be produced.

—The late Colonel Burnaby's political novel is to be called "Passion and Politics." The theme of the action is cast "in the dim and distant future"—say about ten years hence—and treats fully of the Irish problem, and other social matters. A strong element of interest runs through the novel, while another feature of the interest is the biographical sketch written by his late private secretary, Mr. Percival Hughes, and many interesting letters will be included.

—Mexican Prefects, says the *Two Republics*, are just now by no means desirable risks for life insurance companies. A few days ago the Prefect of Tuxtepec, Vera Cruz, was assassinated, and that of Jalisco shared the same fate within a week. Three men tried a fortnight ago to ride the town of Tuxtepec of its local ruler, but were themselves laid out. The *Two Republics* gives details last week of the killing of Jalisco, by a man whose father and grandfather before him killed off the Prefects of that town. A new case is now reported. Severiano Cortes was on horseback on a sidewalk in Romito, a small Guanajuato town, and was asked by Prefect Tommayor to get off the sidewalk, as it was against police regulations to have a man riding with a bullet from his revolver, which fortunately missed its mark.

FATHER IS GETTING WELL.
My daughters say:
"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease deemed incurable.

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

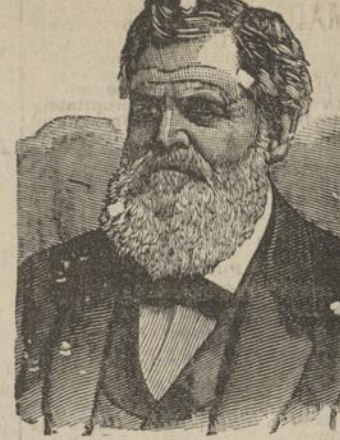
I WRITE THIS AS A
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good!!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop
Bitters, and to my surprise I am well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success."
"In this great and"

Valuable medicine:
Anyone! wishing to know more
about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M.
Williams, 1103 16th street, Wash., D. C.

I CONSIDER
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For indigestion! Kidney
Complaint
And nervous debility. I have just
Returned
From the South in a fruitless search
for health, and find that your Bitters are
"Good!! Than anything else."
A month ago I was extremely
Emaciated!!!
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength and "Flesh!!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
complimented on my improved appearance,
and it is all due to Hop
Bitters. J. Wickliffe Johnson,
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None genuine without a bunch of
green hops on the white label. Shun all
ville, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop"
in their name.

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.
The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and 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 I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble. I used this preparation. The truth is, (as medicine) I professional standards and helplessness in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the strong of hundreds of intelligent and veritable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. R. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy days of discovery which occasionally bring help to our ailing humanity.

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Total Assets \$100,000,000
Invested Funds \$1,470,000
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The time for closing the Company's Books, and dividing the Profits, having been extended to the 31st of December next, all persons sent in prior to that date will participate in a full year's share of the profit.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
Standard Building, Montreal.
Nov. 21 1885

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Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000
Fire Fund and Reserves \$1,597,225 96
Life and Annuity Funds \$3,994,662 73
Revenue, Fire Branch \$1,201,068 11 11
Life & Annuity Branches \$57,561 5

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.
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D. LORR MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
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Capital \$500,000
Income during the year ending 31st Dec, 1884 \$425,000
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
HON. J. B. THIRIAUD, Esq., Vice-Pres.
GEO. H. MOHREY, Esq., Sec.-Treas.
Oct. 2 1885

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.
Canada Board of Directors:
THE HON. BYRON STURGES, Chairman.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARREAU, Esq.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.
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Assets \$33,900,000
Mercantile Risk accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. CHURCH, Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
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May 30 1885

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange,
Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin. Office Hamilton Chambers,
17 St. John St.
(P. J. Boul.) 257

JOHN G. GRANT,
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Member Montreal Stock Exchange,
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July 12 1885

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G. H. Cline, J. W. Liddell,
July 2 1885

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BLACKSTOCK & GALT,
BHATTY, CHADWICK,
BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE,
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THOMAS P. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE,
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May 7 1885

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DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
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O. York Chambers
Toronto.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. | P. H. DRAYTON,
Geo. Macdonald, F. J. DUNBAR,
November 14 1884

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Barristers and Attorneys
OFFICE:
Corner Richmond and Bayling Streets,
LONDON, ONT.

Geo. C. Gibbons, I. Geo. McNab,
P. Mulkern.
January 8 1885

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A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair. Prescribed for the family. 25¢ per bottle. "E. & A. GRAHAM," Chemist, 101 St. Lawrence 1st Street.

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280 Hot and Cold baths 25 cents.
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Oct. 1885

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Oct. 30 1885

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For Tickets, and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel or Grand Trunk Office, or at the Company's office, 101 St. James Street.

