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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.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 18.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, BARONET.

It is understood that Her Majesty has conferred on George Stephen, Esq., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the honor of a baronetcy. If such honors are to continue to be bestowed on colonists, it is well that they should go to men who really represent the intellect and the genius of our people. Her Majesty could have ennobled no worthier subject, none more truly representative of the best qualities of the Canadian people. Not that Mr. Stephen was a Canadian by birth, but he came to Canada very young, comparatively poor, unknown, unrecognized. In this free country, with industrious habits, a brave heart, an indefatigable spirit, he has risen by his unaided exertions to the position of a millionaire, a merchant prince, a banker and financier of the first rank, an organizer and promoter of one of the greatest enterprises that have ever felt the touch of the hand of man. If Mr. Stephen, by pluck and high intelligence, accumulated a splendid fortune, he has displayed in his private benefactions the liberality of a prince, but without the slightest ostentation. His contributions to the Montreal General Hospital, and in fact to many of our most deserving institutions have been on a scale of noble liberality. To the industrial forces of the country, the factories in various places, the joint stock companies, which have done so much to promote Canadian manufactures in recent years, Mr. Stephen contributed freely, aiding largely by counsel and money in the success of many important establishments in Ontario and Quebec. As a director for many years, and president for several years, of the Bank of Montreal, his influence upon the commercial and monetary affairs of Canada was exerted for the best interests of the country, his grasp of financial subjects being remarkable for its strength and wisdom. Of recent years Mr. Stephen has turned his attention largely to railway construction and ownership. He lifted the Credit Valley Railway of Ontario out of its difficulties, and with but four or five associates built the Ontario and Quebec line. He has a large interest in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road, with Messrs. Hill, Smith, Angus and a few others; and with others of his Montreal friends he holds a controlling interest in the system of railways consolidated a few years ago under the name of The New Brunswick Railway Company. His greatest enterprise in this direction is, of course, the Canadian Pacific railway, into which he has carried all the energy and the ability he possessed. To this great work he has devoted his days and his nights since the contract was first entered into, and his responsibilities at times have probably been greater in this connection than the world know of. With unflinching courage and undaunted spirit Mr. Stephen has accepted all the opposition, fair or foul, that was visited on his Company, but never for one moment was he turned aside from his ultimate purpose and never has his faith weakened in the importance and success of the great work. That such a man, stamped with the seal of Canadian resolution, Canadian courage and Canadian intelligence and enterprise should have been selected for Imperial honors, goes far to save the bestowal of these honors from the disfavor into which they were rapidly falling through the promiscuous manner in which they were being dispensed. It is also a noteworthy fact that Mr. Stephen was not offered a C.M.G., or anything short of a hereditary honor. The authorities tell us that "baronets have precedence of all knights (except those of the Garter bannerets made "under the royal banner in open war" and privy councillors." Sir George Etienne Cartier was a baronet, Sir John Rose is another, but the distinction has seldom been bestowed on Canadians. Since Mr. Stephen's services to Canada and the Empire were to be acknowledged at the fountain of all Imperial honors, we are glad to know that the distinction has fallen upon a gentleman so worthy to bear it and so eminently representative of the best qualities of the best examples of Canadians.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS the people of Minnesota were of opinion that it was wrong to hang a man by process of law; lynching, of course, was another thing. They have changed their corporate mind and have restored the death penalty for murder in the first degree. For murder in the second degree, they have made the penalty imprisonment for life; and in the third degree, imprisonment for not less than seven, nor more than thirty years. For violation of a child under ten, the punishment is imprisonment for life; and for rape, for thirty years.

THE INSURANCE BUGBEAR.

The citizens of Montreal are told that because the insurance companies have met with a few losses here during the past few weeks, it has become necessary to raise the premiums and degrade Montreal in the classification of insurable cities. This is an eminently cool proposition and one that will be found difficult to justify.

The companies, or their agents, seem to forget that during the last twelve months they have not been exceptionally great sufferers in consequence of fires in Montreal. It is true that, for a few weeks past, they have suffered considerably, but so have companies in other cities in Canada and the United States. If they have met with heavy losses in the last month or two, they escaped well in the other ten or eleven months of the year. It can scarcely be said that for the last twelve months they have done badly. They have had to pay out, of course, but they have also had the pleasure of gathering in the premiums on thousands of risks which cost them not a dollar. To fly off at a tangent and threaten all sorts of things because a few losses have followed one another rapidly in the past few weeks does not indicate the highest of business capacity or management.

We do not think the rates charged by the insurance companies in Montreal are any too high in the average, although in many cases a just discrimination is not shown. Doubtless some risks are charged higher than they should be, while others do not bear their proper share, and in this way the cost of insurance and the burden of loss are unequally borne. But if the rate is not excessive it is at least sufficient, and higher rates should not be exacted or paid. If the fire department is not as efficient as it might be it can be improved; or if the trouble lies in the head of the department that can be remedied in forty-eight hours. But there can be no doubt of the adequateness and efficiency of the department when properly handled, and there is little sense in threatening to raise the cost of premiums on everyone in Montreal or in degrading the city in the insurance scale, because on one or two occasions fires have been badly attacked, or because a severe cold snap led to overheated stoves and increased risk.

Montreal occupies a first class position as regards protection against fires, and those who seek to degrade her will be made to suffer for their action. The city is well built of stone and brick in the main, and has been pronounced, by men who have travelled the world over, as solid, substantial and permanently built a city as is to be found anywhere. The business portion of the city is particularly well protected against fire by the character of its buildings and their heating arrangements. Then the city has an abundant water supply with sufficient hydrants at all points. It has the great river in its front, from which water can be drawn ad libitum, if necessary, for the protection of the commercial houses, warehouses, foundries, etc., lying in its vicinity. It has a thoroughly well drilled and equipped fire department, and a zealous and intelligent salvage corps.

Indeed, there is nothing wanting, save the management of the Fire department. In the Fire Committee there has been a penuriousness that is highly censurable when the great interests at stake are considered, but it has seemed to us that if the working Chief of the Department had done his duty he could have compelled the Committee to furnish him with the necessary appliances for maintaining the equipment in perfect condition, in winter as well as summer. If he has not sufficient influence to accomplish this he is not fit for the position; or if he has exerted himself to that end and has failed through opposition in the Fire Committee, the public should have been made acquainted with the fact long ago. These defects, however, are easily remediable, and until the insurance companies have shown that the citizens are not in sympathy with a movement to improve the working of the department, it will be time enough to talk of raising the rates of insurance on the citizens generally and their property of every description. If Montreal had not spent a dollar on fire protection, if it were a wooden-built backwoods village without water works or fire department and remote from river, lake or stream, it would not be subjected to harsher threats than some of the insurance men are using.

We predict that there will be no increase of rates. The cost of insurance must go down rather than up. The citizens individually and the city as a whole have gone to great expense in recent years to place themselves in a position to demand cheap insurance, and they believe they are entitled to something better than they have yet obtained in this connection. If there is any weakness in the Fire Department it must be remedied without delay, but our insurance friends must understand that because they have suffered somewhat in the last few weeks (we have no doubt largely through their own indiscretion in taking risks), they are not, at liberty to suggest that they will raise the rates all over the city and degrade the city in the eyes of the insurance world.

The editor of the Winnipeg Evening News says:—"A new, independent Bleu paper has been started at Quebec. Soon its proprietors will be blue because their paper isn't read—not Rouge." The News' predecessor was bought up and suppressed for much less than this.

BLAKE'S LONDON SPEECH.

In Mr. Blake's London speech there was much that was not new. His charges of corruption against the Government were nearly all veterans. There were one or two exceptions. One charge alleges that a member of the present Dominion Cabinet is a person who, in 1872, played before the public the role of the independent supporter of large subsidies and liberal treatment for the old Canadian Pacific Railway Company of Sir Hugh Allan's time, arguing and voting in Parliament in that sense, while "in truth" he was a partner in the concern, making "profits out of his votes and his seat." The description given of the party seems to point at Hon. John Carling. Mr. Blake's references to the tariff, the Senate, the fisheries question, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the franchise act of last session, the gerrymander, the centralization policy of the Government, the North-West policy, etc., contain nothing that he had not previously said, and frequently.

Mr. Blake claimed that the National policy was a dead failure, but in this point there are many even amongst Reformers who will not express themselves so positively. He showed himself in favor of a reciprocity treaty, declaring that "this is for us as well as for the south... the United States near us on the south... the greatest material question. There is none so important on either side of the line to the neighboring population." But it seemed to him "that for many long years the Government have minimized the chances of a 'treaty.'" Mr. Blake repeated the argument in favor of an elective Senate, and declared that when his party came into power, they would repeal the Franchise Act of last session. Perhaps his most effective points were made in dealing with "the constitutional lawyer," Sir John Macdonald, his enumeration of Sir John's defeats in the highest tribunal of the Empire being calculated to leave an impression adverse to the idea of Sir John being the great constitutional lawyer that he has been regarded by his friends and his party. Mr. Blake reminded his audience that the court of last resort had decided against Sir John and in favor of provincial rights in the following cases:—The issue of Marriage Licences, the right to Boats, the Timber and Streams bill, the Ontario Boundary question and the License Act—a sufficiently formidable list—and he expected to see him beaten on the question of the ownership of the woods and minerals in the late "disputed territory." The accusation against the Premier of desiring to change the written constitution of Canada by encroaching upon the domain of the Provincial Legislatures and to strengthen the Federal authority, contrary to the spirit of the Confederation Act, seems to be fully borne out. He made another strong point when he came to deal with the Government's failure to negotiate treaties under the wing of the British Foreign Office. After alluding to the abortive missions to France and Spain, he intimated that "there are mysterious rumors about a second treaty which is said to have perished untimely before its death, which has been buried in 'secret, and which we must try some day to exhume for a coroner's inquest.'" What treaty this was, or was to be, we can only conjecture. As THE HERALD has taken strong ground on the subject of Canada's right to make her own commercial treaties, our readers will be interested in knowing that Mr. Blake and THE HERALD have for some time been agreed on that point. He says:—

Notwithstanding the complete failure of their system, they reject the step of securing to Canada the right to make commercial treaties—the only step which will really relieve us from the entanglements inseparable from the present plan, and give a chance to advance in this direction our material interests. They have failed to secure the extension of extradition arrangements with the United States, which are in a condition scandalous to both countries, making each the refuge of the other's rogues; and which could be amended very soon were we in direct communication with our neighbors through an agent at Washington, as I have long since recommended. (Cheers.)

These are about all the points, outside of his views on the Riel question and the agitation growing out of it, that Mr. Blake dealt with. The speech, in fact, with the exception named, was largely a summary of the Government's sins rather than a declaration of Mr. Blake's own views and the views of his party on questions and matters that were novel or fresh. His remarks in re Riel and the Quebec agitation have already appeared in THE HERALD, but they may be briefly referred to here. To the question which many a Quebec denouncer of the Government on this point has put to Mr. Blake, mentally: "Will you unite with us in condemning the Government for Riel's execution?" Mr. Blake answers, No. He will not do that; he will not make such an act the basis of a party alliance; but he will promote the discussion in Parliament of everything relating to the condemnation of Riel—he will favor enquiry into his sanity, he will consider all the circumstances attending the trial, and he will find out why the man was tried for high treason rather than for murder. He will not attempt an impossible alliance with French-Canadians over an execution, but he will favor an alliance "formed on a general understanding of the substantial 'questions calling for legislative and 'administrative action.'" Mr. Blake is very earnest in the expression of his determination to get, in Parliament, at the bottom of North-West affairs, to demand the production of documents

refused by the Government last session and suppressed up to the present time, to enquire into all the charges of misgovernment that have been preferred against the Administration in this connection, and to examine fearlessly into everything that transpired in that quarter preceding and during the rebellion.

We incline to the opinion that while a few of the "bolting" members of the Conservative party in Quebec may not discern much comfort for them in Mr. Blake's candid and cautious utterances, those amongst them who have really made up their minds to break with the Government will find sufficient encouragement to lead them to believe that the result of the discussion of North-West matters at the next session of Parliament will be sufficiently grave to justify a drawing together of all who, from whatever cause, are dissatisfied with the Government's administration of affairs in that territory.

As for the effect of Mr. Blake's speech on the status of his party in the country, it can not be otherwise than beneficial. It shows that he has no intention of playing into the hands of his opponents in Ontario. It leaves the Government press without excuse for assailing him, before the English of Ontario, for throwing himself into the arms of the French of Quebec for the sake of office; and they will not be likely to waste time in attempting anything of the kind. It deals with a delicate and difficult question in a statesmanlike manner. A discussion of the whole question in Parliament, face to face, by the ablest men of the respective parties, with all the evidence before them, is certainly the fairest and wisest method of dealing with it.

As the speech, no doubt, was intended principally to define the position of a great party towards the Riel question and the Quebec agitation, it may be said to have accomplished its mission in a fairly satisfactory manner, giving on the one hand assurances that mere demagogism cannot be elevated into a national or even a party platform, and, on the other, that just grievances, wherever in the Dominion they may exist, shall not be passed over without thorough Parliamentary discussion and investigation.

Seeing that the principal object of the speech was as we have stated it, we refrain from speaking of the besetting weakness of Mr. Blake's speeches in general, in that he gives his supporters no rallying cry. We have frequently pointed out this serious want in Mr. Blake's public addresses, and we need not emphasize it on this occasion. It is well enough to recapitulate the sins of the Government and to point out the necessity of public punishment for acts of corruption, extravagance, mal-administration, etc. But it must not be forgotten that a Government with a positive public policy, such as the Macdonald Government has had (including such planks as protection to home industries, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the development of the North-West, the subsidizing of Eastern railways, bounties to fishermen, etc.), cannot be easily overturned by a party whose platform, if it has one, is largely a series of negatives. The electors will stand a good deal of what is called "corruption," and will wink at many acts of mal-administration, as long as the general policy of the Government seems in harmony with the instincts and interests of the people. If Mr. Blake hopes to succeed he must discard his negatives, or at least give them a less prominent place on the platform, and give the people a declaration of positive principles embracing something new. His followers want "a cry." They haven't had a genuine rallying cry since Free Trade was pitted against Protection in '87, and we know what happened. That was the wrong sort of a "cry," and resulted in ten years' exclusion from office. His supporters are asking for something better. Why not give prominence to the Dominion's righteous claim to negotiate its own commercial treaties? The commercial communities, the manufacturing interests, the shipping interests, are all ready for the discussion; Mr. Blake favors the principle, and the commerce of the country is at a standstill for want of it. Why not try it?

DELUDED EMIGRANTS.

We hope that due publicity will be given in England and Scotland to the Sarasota (Florida) colonization scheme. A number of people in Scotland were induced to join a colonization association, and to pay \$1250 an acre for land they were to receive in Florida, besides signing an engagement contracting to do certain settlement duties. It is needless to say that the stories they were told by the persons financially concerned in the company and its lands were marvels of mendacity, nor that on arriving at their destination, they found that instead of there being an existing settlement, as they had been told there was, themselves were to constitute the colony; that instead of fertile land, teeming with orange groves, there was unadulterated white sand, bearing scrub palm; and that in every respect they had been grossly deceived. The N.Y. Herald sent a correspondent down to investigate the grievances of these deluded people, and we gather the facts of the case from his report.

A proposition to drain and settle "The Everglades," with other similar Florida notions, have been for some time vainly endeavoring to insinuate itself into the English money market, and has been contemptuously rejected, as we know, in not more than one-quarter, but

it appears that this Sarasota scheme succeeded in using as figureheads a lord, a major and some enticing personages with the result that we have described. A little common prudence, such as sending one of their number to examine and report before paying their money or signing their agreement, would have saved these too-confiding persons, but the descriptive language which has been pressed into the service of Florida of late years, language which might have suggested to careful Scotchmen the poetic fraud of Melnotte and Lake Como, seems to have intoxicated them. The truth, however, should be widely made known in England, so that Florida, with Texas, may be consigned to the limbo of detected impostors. That Scotchmen with capital to establish themselves, and with money to pay \$12.50 per acre for land, should be humbugged into Florida, while the Canadian North-West is open to them free, is an incident inconsistent with the eternal fitness of things, and a repetition of which should, if possible, be prevented.

THE TEHUANTEPEC SHIP RAILWAY.

The Eads ship-railway scheme to carry vessels across the isthmus of Tehuantepec is once more coming into notice in the United States. Mr. Vest has introduced a bill into Congress with the object of obtaining Government assistance for Mr. Eads' scheme. The idea, as described, is to build from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, "a railway of three tracks. At each extremity will be a basin, with complicated and ingenious appliances for lifting the heaviest sea-going vessels from the water, and resting them upon a great cradle supported by railway trucks. This cradle, with the loaded steamer resting upon it will then be drawn from one end of the line to the other by ordinary locomotives. As the road must necessarily run in nearly a straight line, five floating turntables are provided at different points, where the trucks and their load are placed upon a pontoon in a circular basin filled with water, and the direction shifted in the same way as by an ordinary turntable on land."

Mr. Eads wishes to obtain a guarantee from the United States that one-third of the annual gross earnings of the railroad shall not fall below \$2,500,000 a year, and he requires the guarantee for fifteen years. The guarantee, however, is not to come into force until the railway has been completed, and a ship with her cargo weighing not less than 3,000 tons, has been transported, from ocean to ocean, at a rate of six miles an hour, without injury to herself, the railway, or the terminal works. The difficulty of the moment seems to be that any agreement with the United States must be subsidiary to, and interpreted by the concession to Mr. Eads from Mexico, and this there is some reluctance to make public.

THE METIS PRISONERS.

A short time ago THE HERALD suggested the propriety of the Government remitting the unexpired time in the sentence passed upon the Metis of the insurrection. We refrained from arguing the case, feeling that these things to be done should be done graciously, but we mentioned a case within our own knowledge in support of our views. We see that Mr. Royal, the member for Provencher, is preparing a petition in this sense, and we also observe that Mr. Blake leans to the opinion that clemency might fairly be extended to the Metis prisoners at Stony Mountain. We are quite aware that in the absence of Sir John nothing of this kind could be hoped for, perhaps could hardly be reasonably expected, but now that he has returned we hope the subject may receive the attention of the Government.

"SCIENCE" OF JANUARY THE 8TH, contains a paper by Mr. George W. Dawson, of the Geological and Natural History Society, on the subject of the "Chinook" winds. Mr. Dawson says that some of the people of those regions where the Chinook winds are felt say that they are winds laden with moisture moderated in temperature from the warmer regions of the "Pacific Slope," and that by others they are described as currents of air coming from the warm surface of the Pacific Ocean and flowing eastward through the low passes in the mountains, but that he does not agree with these theories. He says the Chinook winds are strong westerly winds, extremely dry, and, in comparison with the general winter temperature, warm. The condition of the air is extremely desiccated and the snow quickly disappears under its influence. He thinks them "precisely" similar to the foehn of the Alps and due "to the great amount of heat rendered latent when moisture is evaporated or air expanded in volume, but which becomes again sensible on condensation of moisture or compression of the air." Whatever may be their origin, there is no question about their value. They have made most valuable a large tract of country at the foot of the Rocky Mountains that without them would probably have remained unsettled for many generations.

IT IS BELIEVED IN LONDON that Lord Carnarvon is about to become Secretary of State for the colonies. It was this office in Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet that he resigned on a question arising out of the Russo-Turkish war. He was a successful Minister on the whole, though he failed in his attempt to confederate the South African colonies after the example of Canada. He will be remembered in Canada as having been the Secretary of State for the Colonies when the act confederating the British North American colonies was passed, and as the umpire in the dispute between the Dominion and

the Province of British Columbia, although the so-called Carnarvon terms were the suggestions of the Canadian Government and not the Colonial Secretary's. Lord Carnarvon is still in the prime of a statesman's life, having been born in 1831. The office that Colonel Stanley, the present Colonial Secretary, is to take is not mentioned.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Our Toronto letter and an interesting communication from Mr. Sorby, on the best means of preventing the flooding of our sewers are held over until to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

YOU CAN NOW HAVE YOUR "TANDEM" "TANDEMS" "TANDEMS" "TANDEMS" PHOTOGRAPHED IN SPLENDID STYLE AT NOELMAN'S, BELLEVUE STREET. Jan. 12

DEATHS.

STEPHENS.—On the 15th instant, Sarah Jackson, widow of the late Harrison Stephens, in her 84th year. Funeral from her late residence, 711 Dorchester street, on Monday, January 18th, at 2 p.m.

DESAERDINS.—At Boston, Mass., at 1 p.m. on the 17th instant, Dame Virginie Masson, wife of Dr. G. H. Desjardins. Notice of funeral hereafter.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the Fire in our Mill Saturday night orders will be filled as usual. THE HENDERSON LUMBER COMPANY, Limited. January 18, 1886.

The \$500,000 BLAZE

in Nuns' Buildings, DeBresoles Street, fortunately did not reach our factory; we, therefore, beg to notify our customers and the Trade in general that we are still at our old store, No. 10 DeBresoles St., where all orders for Flavoring Extracts, Grocers' Sundries & Perfumery will be promptly attended to as in the past. HENRI JONAS & CO., 10 DeBresoles St. TELEPHONE No. 127. R 12

Remember the Catalogue

Sale of Rich, Rare and Expensive Books, to be sold by Thomson & Gowdey, will commence this afternoon at 2.30, and will be entirely without reserve. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION On Tuesday, January 26th, For the Heirs of the Late JAMES DONNELLY, ESQ., the Fine Old Stone Residence, No. 658 PALACE STREET, also, that Magnificent Warehouse in Dominion Block, McGill street, built by the late Mr. Donnelly and occupied as a wholesale dry goods establishment by J. PHILIP WITHERS & CO. Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. 183 St. James street. R 14

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO.

Have Removed, Temporarily, to the Exchange Bank Buildings, Corner St. Francois Xavier Street. Entrance on Notre Dame Street. Jan. 14. R 12

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF The Geo. Bishop Engraving and Printing Company (limited), of the City of Montreal, at the Company's Office, 57 St. James street, on TUESDAY the 19th day of FEBRUARY next, at THREE o'clock p.m. GEO. BISHOP, Managing Director. Montreal, 18th January, 1886. 16,307 14

NOTICE.

The Pitou Coal and Iron Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Charter to give them powers of expropriation in connection with their Railway, and such other powers as may be necessary for the efficient construction and operation of the same; and also with regard to the issue of bonds and the mode of securing the same. TAIT, ABBOTTS & CAMPBELL. Montreal, January 18th, 1886. 2m 12

Montreal City and District Savings Bank

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, ending 31st December last, upon the paid up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 1st February next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th January to the 1st February, both days inclusively. By order of the Board, H. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 1st Jan., 1886. 5,12,15,25,31 3

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND upon the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of THREE (3) per cent. per annum, secured under agreement with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, WILL BE PAID ON FEBRUARY 17th, 1886, to Stockholders of record on that date. WARRANTS FOR THIS DIVIDEND payable at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, will be delivered on and after FEBRUARY 17th, at the Office of the Company's Agents, MESSRS. J. KENNEDY TOB & CO., 65 WILIAM STREET, NEW YORK, to stockholders who are registered on the Montreal or New York Register. WARRANTS OF EUROPEAN SHAREHOLDERS, who are on the LONDON REGISTER, will be payable in Sterling at the rate of Four Shillings and One penny halfpenny (4s 1 1/2 p) per dollar, LESS Income Tax, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the Company, 88 Cannon street, London, England. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed in London at Three (3) o'clock P.M. on Tuesday, January 19th, and in Montreal and New York at the same hour on Monday, January 25th, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A.M. on Thursday, February 18th, 1886. By order of the Board, CHARLES BRINKWATER, Secretary. Office of the Secretary, Montreal, January 5, 1886. 2aw 3 J 5

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Monday, January 18th, Every Evening at 8. Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday at 2. One week only.

THE GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA SEASON.

First and Only Representations in this city by the D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY, 59 - Artists - 59. Under the Management of MR. JOHN STEVENSON, of Mr. W. S. GILBERT and SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Latest work, the new Japanese Opera in two acts entitled, the

MIKADO;

Presented with an Admirable Cast, selected from the best musical talent in London and New York. Complete Chorus and Grand Orchestra. The Original Orchestral Score and Libretto. New and Magnificent Scenery. Costly Real Antique Japanese Costumes, exact counter-part of the famous original productions at the Savoy Theatre, London, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York. Boxes and Seats secured at Nordheim's Music Store. SPECIAL PRICES.—General Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 1.00 and 75 cents, according to location; Private Boxes, \$10 and \$8. N.B.—Seats for the EXTRA MID-WEEK MATINEE and for the usual Saturday Matinee, now on sale. General Admission, 50 cents; Gallery, which will be open at both Matinees 25 cts; and for the evening at 50 cts, extra.

Orders received at Nordheim's by Mail, Telephone and Telegraph. Patrons are earnestly desired to secure their Boxes and Seats Early in Advance to avoid delays at the Box Office.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

WITH THE STREAM (Waltz)..... 60c TABBY (Polka)..... 40c LES SOURIRES (Waltz)..... 40c HANKY PANKY (Polka)..... 40c ENCORE UNE FOIS (Waltz)..... 60c Of all music dealers, or mailed free on receipt of published price by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited) 38 CHURCH STREET, Toronto. 9m 3M 288

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers. Grand Production of Frederic Boettcher's World-renowned Spectacle, THE BURNING OF THE TRAIN, the Mississippi at New Orleans, the celebrated Horse Shoe Bend. This piece will be produced with all its magnificent Scenery and Splendid Company. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. MONTE CRISTO, Friday and Saturday. Prices remain the same. Telephone call, 1,282. 14

Burns' Anniversary.

The Caledonian Society of Montreal will celebrate the Anniversary of the Scottish Bard by a CONCERT, to be given at the Windsor Hotel, on MONDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY, at which occasion they will be assisted by the following talent:—Miss Olive Campbell-Shaffer, the celebrated Soprano, from Albany, N.Y. (her first appearance in Montreal); Miss Blanche Leeb, Mr. Geo. B. Joseph, Mr. S. S. Keckville Bain, the splendid Band of the 66th, the Society's Pipes, and Mr. J. H. G. B. Mr. Herbert Eaton will preside at the Piano-forte. Mr. Robert James Barclay, M.A., will also give an address on "Robert Burns" Tickets, which include the triple entertainment and refreshments, \$1 each, may be procured (with programme) at Drysdale's, St. James street; Henderson's, St. Peter street; John Robertson's, Phillips Square; and at the Hotel, 181 St. Lawrence street; the Windsor Hotel, and members of the General Committee of the Society. 8,20,22 14

Art Association of Montreal.

A PAPER

Will be read in the Art Gallery, Phillips Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1886, at EIGHT o'clock, BY REV. L. E. WARE. Subject:—"RAPHAEL AND HIS TIMES." Admission:—Members, by ticket; non-members, 25c. Jan. 16. 10 14

DANCING.

PROF. DUKE'S Classes as follows:—New Class for Beginners, Monday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 17th and 19th. Advanced Class—Tuesday and Friday evenings. THE BOSTON SCHOTTISCHE taught in this class. Afternoon Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Beginners can join this class at any time, and receive personal attention. ACADEMY, 115 HANFIELD ST. Jan. 6. 11

New Advertisements.

If you want a Coachman's place advertise in The Herald, free. PUBLIC NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 27th day of JANUARY INSTANT, at noon, by the Council of the Town of Lachine, for the purchase of debentures to the amount of Five thousand Dollars, issued by the Corporation of the Town of Lachine. These Debentures being of \$50 each, redeemable in twenty years from the 2nd January, 1886, and bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July each year at the office of the Council. Lachine, 15th January, 1886. Secy-Treas. T.L. 27 14

VANITY FAIR TOBACCO!

Caporal Tobacco! Just received the above Tobaccos for Cigarettes and Pipes.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 St. James Street. BRANCH: 1385 St. Catherine Street.

If you want a situation

of any kind advertise in The Herald, free.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

was a genuine surprise to the entire chess community. The players had measured their strength and found that no such superiority existed as to give promise of an easy one-sided victory for either.

Each had won a game and were fully aware that it was a desperate struggle for the lead, in which their powers must be strained to the utmost, and every one looked to see a model game.

No regular odds have been given in betting circles, yet Steinitz has been the favorite for the reason that since he has become a citizen he is looked upon as "the American player," and there are hundreds of enthusiasts who will back their patriotism to one who will invest on the distinguished visitor from London.

There will never be any decided odds in favor of either, for while Zukertort is undoubtedly a wonderful player, with marvellous strategic powers that have carried him successfully through a series of matches, yet Steinitz is a reliable player, with a record of never having lost a match or disappointed a backer, that when he says in his quiet, determined manner, "I shall win the match," it carries a world of conviction with it.

It is impossible to describe the excitement of yesterday's game, in the first place to repress the enthusiasm of the spectators. Many players were actually compelled to leave the hall to give vent to their feelings. The veteran, Max Judd, of St. Louis, said that his heart palpitated so that he would not play with the game.

Dr. Zukertort had the move and essayed the queen's gambit, as in the first game, which was promptly declined by Mr. Steinitz, and the game for a short time looked as if neither player would admit that his move of the previous day could be improved upon. The following is the game:

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MOVES OF THE THIRD GAME:—

WHITE—ZUKERTORT. BLACK—STEINITZ. 1-P to Q4. 1-R to Q4. 2-P to Q4. 2-P to Q3. 3-P to Q4. 3-R to Q3. 4-P to Q4. 4-R to Q3. 5-P to Q4. 5-R to Q3.

At this stage of the game Mr. Zukertort deviates from his line of play, as last Monday, when he moved his knight to B3. This first experience taught him that the bishop should not be allowed to gain the diagonal. Steinitz now throws his theories overboard and advances his wing pawns.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the lovers of chess was held in the M.A.A.A. club house, and a chess club formed in connection with the association.

MARINE NOTES. Boston, Jan. 16.—Capt. Merrill, of the schooner George Nevinger, which was wrecked off Provincetown, last week, makes serious charges against the officers of the revenue cutter Galatin. Merrill says he was bowing and the sea was sweeping over his schooner so that the crew were obliged to take to the rigging; that for four hours they drew a distress signal and although they could see the Galatin during all that time within a mile and half of them, no notice was taken of their situation. The crew finally got a line to the shore and were rescued by the people on the coast.

New York, Jan. 16.—Arrived S.S. City of Richmond, from Liverpool; S.S. Cyber, from Bremen.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Arrived S.S. Gellert, from New York.

The New Yorkers have had a sharp fight for third and fourth places. The following is the correct score up to noon, today, after deducting for corrections:—

Barnes, N.Y. World. 25,854. McCann, Herald. 27,623. Hudson, Mail. 24,161. Leibelmer, News. 27,949. Greely, Inter-Ocean. 23,661. Chicago, Jan. 17.—Upon yesterday's figures being corrected this morning, it was found that Levy had taken the third place in the type-setting contest. It is impossible to get a verified take-to-night, but as near as can be ascertained the total number of ems for each man at the close of the tournament is:—

Barnes. 28,203. McCann. 27,623. Hudson. 23,744. Leibelmer. 28,249. Greely. 23,293. De Jarnott. 31,429.

This gives Barnes the first, McCann second, and Levy third prize.

Baseball Business. New York, January 16.—A. H. Soden, of Boston, A. G. Spaulding, of Chicago, John B. Day, of New York, —Beach, of Philadelphia, as a special committee of the National Baseball League, met here today to determine if possible what two clubs to add to the league in place of the disbanded clubs of Buffalo and Providence, or to determine whether only six clubs shall constitute the membership of the league.

After over three hours' deliberation, a committee resolved to add Washington, It was concluded to leave the choice of the 8th club from Indianapolis, Kansas City or Milwaukee to the league clubs in Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis. This conclusion was based on the assumption that the western clubs are best fitted to judge which of the three would be the most wise accession to the league. The committee was in favor of Kansas City. If not before the Committee on March 14th in Chicago, will determine the choice. The following resolution, offered by G. Spaulding, was adopted without dissent:—"Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the league to so remodel its constitution as to require each club to deposit with the President of the league \$5,000 in yearly installments of \$1,000 payable during the month of March in each year. The said fund to constitute a guarantee fund for the fulfillment of the constitutional requirement of the league, and that they shall deposit bonds of \$5,000 each. This will, in time, build up a large fund to be used for the benefit of members of the league who may be disabled in the field." The result of the election will not be known before thirteen days.

SPORTING NOTES. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be held in the association rooms, Craig street, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of completing arrangements for obtaining the proposed act of incorporation.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the lovers of chess was held in the M.A.A.A. club house, and a chess club formed in connection with the association.

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Wanted. S. CARSLY'S GREAT SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR! LADIES' UNDERWEAR! LADIES' UNDERWEAR! LADIES' UNDERWEAR!

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR! CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR! CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR! CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR!

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! S. CARSLY'S. JOB LOTS OF LADIES' HOSE. JOB LOTS OF CHILDREN'S HOSE. JOB LOTS OF LADIES' HOSE. JOB LOTS OF CHILDREN'S HOSE.

AT HALF-PRICE! AT HALF-PRICE! AT HALF-PRICE! AT HALF-PRICE!

S. CARSLY. Purchased part of a manufacturer's stock of Linen Table Damask, amongst which is a quantity of extra good quality Bleached Damasks 2 1/2 yards wide, worth \$1.50 per yard.

We have marked them \$1.10 only. Parties requiring this with quality will please call soon whilst there is a choice of patterns to select from. This is a very special bargain.

S. CARSLY. THE LATEST. THE LATEST. THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

Just Imported a small stock of the New Floral Trimming for evening dresses.

S. CARSLY. IRISH INDUSTRY. IRISH INDUSTRY. IRISH INDUSTRY. IRISH INDUSTRY.

To be sold, a large quantity of Irish hand-made Crochet Tables, Five O'clock Tables, Covers and Anti-messars at half retail price. All laid out on Tables. Each one marked in plain figures.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1771, 1773, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET.

Wanted. WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the New York House first-class cook and first-class table girl.

WANTED by two brothers, employment of any kind in English. Address, J. and C. Jessup, Y.M.C.A.

WANTED by an experienced traveler a room for good connection for dry goods or otherwise; must have good route. Apply to C.S., Herald Office.

WANTED a young man in an English family before noon at McGill College Ave.

WANTED situation as storeman, can run a counter; or in a factor yard, ten years' experience at handling lumber. Address, "J. M.," 128 William street.

WANTED the comforts of a pleasant home by a gentleman of quiet habits, in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders. Any communications will receive respectful attention if the location is convenient for him. "K.," Herald Office.

WANTED position as instructor, on small salary; good references. Address, P. Q., Herald Office.

WANTED—a married man, immediate employment as assistant in a merchant or notarial office as copyist; conversant with both French and English languages; first-class references. Address, 28 Argyle Avenue.

WANTED—The advertiser desires a situation in the hardware business, and will work for a few months. Address, L. T. Post Office Box 77.

WANTED—a respectable married man, a light porter, collector, or any other suitable situation. Address, 19 St. James St.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable man, who has had three years' experience in a printing establishment. Salary not so much of the office.

WANTED—Some employment by a serious and industrious man, who is honest and soberly inclined. Single, age 45. A. S., 162 St. James street, Montreal.

WANTED—a married man, in office or light porter, collector, or any other suitable situation. Address, 19 St. James St.

WANTED—a young man, in office or light porter, collector, or any other suitable situation. Address, 19 St. James St.

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Wanted. PARTNER WANTED. Wanted a partner with small capital, in legitimate manufacturing business; for the man a rate opportunity to make money; investigation solicited. For particulars address "TOKI," Herald Office.

Wanted. STORE WANTED. Wanted a middle size store, or one good sized flat, first flat for dry goods, "wholesale," in a good commercial centre. Apply, B.A., Post Office Box 1725.

Wanted. FIFTY GOOD BOYS. To sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

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 required.

Terms Reasonable. Apply to "HERALD" Office.

TO LET. The "Our-story Warehouse No. 37, forming the corner of St. Paul and St. Roch streets, now occupied by Messrs. W. Taylor Lindsay & Co., and adjoining Messrs. J. G. Lawrence & Co. (Capitol street) rear, and will be rented together or separately. Possession of No. 37 to be for the 1st of February.

Stores and Offices TO LET! Fraser Buildings. Two complete and well arranged stores, entrances St. Peter and St. Alexis streets; and thirty commodious offices, heated with hot water, entrance from St. Sacramento street, with elevator.

TO LET. The Warehouses of the ALBERT BUILDINGS, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE Canada Co-operative Supply Association (LIMITED). Possession First of May next.

TO RENT. From the first of May next, those well known and extensive premises Nos. 93 to 99 College Street, heretofore known as Williams' Brewery and contiguous premises, to be stored out stone building fronting on College Street, together with large stone buildings in rear, large lot, the whole containing extensive cellars.

TO LET. A position as a young man, in office or light porter, collector, or any other suitable situation. Address, 19 St. James St.

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New Advertisements. SMITH, FISCHEL & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, Will resume operations on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at their New Factory, 50 and 52 COLLEGE STREET.

Established 1853. THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE! W. S. WALKER, IMPORTER OF— Fine Diamonds, Watches, Gold Jewellery, PLATED WARE, &c. A Selection of the Most Elegant, Novel and Choicest Goods, especially suitable for NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

1711—Notre Dame St.—1711 OPPOSITE SEMINARY. McINTYRE, SON & CO., IMPORTERS Wholesale Dry Goods, &c., 13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

Lost and Found. LOST—Purse containing \$7 or \$8 in bills and a fish hook. Finder will be rewarded at 35 City Councils street.

Auction Sales. BY W. E. SHAW. INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the matter of JAMES STEWART, "The Times" Publishing Company of Montreal.

Auction Sale. Public Notice is hereby given that the assets of this estate, as above mentioned, amounting to about \$1,000, will be offered for sale, in detail, as per inventory, on the premises, No. 39 St. James street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1886, at Eleven o'clock a.m.

New Advertisements. If you want a Government position advertise in The Herald, free.

FOR SALE. EX STORE. WHITING, in Casks and Barrels. LINED OIL, Raw and Boiled, guaranteed finest qualities.

Water Twist Yarn. made in the Dominion, no other mill having the machinery on which to make it. On Yarn is, consequently, very much superior for weaving purposes to any other in the market, of a fact which is well known to those who have used it for the past TWENTY YEARS.

WM. PARKS & SON, (LIMITED), New Brunswick Cotton Mills. Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent.

Several Properties for Sale. M. PERRAULT, Architect, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

John Livingstone, Accountant, Assignee, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Toronto. P.S.—I will answer and expose, when permitted by my Solicitors, the worse than notorious assertions of an advertisement of the Ontario Bolt Co.

FREE VACCINATION! LIST OF VACCINATION STATIONS. Dr. Reed, 1 Phillips Square. Dr. Daze, 1380 St. Catherine street.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT. This choice building site, corner of Peo Street and Burnside, 11 x 110 ft., the best corner in the city, for sale C.E.A.P.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

That Horrid Grand Trunk. To the Editor of The Herald. Can nothing be done to shame the Grand Trunk into doing something for the convenience and comfort of passengers passing through its dirty old shed, used as a passenger depot in Montreal. I refer more particularly to the ticket office, where passengers have to stand in the cold while taking their tickets. On my way to take the Ottawa train, yesterday, when the thermometer was 25 below zero, I got so chilled that I could not open my *pattemoine*, and was obliged to ask the ticket clerk to do this for me, and take out the money to pay for my ticket. Passengers might just as well be in the open street, for there is not a particle of protection for them. I am amazed that your Montreal people have stood such treatment so long; it is simply outrageous. Surely, there are some rooms in the old building that could be used for looking passengers, where they could have some warmth and not be exposed to the arctic winds. Ladies of delicate health are in great danger, at this cold season, every time they visit the depot. Pray, do, Mr. Editor, raise a breeze about the ears of the Grand Trunk officials, and, if possible, shame them into getting better accommodation for

LADY PASSENGERS. Ottawa, January 13, 1888. THE ALBION MINES' FUND. The Central Committee of the Albion Mines Relief Fund have issued their fifth annual report for the year 1887. We are enabled through the courtesy of Henry A. Budden, Esq., chairman of the committee, to make the following summary of the report:—

The statement shows that the Committee expended during the season the sum of \$3,311.60, and that on the 12th November, 1887, the treasurer had in hand \$14,451.37.

The number of persons who received relief became reduced during the year from 77 to 71. The sum established in 1880 was continued, but the weekly allowance to widows is now reduced to one dollar, the better to ensure some of the Fund being available for such as may be still in destitute circumstances at a time when, under the present scale of relief, the amount subscribed would be entirely expended.

The following is a list of beneficiaries upon the Fund at the beginning of the fiscal year, 13th November, 1887, arranged by

Table with 2 columns: Class, No. Fathers, Mothers, Widows, Orphan children, Total.

The following is the weekly scale of relief allowed:

I OWE MY LIFE. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!"

"I shrunk! From 225 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters."

"Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880.—Gentlemen.—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

"Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters."

"The first bottle 'Nearly cured me.' The second made me as well and strong as when a child."

"And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious "Kidney, liver, and urinary complaint," pronounced by Boston's best physicians—"Incurable."

"Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him, and I know of the 'Lives of eight persons' In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters, And many more are using them with great benefit. 'They almost do miracles!'"

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

DYSPEPSIA. This prevalent malady is the parent of most of our bodily ills. One of the best remedies known for Dyspepsia is Burdock Blood Bitters, having cured the worst chronic forms, all else had failed.

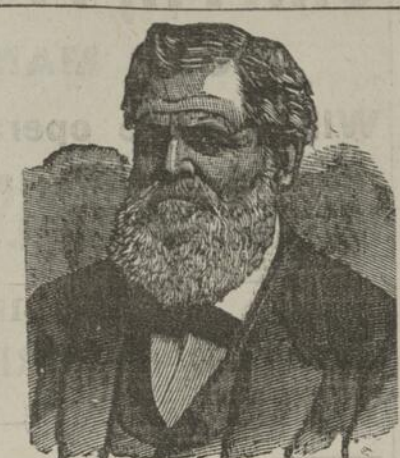
EPHRA'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coconuts, Mr. Ephra has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' 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 maladies 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, labeled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, London, Eng." 6 in 125-239

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of the body.

Miscellaneous.

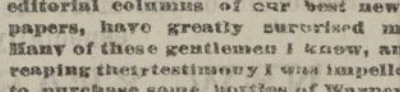
If you want a Housemaid's place advertise in The Herald, free.



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 many of these gentlemen, and will, reading their testimony, be impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I was satisfied the medicine is not infernal, and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the misery of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. E. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of an ering humanity.

DIO LEWIS.



GIBB & CO.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR WINTER GOODS—IN—TAILORING—AND—HABERDASHERY.

Also Pattern Suits from Poole, INVITE INSPECTION.

Christmas Presents!

The best Present to give to a Married Lady is one of Warren's Family Scales.

It will be a great delight to her, and save dollars in house expenses in years to come.

H. B. WARREN & CO., 793 Craig Street, Dec. 22

A Beautiful Assortment OF—DANCE PROGRAMMES—WITH—Best Quality Silk Tassels—AND—"FABER" LEAD PENCILS

In Assorted Colors. THE GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING COY., 169 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Jan. 12

It Affords Instant Relief from Pain.

THE PAIN-KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop, and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, &c., but in cases of Sudden Sickness of any kind. The PAIN-KILLER is used

INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Blisters, Felons, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, &c.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Dec. 5

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL 135 TO 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor. The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion; July 25 mws 177

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York. This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors. Comfortable Rooms, \$2 per day; Board, \$2.50 per day. Oct. 2

Murray Hill Hotel.

NEW YORK. The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot.

(ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.) 600 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise. stairways and 8 elevators.

No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot. HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors. June 15 ly 142

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors. February 5

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, Electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO. June 28

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North British and Mercantile FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPY.

ESTABLISHED 1809. RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY. Authorized Capital \$2,000,000 Stk Subscribed 2,500,000 Paid-up 625,000 Fire Fund and Reserves at 31st December, 1884 \$1,587,225 9 6 Life and Annuity Funds 8,994,462 7 8 Revenue, Fire Branch 1,201,068 11 11 Life & Annuity Branches 587,561 8 8 WILLIAM EWING, Inspector GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, THOMAS DAVIDSON, General Agents. October 1

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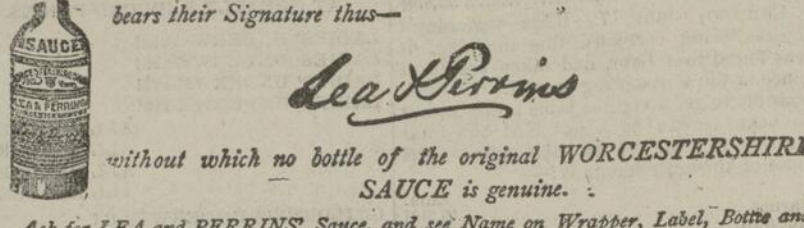
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EDITOR "MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD"

IN THE BALANCE.

The Case of the Defendants Concluded at Last.

What the Witnesses in Rebuttal Have to Say

Arguments of Counsel For the Defence.

The Superior Court was crowded again on Saturday morning, when the celebrated case of Lafamme vs. the Toronto Mail was called.

The first witness called was the Hon. Mr. LaCocque, who was examined in regard to the petition of Mr. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., for a recount of the votes at the Jacques Cartier election in 1878.

He remembered all the circumstances. Mr. Lafamme had not opposed the petition of Mr. Girouard, counsel were present at the hearing, representing both parties, and they took an active part for their clients.

Mr. Collard, Clerk for Judge Mackay, who had the petition, was next called and gave evidence substantially the same as that of the previous witness.

The name of the plaintiff was then called, but he did not respond. To save time it was admitted by the plaintiff that the extra ballots for the Jacques-Cartier election were printed at the office of Mr. Louis Perrault, as charged in the defendant's plea, and further, that they were ordered by Oliver, who was the clerk of the returning officer.

On motion of Mr. MacMaster a letter was read in both French and English, which he had written to Mr. Lafamme, saying it would be very disagreeable for him to proceed in the case on account of being obliged to allege in his plea material injuries to the plaintiff, and suggesting, in order to avoid further publicity some arrangement between parties.

The name of the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie was next called, but he was not present, and Mr. Girouard stated that the case of the defendants had closed.

IN REBUTTAL.

Mr. Z. Lash, Q.C., testified that he was Deputy Minister of Justice from 1876 up to 1882, under both the Liberal and Conservative Governments. Mr. Lafamme, when Minister, had devoted his entire time to the office. The plaintiff had performed all the duties connected with his office. He could not see that there was any difference between his management of the department and that since. The business of the department had never suffered during Mr. Lafamme's connection with it.

After the election until the administration changed Mr. Scott, Q.C., was acting in Mr. Lafamme's absence, he having refused to come to the office. Counsel said that Mr. Scott acted upon Mr. Lafamme's instructions. He only knew Mr. Scott's head, and from him he duly received his instructions. In matters appearing on the routine of the department and the appointments of the officers of the department the Minister exercises complete control, but in appointments of public officers, such as judges, though the nomination may as a matter of form come from the Department of Justice, they are made by the Cabinet, and the Prime Minister has a controlling influence over the choice made. Witness was Deputy Minister under Messrs. Blake, Lafamme, Campbell and Macdonald.

Mr. Lash having completed his testimony, he was invited to a seat upon the Bench, a courtesy which was also extended to Senator Plummer.

Mr. H. Kinloch was then examined by Mr. Lafamme. He had acted as private secretary to Mr. Lafamme during his administration of the department. He had never seen any evidence of neglect of the work devolving upon the plaintiff, who had given him as much work as Sir John A. Macdonald or other ministers for whom he had acted. He had often worked until a late hour for Mr. Lafamme, both in the office and at his lodgings. The department was conducted with every effort to keep the public business up.

Mr. E. Lemay, contractor, Montreal, said he had taken an active interest in the election of 1878, having worked for Mr. Lafamme. He had no knowledge of the St. Anne's fraud. He saw Mr. Lafamme at his house two or three days preceding the election. The deputy returning officer in poll No. 2, was, he believed, Mr. Tunstall. Mr. Forget acted on election day. Could not tell who made the change. Had first heard of the proposed change on the Sunday preceding the election. Spoke to Mr. Lafamme about it on Sunday evening or Monday morning. Mr. Lafamme seemed astonished on hearing about it and urged the witness to go at once to St. Anne's and command any order to change the deputy returning officer. Was tired and did not wish to go. Mr. Lafamme then gave him two telegrams, and asked him to go to the telegraph office on his way home. Promised to go to St. Anne's next day and see that no change was made. Didn't go. The messages were addressed to Messrs. Valois and Christin. Took the messages to the telegraph office the same night. Didn't know that a political friend of Mr. Lafamme, but doesn't think he was a personal friend.

Mr. A. Christin, advocate, Montreal, said he had taken part in the 1878 election. He had worked for Mr. Lafamme, and he spoke for him on several occasions. He had remained at St. Anne's for some weeks preceding the election. Had charge of the organization in that parish. Mr. Braith was the principal agent there of Mr. Lafamme. The returning officer first named was Tunstall; he was replaced by Mr. Forget. The polling place was also changed to suit the convenience of those who contemplated the fraud. He was one of the four persons convicted of fraud at the election, and was fined \$100, which he himself had paid. Had never received any portion back, and did not at the time expect to.

Mr. Geoffroy—Had Mr. Lafamme any knowledge of the fraud? No, he could not have had possibly, unless he had been a sorcerer. The change had been made by Mr. Olivier, acting for Mr. Valois, who was sick. Saw the two Pointe Clair, on the evening preceding the election; but the name of Mr. Lafamme was printed differently in each kind, al-

though the law provided it should be the same. Had spoken of this to Mr. Valois, who said to have the change made, and new papers to be printed at Mr. Perrault's, the useless ones having been printed at La Minerve office. To this day he could not swear there was a fraud committed. He had not touched the ballot box himself. While the voting was going on, he had remained outside the poll. Mr. Doucet had asked him to get Mr. Forget some liquor. He had not complied. Mr. Grenier, another Conservative agent, having said no more votes would come, Mr. Forget sealed the box and all left the room. When the result was made known, there was a majority of 102 for Mr. Lafamme. He at once went out and met Mr. Doucet, the Conservative agent, who said that money was what had changed the result and added that if they had had as much as we the result would have been changed. Forget is now in Manitoba or the North-West.

To Mr. Girouard—He had notified Mr. Lafamme on the same day of the election of the result. He saw him that same evening at his house in the city. Mr. Lafamme expressed satisfaction at the result and complimented him upon the result, which he said had been better by far than he had hoped for. He had received a telegram before the election to which he did not know whether Mr. Valois also received a message to the same effect. He had no occasion to see Mr. Lafamme and did not see him from the evening of the election until the day of the criminal action. He could not say who had paid Mr. Tunstall the \$10 for resigning. He understood the sum was paid him on account of election expenses.

Mr. Q. Perrault was then called but nothing of interest elicited in the course of the examination. Mr. Leopold Lafamme was next sworn and testified that he had been too ill to take charge of his brother's election or organization in 1878. Mr. Girouard told him of the fraud which had been committed in the St. Anne's election on the day following the election. This was the first that he knew of it. Mr. Girouard and quite a large number of other Conservatives held a caucus in La Minerve office, which was held by Mr. Girouard, following this caucus, that there was every proof of a gigantic fraud, and he suggested as a compromise that the Minister of Justice should resign his seat in order to save the perpetrator of the fraud from exposure and punishment. He communicated this proposition to his brother, the plaintiff, who was then in Ottawa, who replied that he would not resign as that would be an admission of complicity in the fraud.

The re-count of votes came on, and he had acted for his brother and retained Mr. McLaren to watch the proceedings with him. Before the re-count was through he had received positive instructions from his brother to act on his behalf in such a manner as would ensure the election of Mr. Girouard, which he had done, although he was not sure that he had a real majority after the fraudulent votes had been thrown out; in order to meet his brother's instructions he had allowed ballots to be condemned which were unquestionably good.

The deposition of Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., was then read after which Mr. Adam Deelle was called and sworn in order to be taxed and the plaintiff having announced that the evidence in rebuttal was finished, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock by the Court.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. D. Macmaster, Q.C., then addressed the jury in English. He remarked in opening, that it was a disagreeable duty for one advocate to be engaged in a suit in which his obligations towards his clients necessitated his pleading against another member of the bar. His own name had been brought into the case, which arose from the fact that he had, in response to approaches made by Mr. Lafamme on two occasions, evinced a sincere disposition to do what was right and to do so in a matter amicably and satisfactorily settled out of Court. With regard to the interviews between Mr. Lafamme and himself, the jury had heard Mr. Lafamme's version. He (Mr. Macmaster) could not act as counsel in the case after his own evidence, but he would not withhold his attention to the correspondence filed in the case, on the subject, which in controvertedly established the facts as they were. The evidence of the plaintiff, it must be remembered, under our law could not avail himself in a party to a suit cannot be a witness in favor of himself, though his evidence may be used against him. Mr. Lafamme would have it appear that the defendants were suitors for his favor in these interviews. Such was not the case. The plaintiff had approached him, as the letters produced clearly showed, on two occasions; once before the suit was entered and once after the writ had issued, but before he (Mr. Macmaster) was aware of the fact.

Judge Johnson—Mr. Macmaster, do you think it necessary to go into this matter now? There is no imputation whatever upon you.

Mr. Macmaster—I am obliged to Your Honor but I wished to free myself from any possible imputation in the premises. However, I will content myself by observing, after Your Honor's intimation, that before bringing a plea to the action on the part of the defendant I had a conversation with plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Lafamme, in which as that gentleman admitted in his evidence I appeared anxious to avoid further litigation, if possible, and at which it was agreed that I should write Mr. Lafamme a letter suggesting that the matter in dispute between the parties should be referred to Messrs. Kerr, Q.C., and Geoffroy, Q.C. This letter had been written in a friendly spirit, but the plaintiff's reply was couched in offensive language, repelled the proposed intervention and invited the defendants to go ahead and do their worst. His proposal to refer the matter to two leaders of the profession, the two gentlemen subsequently retained by the plaintiff himself in this very case, having been rejected, it became necessary for the defendants to file their plea.

Mr. Macmaster then explained the issues before the jury, who was the sole judge of fact. In the first place, the plaintiff in his statement of claim had garbled and distorted the Mail's article entitled "Improved Methods." The paragraph quoted from the Napanee Standard, which formed the text of the article, had been omitted entirely. This was referred to by the rumors spread abroad that smallpox was prevalent in Napanee in order to prevent witnesses from appearing at the Lennox election trial. It was the key to explanation of the whole article. Again the statement of claim did not show that the article referred to was written by Mr. Lafamme, whereas the writer had merely included the St. Anne's case among a lot of other well-known election tricks, and instead of singling him out for attack, had spoken of many other cases besides his. It was a prostitution of terms to say that the article was written in a malicious and dishonest manner. The duller intellect could not perceive that it was a satirical and facetious composition. Mr. Macmaster then read the article to the jury, and said that the person who could not discern that the tone of its references was essentially humorous and figurative, must be de-

cient. The idea of patenting ballot boxes with false lotions and mysterious strings showed this.

The plaintiff, however, appeared to have taken the article in earnest, and had brought his action. He had not brought the defendants before the criminal courts, where they could have been punished if they had done wrong, but sought a solace for his injured feelings in the shape of a demand for solid cash. He avers that he is a peaceable citizen, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow men. Then he garbles the article complained of, and then he adds that for many years he had been a prominent man in public affairs, as Minister of Justice and member of Parliament, and in consequence had become widely known throughout the Dominion. The defendants plead that the version of their article in the declaration is unfair, and then they say the article is substantially true. It would be remembered that Mr. Leopold Lafamme has testified that his brother felt "morally responsible" for the ballot-box fraud, and this was the sense of the article. The defendants had not challenged plaintiff's reputation or standing as a lawyer, but they had put in issue his prominence as a public man, his standing as a politician and his competence as a Minister of Justice. They said your prominence was derived not by reason of honorable and successful public service, but rather because you were during your career mixed up and concerned with transactions of a most questionable and flagrant character.

There were other matters in the plea, but under the law the facts he had just referred to, being those given in the private questions submitted to the jury were the ones to which they had been forced to confine themselves. He cited article 400 of the Procedure Act.

His Honor—That is undoubtedly the law. Mr. Macmaster—How did the plaintiff answer the plea? He denies it in toto, canal job, ballot trap and all. He outrepudiates Lemay, Christin and Forget, though their intimate relations with him had been conclusively established. Mr. Macmaster then dealt with the St. Anne's ballot trap fraud. The first suspicious point was the selection of Valois, one of Lafamme's political friends, as returning officer. The Registrars, the officers to whom the writ was bound by law to be directed, had been named, and although, as Mr. LaCocque had testified, they were ready and willing to act, had they been passed over and Valois taken. What was the object of this? Then there was the change of the polling station from the house of Mr. DeLaurier, who objected to having a hole cut in his place, to that of Lamarche, and the appointment of Forget, one of plaintiff's abettors, as Deputy Returning Officer, in place of Tunstall, who was paid \$10 to step down and out. These changes had been made, so Madore and Lemay testified, three days before Monday, September 17th, 1878. Now it was shown that plaintiff knew of the change on Sunday, September 15. Lemay swore he had told him of it. What did plaintiff do? He had telegraphed Valois and Christin, "Make no change in organization." This was sent on Saturday 16th. When the changes had all been made, could it be supposed Mr. Lafamme intended this telegram to refer to the replacing of Tunstall by Forget? Why did the telegram not say so? Why was Christin wired to "make no change" to do with it, if that was what was meant? He was an elector, and had nothing to do with appointments of returning officers. Christin evidently knew what Lafamme really meant, and Forget was retained in his position, and the fraud by which the electors were robbed of their dearest rights rendered possible. No change was made in the organization as it stood when Lafamme sent his telegram, which he had tried to misinterpret. Knowing of the change on Sunday night as he did, it was impossible for him to conclude that he had countenanced it and ordered its continuance by his despatches to Valois and Christin, the latter of whom, as well as Forget, had been tried and convicted of the crime.

To show that this was the case, the learned counsel asked what Mr. Lafamme had done after the election. After he knew that 48 electors had made a solemn declaration that they had voted for Mr. Girouard at poll No. 2, whereas only 14 votes appeared for that gentleman, he had instructed counsel to fight Mr. Girouard's claim to the seat on the re-count of votes. From the 1st to the 8th October he had struggled in the courts. Was this the conduct of an innocent man? Did this look like the act of a man, an honorable citizen. But Mr. Lafamme, though he knew a gigantic fraud had been perpetrated had not only resisted the counting of the ballots, but had desecrated the office of Minister of Justice by retaining until then Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, resigned. This episode in the plaintiff's career was not a solitary one; there has been a train of scandalous and disgraceful events from the time he first entered public life in 1872, until the hour when he is gloriously left.

Mr. Macmaster then entered into a consideration of the plaintiff's conduct on the Lennox Canal job. He explained the Land and Sea and quoted passages from the judgments of the Superior Court and Court of Appeals, stigmatizing his conduct as fraudulent, and quoting from an English authority characterizing similar transactions as a gross fraud. This case has been reported in full in the newspapers of the day and commented upon. There was no overcoming the judgments of the court, if the plaintiff lived to the age of Methuselah. The next point was the plaintiff's competency as a Minister of Justice. Counsel adverted to the evidence, impartially and fairly given by Messrs. Plummer and Geoffroy, both of whom were in the House of Commons at the time. It had been shown that Mr. Lafamme had been a complete failure as Minister of Justice, utterly disappointing all expectations. On one occasion he had spoken on the wrong bill in the House, on another had been "muddled" and on a third had dithered so badly that Mr. Mackenzie had taken the bill out of his hands and carried it through himself—the Stone-Mason succoring the juries consult! So insignificant was his career as Minister of Inland Revenue that Mr. Lash had apparently forgotten the fact that he ever held that portfolio. It might have been expected that plaintiff would try to rebuttal this evidence by adducing some one to swear otherwise, but his only witness is Mr. Mackintosh and he while stating that he never saw Mr. Lafamme intoxicated described his condition as "muddled." The evidence as to his incompetence was complete.

Mr. Macmaster then referred to Mr. Lafamme's own deposition and pointed out a number of instances in which plaintiff had contradicted himself in his evidence. In conclusion the learned counsel referred to the duties of the newspaper press, and said that where a journal honestly, fairly, and without malice, endeavored to condemn wrongdoing of a public nature it should be protected, and should not be condemned at the suit of persons of tarnished reputation, whose names might be mentioned. He left the case in the hands of the jury, convinced that they would carefully appreciate all the facts and circumstances in connection with it, and as sole judges of those facts render a verdict in accordance with them.

The counsel then concluded his powerful address, having spoken for an hour and a half.

Mr. D. Girouard, M. P., Q.C., addressed the Court in French to the same effect. The Court adjourned at nearly six o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning.

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WORKS—COBOURG, Ont. Oct. 21. 17 DW 252

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is undoubtedly the best medicine that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he referred to say that it had been sworn to by Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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JOHN G. GRANT, Stock Broker, (Members Montreal Stock Exchange) Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for Cash or on margin. Office—15 Hospital Street, 2nd India Chambers, P. O. Box 754.

JOHN FAIR, Accountant, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario, 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, March 25. 79

STUART & CO., Stock Brokers, 13 HOSPITAL STREET, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, January 17. 15

JOSEPH F. KENNA, Architect, CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street, Montreal, March 1. 63

H. OOTTE, Accountant and Auditor, Address: P. O. Box No. 1,396, September.

P. LAMOUCHE & SON, Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents, Office—3 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, 146 ST. JAMES STREET.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 44 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited. Address: Drawer 1289, P.O., Winnipeg, August 15. 197

DUNN & BENNIE, Auditors, Commercial and Municipal Agents, PORTAGE AVENUE, Corner of Port Street, WINNIPEG, Man. Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made, information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address: Box 3, P.O., Winnipeg, ROY. DUNN, THOS. BENNIE, November 24. 281

WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, Chas. W. Weldon, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor for Bank of Montreal, Hugh H. McLean, James Devlin, March 14. 6m 64

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late MacLennan & Macdonald), Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c. Solicitor for the Ontario Bank, CORNWALL, ONT. N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba. June 25. 158

LEITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. Jas. Leitch, R. W. Pringle, August 25. 17 DW 252

MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. J. B. MacLennan, Q.C., J. W. Liddell, C. H. Clinch, July 2. 158

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., W. H. BEATTY, T. G. BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS F. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE, Offices—Bank of Toronto Buildings, CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND CHURCH STS. TORONTO. December 31. 811

CAMERON & McPHILLIPS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Cawthra Chambers, King Street West, TORONTO. Hector Cameron, Q.C., P. McPhillips, May 7. 17 DW 252

MACMAHON, MACDONALD, DRAYTON & DUNBAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., 7 York Chambers, TORONTO. EUGEN MACMAHON, Q.C. P. H. DRAYTON, GEO. MACDONALD, F. J. DUNBAR, November 14. 12m SW 21

MACMILLAN & CAMERON, BARRIERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c., LONDON, ONT. Geo. J. Gibbons, Geo. MacNab, January 3. 17 DW 252

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, Barristers and Attorneys, Corner Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT. Geo. J. Gibbons, P. Mulkern, January 3. 17 DW 252

OTTAWA, ONT.—McINTYRE & LEWIS, BARRISTERS, &c., Supreme Court and Departmental Agents; Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal and Union Bank of Lower Canada, &c., 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 86

NOTICE.

Until the First of May THE HERALD will publish advertisements of parties WANTING SITUATIONS, HELP WANTED, ROOMS TO LET, etc., for three insertions, FREE OF CHARGE. The space to be occupied by each advertisement must not exceed three lines.

CITY NEWS.

RENEWAL OF VOWS.—There will be a renewal of vows by the nuns of the Hotel Dieu on Saturday next, in presence of Mgr. Fabre.

THE COURT OF REVIEW.—The Court of Review will sit on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 25th days of January instant, at half-past ten a.m. Country cases will be heard first.

DON'T FORGET that you can buy three (3) packages of Sweet Caporal, Old Judge or Vanity Fair cigarettes for twenty-five cents (25c) at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The visiting governors for this institution for the week commencing Monday, January 18th, will be H. R. Ives, Esq., and Edward Murphy, Esq.

ANOTHER INUNDATION.—Reports received up to a late hour last evening, from Point St. Charles, indicated that the water was rapidly rising and that it had invaded the cellars on some of the streets.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—The Montreal branch of the Imperial Federation League will hold a meeting this evening at 15 Phillips square. Mr. MacLaurin will read a paper on "A United Empire."

PASTORAL VISITS.—His Lordship Mgr. Fabre visited St. Laurent yesterday, and presided at the closing exercises of the "Forty Hours" devotion. To-day he will visit the Convent of the Holy Cross.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.—The annual elections of the different sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society will be held to-day. The election of general officers of the Society will not take place until February.

JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.—On Saturday the Court of Appeals unanimously confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court, awarding \$3,000 to the widow of the Patrick Flynn, who was accidentally killed while in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

VANITY FAIR and Caporal tobacco, either for pipe or cigarettes, just received at the Vice Royal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James street and at the branch store 1385 St. Catherine street; also Vanity Fair Caporal and Old Judge cigarettes will be sold at 3 packages for 25 cents.

QUICK WORK.—As will be seen by advertisement in our columns, Messrs. Smith, Fischel & Co., who were burnt out a few days ago, begin operations to-day at 50 and 52 College street. Smokers of their famous "Gladstone" cigars will soon be able to replenish their stock.

THE YOUNG REFORMERS.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., will address the English electors of Montreal in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 26th instant, upon the political questions of the day. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Reform Club of this city.

THE POISONED COUP.—The case of the Metropolitan Club against Mary Kellaher and Mrs. Breen, who were arrested on a charge of having put poison into the soup by which several members came near death, was concluded on Saturday by a judgment clearing the accused of any connection with the crime.

THE AMBULANCE CALLED ON.—In response to a telephonic message the ambulance of the Montreal General Hospital was sent to the C.P.R. Depot at 8.30 yesterday morning to remove to the hospital a man named James McDonald, who had been brought by the train from St. Therese suffering from a very severe illness.

A "SAFE" INVESTMENT.—On Saturday the safe of Messrs. Fischel & Co. was opened at the office of C. K. Adams, Victoria Square, and its contents found quite perfect, although it had been exposed to the intense heat of the fire on DeBrosses street for over three days. The safe is one of J. & J. Taylor's celebrated make.

BURGLES AGAIN.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, the large window of Mr. J. Dastou's cigar store, 79 St. Antoine street, was broken and an entrance effected. The thieves succeeded in securing property valued at \$50, and made good their escape with their booty without being discovered. The city detectives have the case in hand.

THOMSON & GOWDY'S sale of books by catalogue will be continued this afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, commencing on page 16 of the catalogue. The sale to-day embraces some of the best books, including the Abbotford, Waverley, Boydell, Shakespears gallery, Turner gallery, Sowerby botany and conchology, with all the standard authors—without reserve.

IF you want a General Servant's place advertise in THE HERALD, free.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The regular weekly meeting under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society, will take place this evening in St. Patrick's Hall. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. William McKay, who will take for his subject "England's Debt to Irish Genius." The society deserve hearty encouragement and a large audience in return for their laudatory undertaking.

FELL FROM THE CARS.—On Saturday evening a man named Charles Smith fell from a moving G.T.R. train at Point St. Charles and was badly hurt. Dr. Barnes was called to attend the sufferer, who, by his orders, was removed to the General Hospital. An examination by the doctors

of that institution it was found that the only injuries he had received were some severe cuts and bruises about the head and body.

IF you have Rooms to Let advertise in THE HERALD, free.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE UNITED STATES.—On Saturday, Mr. George Vanduyke, of Lancaster, N. H., purchased at the Exchange Hotel, 84 horses for shanty work. Mr. Vanduyke remains in the city until to-morrow evening for the purpose of purchasing another carload of horses, which will make the third carload that that gentleman has shipped to the States within a fortnight.

A COMPLICATED SUIT.—The Protestant Board of School Commissioners, through their attorneys Messrs. Greenhields, McCorkill, Guerin & Greenhields, have begun suit in the Superior Court against the Guarantee Company of North America for the recovery of \$2,500. The action is to recover the amount of money lost from the safe during the time Mr. Evans acted as accountant, holding a guarantee bond on his account in the Company.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The festival of the Holy Name of Jesus was duly observed yesterday in the Catholic churches of this city. At the Gesu Rev. Father Turgeon officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Dugas and Leroux. The choir, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Boucher, chanted Concone's Mass in E flat with full orchestra accompaniment. In the evening there was a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Kenny delivered the sermon.

ON THURSDAY EVENING a very successful concert was held in the lodge room, 1310 St. Catherine street, under the auspices of Royal Victoria Lodge No. 3, I. O. G. T., the Grand Worthy Secretary, Bro. H. Haycroft, presiding an excellent programme consisting of songs, readings, recitations, and selections on the piano and banjo was very efficiently executed. During the evening a handsome ice pitcher presented by the members of Royal Victoria Lodge, No. 3, was contested for, the member of the Order polling the highest number of votes to be declared the winner of the prize. The G. W. Secretary was the successful competitor. The lodge purpose holding an open meeting when the prize will be presented.

IF you want a situation of any kind advertise in THE HERALD, free.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Lacabane, Paris, is at the Hall. Major Walker, Calgary, is at the Windsor.

Rev. Canon O'Meara, of Winnipeg, is registered at the Hall.

Mr. Hector Cameron, M. P., Toronto, spent Sunday at the Windsor.

Mr. Francis J. Dickens, Inspector of Mounted Police, Regina, N. W. T., was registered at the Windsor yesterday.

The Papal Zouaves of Montreal have presented Father Gerin, of St. Jean, with a valuable horse, cutter and robes.

Mrs. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, visited St. Laurent on Saturday, and was extended a most cordial reception by the parishioners.

Mr. Samuel Finley, who has lately severed his connection with the firm of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., and retires from active business, has entertained all the married men of his house, Thursday evening, and Friday night he entertained the unmarried men.

IF you want a Housemaid's place advertise in THE HERALD, free.

FIRE ECHOES.

Thanksgiving Mass Chanted for Protection Against the Flames.

A high mass of thanksgiving was chanted at 7.15 o'clock Saturday morning, at the Church of Notre Dame de Pitie, in honor of the Blessed Virgin for having protected the church and convent from the danger which threatened these two edifices during the large fire of Wednesday last. The chapel was well filled, the Sisters of the congregation and the young girls under their charge were also present. The Rev. Father Saurin celebrated mass.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The additional entries for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition made on Saturday, were Gohier and Dagenais, Montreal, doors, sashes, blinds, etc.

Summerhayes & Walford, collections of photographs, views, groups, etc.

Messrs. J. K. Boswell & Son, Quebec, sales and porters in wood and bottle.

J. L. Laberte, Quebec, an assortment of manufactures, etc.

Dominion Corset Co., Quebec, corsets and carpets.

Aebestos Mine and Manufacturing Co., Quebec, asbestos goods manufactured.

Canada Thread Co., Montreal, spoils for three kinds of white cloth.

Thos. Irving & Co., (Logan's Farm) Montreal, sample of two rowed cheviot barley, white Russian wheat, horse beans, white oats, red Indian corn, white do, fowl wheat and Fyfe wheat.

IF you want a Governess's position advertise in THE HERALD, free.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

J. Elliott, Almonte; R. C. Carter, Deseronto; S. M. Palmer, New York; Arthur W. P. Sher; do; Jas. B. Young and wife, Philadelphia; Miss A. Rogers, do; McPherson McMoyn; Boston; R. N. Pope, Cookshire; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Brooks, Sherbrooke; S. M. Paige, U.S.M.; H.S.; D. C. Howe, St. Paul; E. A. Tashack; Toronto; Major Walker, Calgary; Francis J. Dickens, Regina, N.W.T.; Geo. Kerr, Jr., Toronto; Mrs. Geo. Kerr, do; H. S. Holt, New York; S. H. Fleming, Leoch, N.S.; J. W. Sumner, Chicago; E. P. Fitch and wife, Quebec; J. G. Gaudet, Montreal; Ang. Baltho; do; S. W. Ebeling, New York; Caledon F. Gilder, Lawton; Frederick Lord, Boston; J. P. Whitlock, St. Stephen, N.B.; W. W. Farley, Rutland, Vt.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Meeting of the Civic Board on Saturday.

Ice Question Again Reopened.

Isolation Committee Report only two Infected Houses in the City.

The Medical Health Officer reported on Saturday that on the previous day five new cases of smallpox were verified in the city. At present there are 78 cases in St. Camille Hospital, of which 25 are serious ones; two deaths have occurred, three new patients have been admitted, and 96 beds are vacant. There are only ten cases in St. Sauveur's Hospital, and 68 beds are vacant.

The report of the Fabrique for the same period shows that one death occurred in the city and two in the suburbs.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A meeting of the Civic Board of Health was held on Saturday morning, there being present Aldermen Gray (Chairman), Stevenson, Roy, Mathieu, Messrs. Masterman, Delisle, Perrault, Graham and Leveque.

After the usual routine, the Chairman submitted to the Board Mr. Fanten's account for coal supplied to the Civic Hospital. A communication was also read from that gentleman which stated he could not deliver coal to St. Roch's Hospital at the price agreed on as it was impossible to deliver it at the Mont Royal Hospital. He was permitted by the Board to deliver the coal at the latter named place, and he now claimed 25 cents a load for the seventy-one loads so delivered.

After some discussion it was resolved, on motion of Alderman Roy, that the claim for extra delivery be not entertained, the Secretary being instructed to communicate the resolution of the Board to Mr. Fanten.

A letter from the Citizens' Committee in reference to the Permanent Hospital question was received and read. It was decided that the Board should meet at 8 o'clock this evening and discuss the matter.

THE ICE QUESTION AGAIN.

The following petition from several butchers, brewers and fruit dealers of the city for permission to cut ice inside of the lines laid down by the board was then read:—

MONTREAL, Jan. 16, 1886.

To the Board of Health of the City of Montreal:

We, the undersigned butchers, brewers and fruit dealers of the city of Montreal, do respectfully petition your board for permission to cut ice in the St. Lawrence river, between the railway bridge and Mill Point, such ice to be used solely for the purpose of supplying cool storage, which is necessary in our businesses, and beg to direct the attention of your board to the fact that the ice to be so used is not required for sale nor for private use, nor is it to be used in any beverage, nor does it come in any beverage, nor does it come in contact, either directly or indirectly, with any of our manufactures and goods, but is solely required for the purpose of cool storage, as set forth in this, our petition, and in the enclosed copy of the same.

The petition was signed by twenty-seven names of the leading firms in the business above mentioned.

A long and pointed discussion then ensued on the question, the Chairman, Ald. Stevenson and Messrs. Delisle, Graham, Leveque, Masterman and Perrault taking part.

Mr. Delisle then moved, that the petition of the brewers, butchers and fruit-dealers for permission to cut ice on the St. Lawrence, inside of the lines as laid down by the Harbor Commissioners, be not entertained.

It was then moved in amendment by Ald. Stevenson, "that the letter be referred to a committee of this Board, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Delisle and Stevenson, with instructions to confer with the Harbor Commissioners, and adopt such measures as they may deem proper in regard to the petition for cutting ice for cooling purposes, and if the demand is agreed to then to also consider the propriety of appointing a man to see to the proper cutting of the ice and its delivery to the parties for cooling purposes only."

The discussion was then resumed, the Chairman positively refusing to serve on the proposed committee, and he was strongly again allowed to be for any purpose for these impure sources.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost, and the motion of Mr. Delisle carried on the following division:—Yea: Messrs. Delisle, Leveque, Roy, Graham and Perrault. Nays: Messrs. Masterman and Stevenson.

The draft of the by-law on slop trucks then being submitted was passed without a division.

The Chairman announced that the Finance Committee had voted the allowance of extra pay for work done during the late epidemic to the following officers of the permanent staff:—Mr. Cornellier \$50, Constables Cardinal and Butler \$20 each, Sergeant Moran \$3 a week since the first of August. The only one of the temporary employees who received extra was Dr. McNeice, to whom \$50 was granted, as that gentleman had seriously injured his health in his indefatigable efforts in smallpox work.

The report of the Isolation Committee was then submitted, showing that on January 14th there were a total of 35 infected houses in the city, but during the last two days thirty-three of these had been disinfected, and at the present time there remained only two houses within the city limits in which smallpox still existed.

The Medical Health Officer submitted a report which approved of the careful inspection of private schools, instead of the sanitary inspector's system of licensing. The report suggested that each school should be inspected twice a year, and that certificates be granted to such schools for the exhibition of their school buildings, stating that they were in a good sanitary condition. The communication of Dr. Laberge also suggested that in future, all reports coming from the head of the Health Department should be signed by the Health Officer.

The much vexed question of ice was then once more reopened by Mr. Graham moving "that, in view of the fact that this Board has not in its possession a properly authorized analysis of the ice cut on the river and canal, and the importance of such analysis for the intelligent consideration of the ice question at any future time, Dr. Baker Edwards be instructed to analyze three samples on the canal, three from the river below the bridge, and three from the river above the bridge, to be selected on or about the 15th of February, at points to be determined by the Chairman and Alderman Stevenson, provided the expense be within \$100."

This motion started another heated discussion, all the members of the Board taking part.

The Chairman strongly opposed it, on account of the expense attached to the project.

In reply to this, Mr. Graham said that in the event of the Finance Committee refusing the necessary funds he should undertake to raise them himself.

Alderman Gauthier, who, meanwhile, had entered the Board room, said that some precautions should be taken about the ice supply. He was greatly surprised that the Board, after taking the right action in the past, should have changed its mind. Previous to the making of ice cut in the canal, but in the future he would take his supply from Mr. Morrice, who obtained his ice from the river. He had no doubt but that the Finance Committee would grant the amount for analysis required by Mr. Graham.

The Chairman still strongly opposed the motion, but it was finally carried, and the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

Quebec.—The name of Dr. Delage, of Des Grandines, has been proved to the local board as having made a practice of issuing certificates of vaccination to persons of whose vaccination he had no personal knowledge.

Sherbrooke.—The councillors do not think it necessary to establish a local board of health, there not having been any small-pox among them, but often to take every precaution at once except establishing a board, of which they fear the expense, which, however, would be nothing compared with the cost of a small-pox outbreak.

St. Jerome.—The recent visit of officer Breandin, is reported as having been most beneficial. The parish has promised to form a board at once, while that of the town is said to be exceedingly well disposed. There is not a case in the town, while there are no new ones in the parish.

St. Justine de Newton.—A number of municipalities in the County of Vendreuil are quite indisposed to do their duty, among them that of St. Justine, where there are several cases, and the Council refuse to do anything. They will find themselves legally proceeded against before they are aware of it.

St. Bruno.—The smallpox in the Caron family is reported as having been imported from Longueuil by a member of the family, who, being attacked, returned home. The local board announces that all the necessary precautions have been taken.

St. Andre de Sutton.—Reports that it has had no cases of smallpox for the last 17 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE "MIKADO" TO-NIGHT.

The Gilbert and Sullivan opera season will be inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Music with the first representation within the Dominion of Canada of the new Japanese opera, the "Mikado."

The occasion bids fair to be brilliant in a social as well as in a musical sense, and one cannot but anticipate a pleasurable and prosperous week from the performance of this last clever work of the favorite author and composer. The capital quality of the "Mikado" has been proved, so that guests bidden to this feast can have no misgivings.

The "Mikado" is, so to speak, a dramatic trip into new territory. The scene, characters, plot and incidents are wholly novel, and therefore doubly entertaining and refreshing. Mr. Stephens's company bear an excellent reputation, and there is every reason to expect that the performance will prove worthy of the opera. The cast will introduce Miss Mary Beebe as Yam Yum, Miss Agnes Stone as Pitti Sing, Miss Annie C. as Peggy, Miss Alice Carle as Katisha, Mr. Roy Stainton as Nan-ki-Poo, Mr. J. W. Herbert as the Lord High Executioner, Mr. N. S. Burnham as the Mikado, Mr. Harry Allen as Poo-Loe, and Mr. Louis J. Monaco as Pitti-Sing.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. F. W. Zaullig.

The company, numbering nearly sixty persons, will arrive this morning by special train from New York.

It is to be observed that a special "mid-week matinee" is to be given on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, and the usual afternoon performance will take place on Saturday, thus affording ample opportunities for children to enjoy the "Mikado."

THE LATE MRS. HARRISON STEPHENS.

The death of Mrs. Harrison Stephens at the advanced age of 84 years, took place at her late residence on Saturday morning. Mrs. Stephens had been ailing for some time, and her death, though not unexpected, was comparatively sudden.

Mrs. Stephens was a native of Vermont, and came to Montreal with her husband, the late Mr. Harrison Stephens, when Montreal, like his fortune, was comparatively insignificant. His estate grew with the growth of the city, and like it became important. Throughout the transition from comparative poverty to great wealth, and in the hour of her death, Mrs. Stephens remained the same staunch character she was when she came as a young wife to Montreal. She was rigidly conscientious and frank to a degree almost unknown in wealthy circles. She was never "out" to callers when it was inconvenient to see them, though she might engage or too busy to see them. She had little sympathy for the conventionalities of society, and her friends were friends for friendship's sake alone. She was benevolent and very much interested in doing good. She died at a ripe old age, beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Stephens' family consisted of three sons only, Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., and Mr. Sheldon Stephens.—Star.

VERMONT DAIRYMEN.

Three Days' Convention.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association will be held at Bellows Falls, Vt., on Tuesday, the 19th, and on the two following days. The meeting will open at 2 p.m. with the President's address. Among the speakers secured to address the Green Mountain Boys are Hon. Edward Barnett, Southboro, Mass.; Messrs. H. W. Sald and H. P. Bidwell, of Conn.; Prof. Cooke, Vermont University; Secretary Cutting, State Board of Agriculture, and other well known experts in dairying. Delegates are expected from the Canadian and New Hampshire Dairymen's associations.

Dairy stock, co-operative dairying, feeding, fertilizers, and other kindred topics will be discussed. Special hotel rates have been made with the best houses at \$1.50 per day, and the Central Vermont Railroad will carry passengers attending the convention at a reduction of 33 per cent on the usual fare.

IF you want a Coachman's place advertise in THE HERALD, free.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived 88. Lydian Monarch, from London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived Republic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Steamer The Queen, which has been around for some days in the lower bay, was floated to-day.

received a well-merited encore which he responded. The next piece was "La Tortorella," Arditi, sung by Miss Ewan to the entire satisfaction of the audience, and secured for her an encore, to which she also responded, and the first part of the concert concluded with "Souvenirs de Moscow," by Mr. Musin.

The second part opened with a tenor solo, "Les Rameaux," by Faure, sung by Mr. Dunman, followed by Liszt's "Venezia and Napoli," by Mr. Godowsky. It is not often that Montreal is fortunate in securing an artist who can perform Liszt's music, let alone interpret it, and that both were done in this instance by Mr. Godowsky was testified by the applause and encore he received. Miss Ewan next sang "The Evening Bird," by David, and Mr. Musin performed a Borcsewand Mazurka of his own composition in his own exceptional style, and could hardly have chosen a selection more fitted to display his versatile and accomplished performance.

The concert was closed by the love duet from Paul and Virginia Mosset, by Miss Ewan and Mr. Dunman, to which they did justice.

It would be hard to the musical portion of the Montreal public to look back on a week which they had such display of talent and such carefully prepared programmes, and as for Mr. Musine have to reiterate that he is an artist of the highest talent and nothing is too great to be said in praise of his performance, and also thank are due to the artists who so ably assisted in the concert and did their parts in an exceptional manner, namely, Mr. Godowsky, Mr. Dunman and Miss Ewan.

Dramatic Notes.

The W. H. Lytell company are now playing in a big business at the Princess Opera House, Winnipeg. So says the evening News of that city.

DAMALA.—Damala will not accompany Sarah Bernhardt to America this year. He is bound for three years at the Paris Gymnase, under a penalty of \$12,500 if he deserts.

BARRETT.—Mr. Wilson Barrett has just announced his losses on the late Lord Lytton's play, "The Household Gods." The play had a run of about three weeks, and the loss on it amounted to \$35,000.

The try-weekly Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica, of date January 1st, is at hand, containing an excellent account of the opening of the McDowell Comedy company in Montreal. The notice speaks very highly of the acting of Mr. Will Morris in the leading part of "The Dancheff's."

Our Boston correspondent reports that Mapleson's opera troupe is successful, and that Miss Norton was cordially received. Edwin Booth is playing to excellent business at the Museum. Nat Goodwin has returned from his tour at the park. A benefit for the family of John D. Lundy will be given on Sunday week.

GOODWIN.—Mr. Nat C. Goodwin contemplates a visit to Europe after the present season. Mr. Goodwin, like Henry E. Dixey, is a Boston boy. Dixy hails from the West End and Goodwin from the South End. The two boys are now fighting sectional issues with snow balls on Boston Common. The strife has not been perpetuated. Goodwin's mother is one of Boston's most prominent treethinkers, and is a favorite figure at liberal gatherings of the Tom Paine drift. His father is in a lucrative business in Montreal. He is a younger brother, Eddie F., who is on the stage and will be watching.

We understand the Lytell Opera House, on Beaver Hall Hill, has been leased by Mr. J. K. Gilmor, well known to Montrealers, and will be opened by him on the 25th inst., after undergoing a complete renovation. Mr. Gilmor has had a very successful season in Ottawa, and now comes to Montreal quite aware of the wants of theatre-goers here, and prepared to cater to them. He has made arrangements with first-class American companies to form the Gilmor Canadian Circuit, which will enable him to bring on extraordinary talent, and extend it to all the prominent cities from Quebec to St. Catharines, Ont. New faces and new plays, operas, &c., will be produced each week, and the usual attractions, as they appear in New York, are promised. Mr. Gilmor, who has been many years in the profession, is associated with Mr. Gilmor in this enterprise.

THE FIRM INSURANCE.

The firm are insured for \$25,000 on the building and machinery, divided between the following companies:—Commercial Union, Fire Association, Royal Canadian, Queen's, Royal and Phoenix. This amount, they estimate, will cover only about two-thirds of the loss. Owing to the vigorous efforts of the brigade, the box factory and lumber stored on the premises were saved, so that the firm will be able to fill all orders for boxes as usual, and for manufactured lumber out of the prepared stock on hand.

The work of rebuilding the destroyed mill will be immediately commenced, and many weeks will not likely elapse before all the manufacturing facilities of the Henderson Lumber Co. will be once more in operation.

It is only a few weeks ago that a full description of the fire and the enormous loss it appeared in these columns; also an account of the imposing strident parade made by the company's teams, loaded down with their manufactures, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before the mill's rising phoenix-like from its ashes, to again give employment to the hundreds that have been deprived of their livelihood by its destruction.

NOTES.

The Messrs. Henderson are loud in their praise of the work done by the men of the fire department, from the chief down—more particularly of the work done by Sub-Chief McCulloch, who was first at the scene, and to whose indefatigable efforts in directing the men, they claimed that the prevention of the spread of the fire was due.

In connection with Saturday night's fire there is one point which should engage the immediate attention of the heads of the department. It appears that the fire alarm box No. 97 is situated in the stables of the Sheldon Company, which joins the Henderson Mills, but this box is placed inside of the building, it is rendered useless in the night time as the police state that it is not accessible on Saturday night much earlier attention of the fire could have been sent to the bridge.

By their good work at such a serious fire as described above the brigade have given a stronger answer than words to the many adverse criticisms which the late disastrous fire in the mill buildings called forth, and shows that as far as efficiency and good work goes that Montreal can still hold the fire brigade par excellence of the continent.

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DEVOURING FLAMES.

Destruction of Messrs. Henderson's Saw and Planing Mill.

The Fire King Claims \$30,000 Worth of Property.

The Montreal Fire Brigade Vindicates Its Name.

Another disastrous fire occurred on Saturday night, by which the large saw and planing mill of the Henderson Lumber Company, situated on the canal bank, on William street, was almost totally destroyed, involving in its destruction the loss of many thousands of dollars on the building and valuable machinery, and throwing out of work from 80 to 100 bread winners.

At five minutes after midnight flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the second flat on the western side of the building. The first to observe the fire was a carter named Michael Dolan, who at once sent in an alarm from box 47, at the corner of Notre Dame and Mountain streets. The alarm was quickly responded to by reels 3 and 12, shortly followed by Nos. 4, and three streams were within a few moments playing on the flames.

Sub-Chief McCulloch, who was one of the first on the scene, at once saw that a serious conflagration was threatened, and he sent out a general alarm, which was responded to by almost incredible promptness by the entire department. On this occasion at least no one could complain of the efficiency of the brigade, as steamers Nos. 5, 9 and 12 were on the ground almost as soon as the reels. No. 5, which had been tested on Bligny street during the afternoon, was placed at the Henderson basin, and worked like a charm, throwing perfect torrents of water on the burning structure, while on the west No. 12, the big engine from the Selgrouse street station, was doing equally good service, but it was not found necessary to get No. 9 to work.

For upwards of an hour and a half the brave fellows worked to subdue the flames and in spite of the proximity of the large pile of lumber and the other building of the firm the fire was confined to the building in which it started. It was not, however, until 2 o'clock that the fire was completely under control, at which time the large building was a mass of smouldering ruins, and the valuable machinery it contained nearly, if not completely, destroyed.

HOW THE FIRE STARTED.

remains a mystery, as, owing to the flood, the mill had been shut down for a week, there being about two feet of water on the lower floor. It could not have caught from the engine house as the building is completely fire proof and remains uninjured. In the mill proper no fire is ever used, and the foreman, who resides over the adjacent office, says there was no signal of fire at 11 o'clock, at which time he retired for the night. The Messrs. Henderson are, therefore, led to the conclusion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

This is the second time that the Messrs. Henderson have suffered from a fire, the same mill having been destroyed about twelve years ago, at which time it was also thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE LOSS.

The burned structure contained a large quantity of valuable machinery, such as circular and gang saws, stocks, and planing