

DOOMED!

Louis Riel Within a few Hours
of the Scaffold.

DEATH-WARRANT IN THE SHERIFF'S
HANDS AT REGINA.

The Prisoner Calmly Awaits
the Bread Event.

AND SAYS HE HAS OFFERED HIS ALL ON
HIS COUNTRY'S ALTAR.

A Special Winnipeg Despatch
to the N. Y. "Herald."

RIEL'S LAST PATHETIC LETTER
TO HIS COUNSEL.

Growing Excitement in Quebec Over
the Prisoner's Fate.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 15.—Chief
Sherwood, of the Dominion police, ar-
rived here this morning with a posse
of police direct from Ottawa and proceeded
by special train to Regina where he would
arrive this evening about ten o'clock. It
is surmised that he is the bearer of the
official document from the Governor-
General to carry out the execution of
Riel to-morrow morning. The excite-
ment here increases as the fatal hour ap-
proaches. The execution is expected to
take place at 8 a.m., and will be con-
ducted in the presence of the officials and
newspaper men only.

REGINA, N.W.T., Nov. 15.—The special
messenger bringing the warrant signed by
the Governor-General of Canada, direct-
ing that the execution of Louis Riel
should take place, arrived here on a spe-
cial train at 8 o'clock to-night. There is
no longer a doubt that Louis Riel will
meet his fate at some time to-morrow.
The arrival of the warrant was a sur-
prise even to many of the officials who,
owing to the late hour and previous de-
lays, had argued that another respite would
follow. Riel received the formal intel-
ligence at nine o'clock to-night in his cell
in the guard-room of the Mounted Police
barracks three miles west of this city.
The intelligence was conveyed to him in
person by High Sheriff Chapleau. The
scene was in many respects remarkable.
The famous rebel's cell is immediately
adjacent to the guard room of the troops
doing night patrol duty, fully fifty of
whom occupied the room. Through the
iron gate in front of the cell was seen an
armed sentinel on duty, and outside the
building a cordon of armed men were
pacing their beats. The iron gate was
thrown open on the approach of High
Sheriff Chapleau and Col. Irvine, com-
mander of the mounted police. Riel,
who had been conversing with the
surgeon of the post, arose and
welcomed the Sheriff in a hearty
and thoroughly unconstrained way. His
voice was modulated and he displayed no
signs of excitement. His initial greeting
was: "And so you have come with the
great announcement—I am glad." Sheriff
Chapleau replied that the death warrant
had come. Riel, continuing in the same
cheery way, said: "I am glad that at last,
I am to be released from my sufferings." He
then broke off into French and thanked
the Sheriff for his personal consideration.
He proceeded again in English: "I desire
that my body shall be given to my friends
to be laid in St. Boniface."

The Sheriff then asked him if he had
any wish to convey as to the disposition
of his personal estate or effects. "Mon-
cher," replied he, "I have only this,"
touching his breast above the region of
the heart, "this I gave to my country
fifteen years ago, and it is all I have to
give now." He was asked as to his peace
of mind, and replied, "I long ago made
my peace with my God. I am as pre-
pared now as I can be at any
time. You will find that I had a mission
to perform. I want you to thank my
friends in Quebec for all they have done
for me," he continued, in reply to an-
other question. "I am willing to go—I
shall be permitted to say something on
the scaffold?" he said, in a tone of in-
quiry. When told that he would be al-
lowed to, he said, smilingly, "You think
I may speak too long, that it will unnerve
me. Oh, no! I shall not be weak. I
shall feel that when the moment comes I

shall have wings which will carry me up-
ward." Then reverting again to the
French tongue, and in an inimitably
winning way, for which he is famed to all
those who have known him closely, he
spoke again of the kind remembrance he
would retain of those who had espoused
his personal cause. He closed by saying
to Sheriff Chapleau, as he held out his
hand to him in parting, "Adieu, mon
ami." His eye was clear and unflinching
and his bearing throughout was such as
to evoke a sense of admiration by the
absence of any tremor of excitement. If
he ever showed the white feather under
fire or on any occasion, he succeeded in
keeping himself admirably under com-
mand in the presence of his own ap-
proaching fate. Pere Andre, his spiritual
adviser, then arrived, and he was left with
him to celebrate mass.

EXCITEMENT IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Nov. 15.—The excitement
here to-day over the Riel execution is
almost unparalleled. From an early hour
this morning French-Canadians were
promenading the streets and eagerly
questioned every passer-by as to the
possibility of a commutation of the half-
breed chief's sentence. At noon the en-
thusiasm on this subject reached a fever
heat when all assembled in conclave
around the Post-office where it was most
particularly noticed that politicians who
had had old grudges and feuds of years
standing, met and shook hands as if their
friendship had never previously been
shaken. Catholics Conservative and Liberal
could be seen in groups earnestly dis-
cussing the question, and their "common
cause" taken to defend the national
pride of their race which had so far been
trespassed upon by the Orangemen of
Ontario in claiming Riel as their victim.
L'Orangisme is the general expression used
on the streets during the whole day.
Rumors of every imaginable de-
scription have been in circulation as to
a chance of saving the rope from
Riel's neck, but up to midnight, notwith-
standing all the wheels which had been
set in motion, nothing was accomplished
or learned. The telegraph and news-
paper offices have been besieged all day
for news of what the French-Canadians
term the fate of the "hero of the day,"
the man who was always in the midst of
the fight, and did not show the cowardice
of the "Irishman," and when they re-
ceived but meagre intelligence were
almost ready to classify these
parties as in collusion with the
Orangemen to stifle public news.
From this it can be readily conjectured
what feeling is in it, its intensity, or an
almost blind passion, which it can only
be called, which prevails amongst the
race. Threats and imprecations, which
promise no peaceful turn here to-mor-
row, were expressed, and the feeling
amongst the English-speaking population
to-night is intensified, and their lot is
regarded as a dangerous one, especially
when it is learned that a scaffold has
been erected at St. Roch's, and that to-
morrow night, in the event of the hanging
of Riel, the offices of Sir Hector Langevin,
Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. Mr. Chapleau
will be hoisted and conveyed in public
procession, and afterwards burned. It is
hardly necessary to say that this does not
meet the views of the more sensible por-
tion of the population, and it is feared
that should any such disgraceful demon-
stration take place, that it would be
attended with uproar and finally termi-
nate in a riot.

RIEL'S LAST LETTER.

QUEBEC, November 14.

A letter from Riel received here yester-
day addressed somewhat to this, as it
questions the sanity of Riel. It is dated
at Regina, 4th instant, and was received
here by one of Riel's counsel. It is
written in a most friendly manner. He
thinks his counsel and Dr. Fiset, of Ri-
mouski, who is the promoter of the de-
fence, for having taken the stand
heaven to bless them and their
families, to bless them, if not in this
world, in the next. He then proceeds to
say that he has had very sad news from
his own family; that on the 21st October
his wife gave birth to a child that only
lived three hours, but the sole consolation
is that he has had to reconcile him in the
death of the little one, whom he never
saw, is the knowledge that it received
baptism. Referring to the appeals taken
in his case, he states that he never had
any great confidence in them, because
England would have to reverse her whole
Judicial system in Manitoba and specially
the North-West, and to have admitted
the appeal would have been to condemn
what Ottawa has been doing there during
the last 15 years with her approval. He
concludes as follows:—Good Father
Andre visits me constantly, yester-
day he said Mass for me. I had the
happiness to take communion,
which sustains me. You have been good
enough to say that I will rivet my name
eternally to history. Excellent, provided
that my glory is edifying. What I work
for chiefly is to establish principles of
equity in the Government of my native
country, and to rivet my name eternally
to the sacred heart of Jesus in
so far as a poor heart like
mine can be intimately bound to the
sacred heart of the Saviour. You appear
astonished that I am not more calm
since Archbishop Bourget, in his lifetime,
told me, "Be ready for whatever may
happen, by maintaining an invincible
calmness, I bless you," and that holy
bishop blessed me and I am confident
that his prayers in my behalf will be
heard and that I am under the shadow of
his benediction. Early this morning one

of the most beautiful of God's angels
appeared to me and said "Your
death is recalled, there are ten lawyers."
On hearing these words I felt great conso-
lation. This angel is one of the guardian
angels among men. Mercy bears him on
its wings, he is one of the heralds of
God's greatest clemency, and I saw that
he was sent to me because of my
shortness of breath in my hour of need.
You, dear friends, who see what is going on
and everything that is being done you can
judge whether anything will occur to
justify these words of the angel. Dear
friend and devoted defender, a good
providence has brought me into connec-
tion with you. You and Fitzpatrick
came to my help in my hour of need.
Your devotion has made efforts and strug-
gles which God has already weighed in
the scale of good works. After other
eulogy upon the part of his counsel and
friends he signs himself Louis "David"
Riel.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A Winnipeg
special, dated yesterday evening, to the
Herald, says: It is announced, from a
source as good as official, that the majority
of the commission appointed to examine
Riel reported him sane, consequent upon
which the warrant for his execution was
issued.

The excitement here continues intense
and the bulletins are eagerly scanned
by thousands. When the Govern-
ment organ to-night announced that
Riel would hang the excitement reached
a climax. The halfbreeds of St. Boniface
upon hearing the news were very crest-
fallen and many of them indulged in
threats against the Government. Others
said if they had time to reach Regina
without travelling on the cars they would
form a strong rescue party and secure
the old leader whose name is a talisman
among them, and whose memory they will
revere either dead or alive. Archbishop
Tache is very much dejected over the
receipt of the intelligence and means as a father would his
son the impending fate of one he loves
very dearly. A mounted messenger con-
veyed the latest news from Ottawa to
the old home of Riel at Vital this after-
noon. The heart broken mother of Riel
bowed with grief, seemed perfectly dazed
at the news. Fondly naved she and
all the family clung to the hope
that God would work it that
Louis, whom they all love so dearly,
and who in his wildest moments was kind
and gentle to mother, brother and sister,
would be spared, but the latest news
seemed to sweep from them their last
plank of hope and they all gave way to
inconsolable grief. "It was more than
I could bear," said the messenger, though
I have often seen men slaughtered, the
poor things seemed utterly helpless,
so I rushed out, mounted my horse, and
rode back to the city with all haste to try
and stifle my tumultuous feelings."

A despatch from Regina to-day says
that for some time the officials of Ottawa
and Regina have been receiving serious
threats from anonymous writers regard-
ing Riel. The last proposed the blowing
up of Regina barracks if Riel was hanged
or executed. Yesterday extraordinary
precautions were taken for the night. At
dusk last evening twenty troops heavily
armed mounted guard and patrolled
around the barracks at midnight. The
police made their circuit every two min-
utes.

The air was frosty and crisp and not as
sound was to be heard, save the shrill
whistle of an approaching freight train,
the clatter of swords and measured gallop
of horses. A commissioned officer with a
powerful night glass swept the horizon,
and nothing of an enemy could be ap-
proached. Sheriff Chapleau denies the
receipt of the order for Riel's execution.

TORONTO.

Fashionable Marriage—Arrested for
Larceny—Burglars at Work.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—A fashionable
wedding took place here yesterday in All
Saints' Church, the contracting parties
being Mary Adelaide, second daughter of
Hon. G. W. Allan, and Herbert E. Har-
court Vernon, youngest son of Rev. E.
Harcourt Vernon, Canon of Lincoln,
England. The ceremony was performed
by the father of the bridegroom, assisted
by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, of All Saints',
and Rev. E. Murphy, of Innisfil. The
happy couple left in the evening for
Hamilton, Senator McInnes having placed
his residence, Dundas, at their disposal.
William McGinley, a detective
waiting for him this afternoon, on the ar-
rival of the C.P.R. train from Winnipeg,
and he was taken to police headquarters.
A telegram had been received from In-
dian Head, N.W.T., charging him with
larceny. \$188 were found in his posses-
sion.

The safe of W. W. Park & Co., whole-
sale confectioners, Adelaide street, was
blown open by knights of the jummy
early this morning. They secured three
watches—one gold and two silver, but no
money.

Between one and two this morning a
burglar was captured, after an exciting
struggle, by Constable Nelson, champion
mile runner of the force. Nelson was at-
tracted to Rice's grocery store, Gerard
street, by hearing cries for police and saw
a man jump from the window and bolt.
Nelson ran him down in a few minutes.
He gave his name as Thomas Shea, shoe-
maker. He was discovered by Rice before
he had succeeded in carrying off any booty.

OTTAWA.

The Hudson Bay Railway Survey.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 14.—It is under-
stood that a party will start out shortly
to make a preliminary survey of the pro-
posed route of the Hudson Bay Railway
from Sea Falls, at the head of Lake Win-
nipeg, to the head of tidal navigation on
the Nelson river, a point about sixty
miles above port Nelson. Should the
survey prove, as the projectors state
that there are no engineering difficulties
in the way in this part of the route, En-
glish capital is ready for its construction
and the work may be commenced next
spring. Mr. Donald Grant, contractor,
states that he is prepared to construct this
portion of the road in one year and to
commence any time he has instructions
and the necessary guarantees.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The North German
Gazette says the fact that Serbia has de-
clared war against Bulgaria, will not
alter the prospects of the Balkan Con-
ference.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

King Thebaw's War Vessel Captured by
the British Men-of-War.

Painful Account of the Persecution of
Polish Exiles.

A British Political Meeting Ends in a Free
Fight.

WAR VESSEL CAPTURED.

RANGOON, Nov. 15.—Armed steam
launches from the British steamers Kath-
leen and Irwaddy have captured King
Thebaw's war vessel. The capture was
effected under the guns of the Clatter-
back fort, after a sharp fight. One officer
on the British side was wounded.

Probably Safe.

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—It is reported that an
Englishman has arrived at Berber, who
answers the description of Capt. Gordon,
correspondent of Reuters News agency,
who attempted to cross the desert alone
and has not since been seen.

Moonlighters at Work.

TRALING, Nov. 14.—A band of moon-
lighters at Malaffie last evening attacked
the house of a man named Curtin, and
Curtin, during the melee, shot one of the
moonlighters. The latter then retired,
but returned in a short time and renewed
the attack. They captured the house,
shot Curtin dead and wounded a servant
named Sullivan. Eight men have been
arrested.

Republicans Divided.

PARIS, 14.—The opposition of Premier
Brisson to the resolution favoring the
amnesty of political prisoners and the
abolition of the Radicals has irritated the
Republicans. The Ministry will collapse
unless a compromise is agreed upon.

The Queen's Son-in-Law.

LONDON, November 14.—It is rumored
in London that the Queen insists on the
appointment of Prince Henry of Batten-
berg to the command of the Royal yacht
Albatross.

Allowed to Remain.

BERLIN, November 14.—Owing to the
protests of Minister Perilleton, the five
German-Americans, whose expulsion from
the island of Foeh was ordered by the
German Government, will be allowed to
remain on the island till further notice.

Persecuted Poles.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The excitement in
Germany, over the Bismarck contin-
ued enforcement of his edict of exile
of Russian Poles from Prussia, continues
unabated. Great relief committees have
been sent to assist the unfortunate exiles
at Lomberg prison and Oranienburg. The
relief committee at the latter city reports
that 2,000 Poles in the Prussian settle-
ment were recently ordered to settle up
their affairs there and quit Prussia with-
out delay. The majority of these are
Roman Catholics and many of them
have resided in Prussia so long
they have forgotten their native lan-
guage. They have been compelled to
sell their property, very little of which
they could take with them, and have
been reduced to a state of destitution
more than one-fourth of its value. Russia
has issued an order prohibiting the entry
of these exiles in China's dominion unless
they can prove they were born there. In
consequence there are at present en-
camped at one place on the frontier 1,600
exiled Poles, penniless, homeless and
most miserable.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

Sad Mining Catastrophe in the State of
Colorado.

Twelve Men Fatally Buried Under the
Caving Shaft.

Paid the Last Penny.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Agostino Gelardi,
Ignazio Silvestri and Giovanni Asari, the
Italians who murdered and robbed their
countryman, Filippo Carmo, and packed
his body in a trunk and sent it to Pitts-
burg were hung at noon to-day. They
passed a quiet night, when they lighted
cigarettes and kept up an animated con-
versation with each other until a little
after 8 when their breakfast consisting of
oysters, fish and potatoes, vocal, cutlets,
coffee and toast was brought to them.
They ate with seeming relish. After they
had finished Father Moerelli arrived and
Mass was celebrated. There were large
crowds in the vicinity of the jail.

Shocking Mining Fatality.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., Nov. 14.—A box
of giant powder exploded in the Bull
shaft of the Silver Cliff mine, 18 feet
from the bottom, and fired the shaft
house and hoisting works which
were destroyed. Five timbers of the mine
caught fire and great fears were enter-
tained for the safety of twelve men who
were working in the lower level. The
debris was cleared away from the mouth
to-day and the foreman was let down by
rope fastened to a pulley. He found the
shaft filled with debris at this point
and has sent up after a pick and shovel.
It is hoped the men are still alive in the
drift. At the 350 foot level over 300 men
are at work trying to save the imprisoned
miners. The loss to the Company is
\$50,000.

LATER.

The foreman, LATIMER, was let down
to the 250 level and found the 12 men all
dead. Five of them had died 18 feet
from the bottom to the drift, and their
dead bodies were found in the mouth of
the drift. The others had died at the
drills in the face of the drift. At 7 p.m.
one of the bodies had been lifted to the
surface. The others will be raised as
soon as soon as possible. Three of the
dead men leave families living here.

Labor and Capital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Every trades
union in the city has signified to the Cen-
tral Labor Union its intention to join in
a general demand upon the employers
that after May 1st eight hours shall be
a day's work, and they will demand also,
if they think they are strong enough, to
enforce the demand that a day's pay shall
not be reduced. 2,000 workmen will be
thrown out of employment to-night by
the stoppage of work in the cigar, tobacco
and clothing trades. The firm agreed
to the terms of the union some time ago,
but the boycott has not been taken effect
in its cigars, hence the suspension of work.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Servia and Bulgaria Engaged in Actual
Hostilities.

Servia Aggressive and Bulgaria Resolutely
Defensive.

Heavy Fighting Yesterday Results in a
Servian Victory.

The Days of the Ottoman Empire Believed
to be Numbered.

BELGRADE, November 14.—Despatches
from the front state that a sharp fight oc-
curred between the advance guards of the
Servian and Bulgarian armies on the road
between Trn and Blania. The Bulgari-
ans retired.

BELGRADE, November 14.—The Servian
division marching from Pietri direct on
Sofia will probably have the first decisive
battle of the war early to-morrow, when
they are expected to reach a difficult and
rocky gorge of the Dragoman defile,
where a number of Bulgarian battalions
have been concentrated, and where a
stand may be made.

LONDON, November 14.—The declara-
tion of war by Servia against Bulgaria
caused a depression in the London Stock
Market. English railway securities and
European bonds fell 2 per cent.

SOFIA, November 14.—The following
has just been issued by the Government:
—The Servians having invaded Bulgaria,
to-day, near Trzavie, before declaring
war Bulgaria has decided to uphold the
national cause by all the means at her
disposal. Intense excitement prevails.
Active preparations are being made to de-
fend the city.

A number of heavy guns are being
mounted in available positions command-
ing the different roads leading to the
city.

KING MILAN'S REASONS GIVEN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Despatches from
Belgrade this afternoon state that King
Milan to-day informed the powers that
Servia has declared war against Bulgaria,
because Bulgaria arbitrarily attacked a
position which the Morava division of the
King's troops held in Servian territory
opposite the Bulgarian frontier. King
Milan has also issued a proclamation de-
claring that Servia cannot allow Bulgaria,
which has already proved a hard neighbor,
to disturb the balance of power in the
Balkans to her exclusive advantage. The
King alludes to what he calls unjustifiable
Bulgarian customs duties on the frontier,
unlawful seizure of property and the en-
couragement by Bulgaria of Servian re-
bels who were condemned for high treason.
King Milan here refers probably to
Pekoplovich, the Herzegovinian chief,
and Fashies and the Servian radical leader
who were expelled by King Milan from
the Skutshchina. King Milan also al-
ludes to the alleged ill-treatment of Ser-
bian emigrants in Bulgaria, blockade of
the frontier of Bulgaria and the alleged
attack by undisciplined Bulgarian volun-
teers on the Servian people and troops.
In conclusion, he says: "I can't suffer
these intentional persecutions, and I
therefore adopt the policy of open hostil-
ity which has been forced on me by Bu-
lgaria. Servia's just cause now rests in
the bravery of her army and the protection
of the Almighty. I rely on my people's
patriotism."

WAR FEVER AT ITS HEIGHT.

PHILIPPOPOLES, Nov. 14.—Great ex-
citement and enthusiasm prevails in this
city. Troops are being hurried forward
to the defence of Sofia, and the war fever
is again at its highest pitch.

SHARP FIGHTING ALREADY.

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.—The Servian
army crossed the Bulgarian frontier at one
o'clock this morning in three divisions, at
Tasiried, Klishura and Bregora. They
met with no resistance in crossing. Sharp
fighting occurred at Trn on the Vostina
road, and at Kustendil. Many were
killed and wounded on both sides. The
Bulgarians retreated at all points.
The whole Servian army is now in Bul-
garian territory.

ALEXANDER TO HIS SOLDIERS.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—Prince Alexander, in
an order of the day to the officers and
men of his army, says:—"King Milan
has declared war against us and has or-
dered the Servian army to invade Bulgaria.
Our Servian brethren, instead of assist-
ing us, wish to ruin our country. Show your
courage now and defend your mothers,
wives, sisters and homes. Pursue and
annihilate the cowardly, treacherous
enemy. Let forward be your battle cry,
brothers, and may God aid us and grant
us victory."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The declaration of
war by King Milan against Bulgaria and
the actual beginning of hostilities engage
the undivided attention of the people to-
night.

The extraordinary Liberal campaign in
Scotland is comparatively ignored for the
moment and it is next to impossible to
get any news from Bulgaria owing to the
expulsion of most of the press corre-
spondents and the difficulty others have
of getting their despatches forwarded.

AN ATTACK BY BULGARIA.

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.—It is officially an-
nounced that a force of Bulgarians, on
Thursday, attacked a body of Servians
near Vlasina. The Servians returned the
fire. Ten Bulgarians were killed. The
wounded were left on Servian territory.
Several of the Servians were wounded.
In consequence of the attack of the
Bulgarians the Cabinet, on Friday, de-
cided to declare war. The Servian troops
have captured Trn and occupied the
heights.

BULGARIAN ENTHUSIASM.

RUSTCHUK, Nov. 15.—The Russian
Consul here has been ordered to hold
himself in readiness to leave with the
archives of his office. A steamer arrived
here with five million cartridges, which
are now being unloaded. The soldiers of
the National Guard have been summoned
to join their colors. Prince Alexander
has sent a circular to the powers, in which
he complains that the Servians against
Bulgaria withheld for eight hours the
notification of Servia's declaration of war.
Prince Alexander indignantly denies that

the Bulgarians violated the Servian
frontier and declares that the Servians are
solely to blame for the recent events on
the boundary. Great activity prevails at
Philippopolis. Trains filled with soldiers,
singing patriotic songs are constantly
leaving for the frontier. The people
throughout the country manifest great
enthusiasm. The troops are gratified at
engaging in warfare for the first time
against a single foreigner in their ranks.
The Bulgarians have decided to remain on
the defensive. Bulgaria accepts war with
calmness, knowing that Europe will acquit
her of all blame.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Another
contract has been made with the Austrian
Lloyds for the transportation of 30 more
battalions of troops from Asia Minor to
European Turkey. Believing that the
final struggle of the Turkish Empire is
approaching, Lord Salisbury has tele-
graphed to Mr. White, the British repre-
sentative at Constantinople, instructions
to assure the Porte that England will do
her utmost to preserve the integrity of
Turkey. The sittings of the Balkan con-
ference have already been interrupted,
owing to the illness of Mr. Nalidoff, the
Russian Ambassador. It is believed that
the majority of the Turkish troops will
be withdrawn from the Roumelian fron-
tier and concentrated on the Servian.

BULGARIAN VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

SOFIA, Nov. 15.—The Servians com-
menced operations by a vigorous attack
on the Bulgarian position at Bewakodol.
Later.—The Servians descending from
the heights of Dastchevi and Klidenetz
occupied the Bulgarian villages of Milos-
lawitz, Zelene, Gard and Zrontsi in the
Irn district. They met with no oppo-
sition. No serious action has yet occurred.
The Bulgarian troops have left for the
frontier while others are advancing by
forced marches from Eastern Roumelia.
The Servians have made no hostile move
in the direction of Vidin. Prince Alex-
ander has telegraphed to the Sultan ask-
ing his intentions in regard to the main-
tenance of the integrity of the Ottoman
empire.

RUSSIAN CRITICISM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Russian
newspapers, both official and unofficial,
unite in condemning the fratricidal Ser-
via-Bulgarian war, and declare that Rus-
sia will be unable to sit quietly while
Bulgaria and Servia tear each other to
pieces.

BULGARIANS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Six battalions of
Servian infantry, two batteries of artil-
lery and two squadrons of cavalry at-
tacked two battalions of regular and
irregular Bulgarian troops. The Bul-
garians lost six killed and wounded.
The Servian troops under Colonel Mich-
kovitch have occupied Tasiried, sustain-
ing a small loss. Fifty Bulgarians were
captured and sent to the fortress at Bel-
grade. Topalovitch with the Morava divi-
sion is operating against Trn. Col. Michko-
vitch and Benecy, commanding Drina
and Shumadja divisions are advancing on
the Dragoman Pass. General Jovanovitch
is in command of the Drava division,
which is held as a reserve force at
Belaplank. Djukitch is leading the
Timok division against Belogradzhik.
Each division consists of 20,000 men.
King Milan, before the advance com-
menced, observed to Col. Benecy that
Sofia would be captured within three
days.

NOTES.

SALONICA, Nov. 15.—Unlimited prepa-
rations for war are being made here;
troops, horses and guns are being em-
barked for the Greek frontier. Business
in the city is at a standstill.

PESTH, Nov. 14.—When the announce-
ment of the Servian declaration of war
was made in the Hungarian Delegation,
it was greeted with cheer upon cheer for
Servia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—A special
Cabinet council was held to-day to con-
sider the Balkan situation. Herr von
Radowitz, German Ambassador, had a
long interview with Kismilpas, and after-
wards visited the Sultan.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A despatch from
Pietri says that in the fight near Vlasina
three Bulgarians, including the Prefect of
Trn, were killed, and seven

do sacks.....	196
Wheat, bush.....	51.300
Corn, bush.....	142.570
Oats, bush.....	30.540
Barley.....	1.799
Commeal, bush.....	415
Malting, bush.....	2,375
Pork, bush.....	136
Beef, bush.....	1,163
Cutmeats.....	707
Lard, lbs.....	1,165
Whisky.....	245.847
Bacon.....	788
	13,637

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Nov. 14.
Order Glasgow 200 sack flour, A. W. Ogilvie & Co. 600 do; Order Bank Hamilton 120 bbls do; Order Imperial Bank Liverpool 168 sack oatmeal; H&A: D. A. McPherson 212 box cheese; Order Armour & Co 100 bbls pork.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.
Canadian.
Toronto, November 14.
GRAIN—Wheat, Fall No. 1, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.85 @ \$0.00; No. 3, \$0.82 @ \$0.00; Spring No. 1, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.87 @ \$0.00; No. 3, \$0.80 @ \$0.00; Barley, No. 1, \$0.85 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.75 @ \$0.00; No. 3 extra, \$0.65 @ \$0.00; No. 3, \$0.65 @ \$0.00; Oats, No. 1, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.60 @ \$0.00; No. 3, \$0.52 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.60 @ \$0.00.

FLOUR—Superior, \$3.85 @ \$0.00; extra \$3.75 @ \$0.00; spring extra, \$3.75 @ \$0.00; REMARKS—Market quiet. Flour without buyers. Wheat sold at \$0.00 for choice No. 2 fall. Oats steady; sold at \$0.00; Barley steady; No. 3 and extra No. 3 sold at quotations; higher grades scarce and wanted. Peas as before.

HAMILTON, November 14.
FLOUR—White wheat, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; strong bakers, \$4.00 @ \$4.25 per barrel.
GRAIN—White wheat, \$0.82 @ \$0.84; red winter, \$0.82 @ \$0.84; spring, \$0.84 @ \$0.84.
FEAS—\$0.00 @ \$0.00.
BARLEY—\$0.00 @ \$0.00.
OATS—\$0.00 @ \$0.00.
CORN—\$0.00 @ \$0.00.
SEED—Clover, \$5.40 @ \$5.50; Timothy, \$1.00 @ \$1.50.
DRESSED HOGS—\$5.50 @ \$6.00 per cwt.
APPLES—\$0.50 @ \$0.75 per bag of bush and half.
DRIED APPLES—\$0.40 @ \$0.45 per lb.
POTATOES—\$0.00 @ \$0.65 per bag of 90 pounds.

BUTTER—In rolls, per lb, 14c @ 18c; in tubs, per lb, 14c @ 18c.
EGGS—Per doz, 18c @ 20c.
LIVERPOOL, November 14.
COTTON—Firm. Uplands, 5 1/2 1/2; Orleans, 5 1/2 1/2.

United States.
Chicago, November 14.
ENGAGEMENTS—Corn, 00,000; wheat, 00,000; oats, 000,000; barley, 00,000 bush.
FLOUR—Corn, 24c @ 26c; wheat, 00c @ 00c per bush.
LOOSE MEATS—S. C. \$5.15; S. B. \$5.00; L. C. \$4.90; S. C. \$3.90; G. Hams, \$7.00 @ \$8.00; boxed meats, S. C. \$5.40; S. B. \$5.25; L. C. \$5.15; shoulders, \$3.75; S. P. hams, \$6.00 @ \$6.00.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]
FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Lower.
CORN—Quiet.
OATS—Steady.
RICE—Quiet; No. 2 61c.
BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2, 67c.
FLAXSEED—Firm; No. 1, \$1.13 @ \$1.10.
PORK—Active; cash, 00 @ \$0.00; November \$3.75 @ \$0.00; December, \$3.80 @ \$0.00; Year, \$8.85 @ \$0.00; January, \$9.77 @ \$0.00.
LARD—Firm; cash 00 @ \$0.00; November, \$6.12 @ \$0.00; December, \$6.15 @ \$0.00; Year, \$6.17.
BOXED MEATS—Firm; short ribs, \$3.75 @ \$0.00; short ribs, \$4.99 @ \$0.00; short clear, sides, \$5.20 @ \$0.00.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.15.
NEW YORK, November 14.
COTTON—220 p.m.—Firm. Uplands, 9 1/2; Orleans, 9 1/2. Futures steady; November 9 3/4, December 9 3/4, January 9 1/2, February 9 1/2.
PETROLEUM—225 p.m.—Crude, 11c; refined, 11c; cases, 9c.
TALLOW—Dull; prime 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; d hogs, 6c @ 6c.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]
FLOUR—Firm; superfine State, \$3.30 @ \$3.35.
RYE FLOUR—Steady; superfine, \$3.10 @ \$3.15.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; \$1.90 @ \$2.20.
COMMEAL—Dull; yellow western, \$3.00 @ \$3.25.
WHEAT—Higher.
RICE—Quiet; fair to good, 60c @ 60c; standard "A", 60c @ 60c; out, loaf and crushed, 70c @ 70c; powdered, 70c @ 70c; granulated, 60c @ 60c.
HAY—Quiet and nominal.
MOLASSES—Quiet; 100 test 00c @ 00c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5 1/2.
POTATOES—Steady. Rose \$0.00 @ \$0.00. Norfolk \$1.50 @ \$1.50. Sweet, \$1.50 @ \$1.50.
EGGS—Stronger; State, 20c @ 21c; Western, 00c @ 00c; Canadian, 21c @ 21c.
PORK—Firm; mess, spot, \$7.75 @ \$10.00; for meat; clear back, \$8.00 @ \$10.00; BEEF—Dull.
CUT MEATS—Firm; pickled bellies, 6c @ 6c; smoked bellies, 00c; pickled shoulders, 4c @ 4c; pickled hams, 10c @ 10c; smoked hams, 00c; middles, 10c @ 10c; long clear, 00c.
LARD—Higher; western steam, spot, \$6.45 @ \$0.00.
CHEESE—Dull. State, 6c @ 10c; Western fall, 6c @ 10c.
BUTTER—Firm; State, 18c @ 27c; Western, 8c @ 27c.

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

COUGHS AND COLDS that we so frequent, by neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of Robinson's Phosphatized Emulsion taken whenever the cough is troublesome will relieve the patient, and, preserved in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—Nov. 14.
Schooner Marie Delphine, 84, Thomas Tremblay, Labrador, 24th Oct. fish, C. A. Boucher.
Schooner Lothair, 99, E. Bemister, Labrador, 24th October, fish, J. Lord & Co.
Steamship Texas, 1883, G. J. Cross, Bristol, 28th October, general, D. Torrance & Co.
Steamship Corean, 2258, C. J. Menzies, London, 28th October, general, H. & A. Allan.

CLEAR—Nov. 13.
Steamship Nestorian, 1784, W. Dalziel, London, general, Hamilton.
Steamship West Cumberland, 897, Wm. Brown, London, dealer, J. G. Siley.

STEARSHIPS.
Bonavista, 838, Kingston, Brown & Co. Polynesian, 2033, H. & A. Allan. Grecian, 3600, H. & A. Allan. Texas, 1838, D. Torrance & Co. Corean, 2258, H. & A. Allan.

BARQUES.
Belgium, 699, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Marie Delphine, 84, C. A. Boucher. Lothair, 99, J. Lord & Co.

The Dominion line steamship Montreal from Quebec, 3rd inst., with 364 cattle and 214 sheep, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, and lost 1 bull and 5 sheep. The Allan steamship Lucerne, for London, arrived out Saturday.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—Nov. 14.
Steamship Lake Huron, Bernson, Liverpool, H. H. Sewell, general.
Schooner Marie Delphine, 84, C. A. Boucher. St. Pierre Miquelon, master, Bessagat. Barge Lafreniere, dit St. Ange, Gauthier, Whitehall, P. Gings, coal.

CLEAR—Nov. 14.
Steamship Erl King, Priole, London, John Ross & Co.
Steamship Lake Huron, Bernson, Montreal, H. H. Sewell.

NOTES.
The steamship Miramichi, Capt. Baquet, from Quebec, arrived at 2.30 p.m., and will leave for Montreal tomorrow. She reports considerable snow along the Gaspe coast, and had some rough weather coming up the Gulf. She passed the outward bound mail steamship Parisian at the foot of Green Island last night.

The steamship Lake Huron, after discharging her Quebec cargo, left for Montreal at 7.30 p.m. yesterday.

The steamships Caconna and Colson on their last trip from the coal mines are also due and daily expected to arrive.

The bark Alexander Ritchie, for Aberdeen, the last sailing ship of the Quebec time sheet, left for sea this morning in tow of the steamer Florence.

The schooners Hironelle, P. Fortier, arrived from Montreal under sail this evening.

The steamship Grassbrook arrived from Montreal at 1.39 p.m. and proceeded to sea.

The brig Antoine Colson, arrived from Montreal last night in tow of the tug steamer Anglaise, and proceeded this morning under sail.

The ship Polynesian, from Montreal for Buenos Ayres, passed outward at Martin River on Friday.

The schooner Rosemary, from Montreal, will proceed to sea tomorrow.

The tug steamer Florence arrived from Sorel to night with a tow of barges coal laden.

The steamships Nestorian, West Cumberland and Bonavista all arrived from Montreal to night and proceeded for sea.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT.
That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Burnside, 112 x 116, the best corner in the city, for sale CHEAP.
Apply to
W. MOLEA WALKER, C. E., Architect,
214 St. James Street.

FOR SALE
THE VILLA RESIDENCE, 265 Drummond street, above Sherbrooke street. Size of lot, 140 x 150 feet.
ALEX. MCK. COWIE,
104 Grey Nun Street.

FOR SALE AT ST. ANNE'S.
Beautiful Farm of 90 Acres.
H. M. PERRAULT,
No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill. 137

To Let.
TO LET.
Fine Corner Office
ON FIRST FLAT OF
The "HERALD" BUILDING
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Heating Included in Rent
Apply to "Herald" Office.
April 17

TO LET.
THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES
Together or Separately,
STAINED FINISH,
HOT WATER HEATING
521 ST. JAMES STREET
DAWES & CO. 235

TO LET.
HOUSE 275 DRUMMOND STREET,
above Sherbrooke Street, with large grounds and Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees, &c.
Apply to
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Steamships.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

CANADIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY.
Composed of the following first-class fast power steamers:
OCEAN KING.....2,449 Tons
ERL KING.....2,178 " "
SCOTIA.....2,180 " "
CELTIC MONARCH.....2,100 " "

THE STEAMER ERL KING, A 100 (highest class at Lloyd's) is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 10th NOVEMBER.

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

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to ROBERT REFORM & CO., 23 and 25 St. James Street, Montreal, or WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 8 East India Avenue, London, or TEMPERLEY, CALVERT & DARKE, 21 Billiter Street, London.

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

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

AYLONIA (Iron).....1,953 Tons
BARCELONA.....1,856 " "
HARMONY.....1,856 " "
DEACONA (Steel).....2,000 " "
ESCALON (Steel).....2,000 " "

THE AYLONIA is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 9th NOVEMBER.

For Rates of Freight apply to Messrs. Starks & Cairn, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Messrs. Low & Son, London; or Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee; or to ROBERT REFORM & CO., 23 and 25 St. James Street, Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to any point.

Canada or Western States,
By way of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS, to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo. For further particulars apply to ROBERT REFORM & CO., MONTREAL.

Black Diamond Line
Montreal to Lower Ports.

SS. BONAVISTA.....1,700 tons capacity
SS. COBAN.....1,350 " "
SS. CAOUNA.....1,400 " "

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL
(Weather permitting).
SS. BONAVISTA, SATURDAY, NOV. 14th
SS. COBAN, MONDAY, NOV. 15th
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
PICTOU, N.S.,
and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

SS. CAOUNA, FRIDAY, NOV. 20th,
For SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Regular sailings will follow throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading issued to and from each port on each passage. Superior passenger accommodations. For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to RICHMAN, BROWN & CO., 14 Custom House Square, Montreal, or Peake, Bros. & Co., Charlottetown; or to Davies, Pious & Co., Sydney; or to Davies, Pious & Co., North Sydney; or to Burchell Bros., Sydney.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
DAILY STEAMERS have been withdrawn.
Market Boats will run until the close of navigation.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Market Line to Carillon, &c.
Steamers DAGMAR and MAXWELL leave Canal Basin Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.

Passengers may take 7 a.m. train for Carillon. STEAMER PRINCESS will run tri-weekly (except further notice between Carillon and Ottawa, connecting with the Market Boats for freight and passenger traffic from and to Montreal.

Freight carried at very low rates. Windsor, Gen'l Office and Freight Station—87 and 89 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin.
R. W. KESPEER, Jr., Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1885.
The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will commence running regularly on 6th May as under:

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NEL

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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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, NOVEMBER 16.

TO BE HANGED.

Riel will be executed in Regina this morning, provided the death warrant has arrived in time—as we perceive it has. The Government had not decided the question of life and death until Thursday, and on Thursday evening the warrant was despatched from Ottawa. It reached Winnipeg on Sunday morning; the messenger was forwarded by a special train from Winnipeg to Regina yesterday, and the warrant was expected to reach the sheriff this morning, shortly before the time fixed for the execution. One chapter of the North-West rebellion, therefore, closes with the death penalty exacted for an offence which the Government of Canada declares to be political.

We would like to believe that there will be no regrets hereafter for this execution, but we cannot help thinking that there must be. We cannot avoid the conviction that the original intention of the Government was to spare Riel's life. The defence paid to him by General Middleton, the care that was exercised to protect him before his incarceration at Regina, the fact that a broad distinction was drawn by the Government between his case and that of the Indians, who are punished for murder, the indictment for high treason, an offence for which the death penalty has not been exacted in Canada or the Empire in about fifty years, the delay of the Government in reaching a conclusion and in forwarding the warrant; these are facts which suggest the existence of a desire on the part of the Government to have avoided if possible ordering Riel's execution. All the facts are in keeping with the suggestion that the Government desired to save his life, but that party pressure has proved too strong and that the man's life is to be taken at last on the demand of partisan supporters of the Ministry.

For weeks, even months, past the question of life or death in Riel's case has been the foothill of contending factions. The demand for his life has been met by a plea for mercy. Here in Quebec the people have been pretty generally agreed in favor of a commutation of his sentence, the race between the two political parties being to determine which could say most in favor of it. In Ontario there has been also a fierce contest, but it has been due to the determination of parties to outbid each other in demanding the execution of the death penalty. The future of the Government and of parties has been made to turn upon the death penalty being enforced. In these controversies over the unfortunate man's fate there have been angry discussions, the most intemperate language, threats against the Government or against the Opposition, the wildest clamor and the fiercest outcry. If partisans in Quebec have protested against the imposition of the death penalty, partisans in Ontario have besieged the Government with letters, protestations, threats and declarations of future punishment in case the death penalty should not be enacted. The Government have had to act as final judges in the case. After all the appeals in all the Courts had been exhausted, Riel's case went before the Government of the country, it was heard and discussed anew, all the arguments pro and con, the death penalty were revived, and the moment came when the Government had to decide. Sitting as judges in the momentous matter, it was reasonable to assume that they would not forget what was due to their dignity and to the country;

that the air they breathed would suggest the elevation of their position far above "the madding crowd;" that they would consider, not the representations of politicians only, but the importance of the great interests committed to their hands, the sacredness of the life that was trembling in the balance, the protection against the death penalty which had in effect been promised the prisoner when he was placed on trial for a political offence, the reputation and honor of the country which would be besmirched should cruelty instead of moderation accompany their decision. The members of the Government could either show themselves in sympathy with partisan bloodthirstiness or prove that they had risen to the height of statesmanship. The moment had come to surrender to partisan clamor or give the world an example of true nobility that looked solely to the best interests of the Dominion in the present and the future.

Let it be recorded to the disgrace of our country that in this supreme moment, when every consideration of national honor and national safety called for an example of genuine statesmanship, the Government responded with an ignoble decision which considered only partisan surroundings and partisan results, which proceeded from no broad view of the entire situation, but had regard only to the effect of their action upon elections to come off two years hence in the Province of Ontario! Partisan demands were permitted to stifle the national conscience; merciful intentions were smothered under the threats of partisan vengeance; and the country is called upon to bear a load of dishonor and disgrace that slanders the politicians in Ontario may be enabled to hold certain doubtful constituencies. A great opportunity to perform an act of clemency has been turned into an event of uncommon cruelty which after generations will stigmatize as it deserves.

THE HERALD has done what it could to ward off the disgrace which will attach to the country because the life of a man has been taken when the offence for which he was tried by the Government was a political offence, not punished by death in Canada or the British Empire for the last fifty years. We have not spoken because Riel was a half-breed, or because his cause was espoused by the people of our Province, or because this or that section of a political party sympathized with him or condemned him. We have not hesitated to denounce his acts, one and all, in connection with fomenting and conducting the rebellion. We have declared that, like any other criminal, he should be punished to the full extent of the law, for whatever crimes the Government were justified in trying him for. These points we have made clear, time and again, with all the emphasis at our command. But we have also maintained that next to letting him go free altogether, the greatest wrong that could be done the reputation of the country would be to hang him for crimes for which he had never been tried. We have kept steadily in view not the interests of Louis Riel, not the interests of any race or nationality—not the wishes of a province merely, but the interests, the reputation, the honor of our country as a whole, the appearance it will present to the world at large, the place we shall assume in the history of nations, the judgment to be declared on our acts by the wise, the thoughtful, the cultivated and far-seeing of those countries that are fitted to pronounce upon our conduct. It cannot make any difference to THE HERALD whether Riel hangs or not. To politicians it owes nothing. On questions of race or nationality it can speak independently, without fear or hope of favor. But to our country at large we owe this much, that in consideration of the honor and glory which acts of mercy and tolerance and justice performed in the country's name reflect upon the people and the institutions of the country, we are bound to protest against anything and everything that diminishes the self respect of our people and the judgment that is formed of them abroad. We have regarded the taking of this man's life as a blow at the good name of Canada, we have protested against it with all our might for good and sufficient reasons, and there only remains to us to accept in common with Canadians generally the disgrace and ignominy which we were powerless to avert. We predict, however, that six months hence every intelligent and patriotic Canadian will share with us the conviction we here express, and will look back with astonishment on the fact that the bloodthirstiness of partisan rage was permitted to perpetrate the worst example of political murder that the press of this country has ever been called upon to record.

THE MINISTRY NOT THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Some people appear to be still in doubt as to where the power dwells that could have commuted Riel's sentence. It dwells in the Governor-General, but cannot be exercised at his mere volition. The doubt is not unnatural, in view of the remark that the Secretary of State is reported to have made at the recent meeting of his supporters. What possessed Mr. Chapleau to suggest that the Governor-General could sign the warrant for Riel's execution upon the advice of his Ministers, and could then of his own will counteract it by telegraph, it would be hard to say. It could not have been a statement born of ignorance. Mr. Chapleau's position precludes that possibility; it could hardly have been intended to deceive those to whom he spoke, for Judge Crouse and Mr. Girouard have an equal knowledge of constitutional law and usage with Mr. Chapleau. Was it to cloud the subject, that at some future date the responsibility for the execution might be laid on Lord Lansdowne's shoulders? With such a device Sir John Macdonald is not altogether unfamiliar, if Lord Lorne's recent publication is accurate. But that which was only partially successful with the guileless Lorne, might be an unmitigated failure if tried on the experienced politician Lansdowne. No, the admixture of mail and telegraph in this matter is neither sound in theory, nor at all likely to be tried. The prerogative of mercy is not a personal attribute of the Governor-General, or even of the Sovereign of England. It was vested in the King by statute, and upon occasions has been limited and restrained by statute. It is exercised only upon the advice of a responsible Minister. Formerly it was a matter for deliberation by the Privy Council, and a pardon, when granted, was under the great seal. During the present reign the duty of advising the Sovereign has devolved upon the Home Secretary alone, and the pardon is granted under the sign manual, countersigned by a Secretary of State.

In Canada the prerogative was vested in the Governor-General by commission, as the representative of a power beyond responsibility to the Dominion Parliament. In 1876, Mr. Blake, as Minister of Justice, represented the inconvenience of this, and in 1878 the several documents appointing and instructing the Governor-General were modified and altered, making the exercise of the prerogative an act to be performed upon the advice of his responsible ministers. But it was not intended to transfer this power that it might be used as a political make-weight. The spectacle of a prisoner's life kept dangling in the balance until the respective strength of the opposing political parties could be ascertained, was not foreseen, or if its possibility were foreseen its occurrence was deemed too unlikely for consideration. It seems hardly necessary to say, "that no interference of parties interested, politically or personally, should ever be permitted," with the exercise of this eminent function of the executive Government. "Absolute monarchies offer to our view no more hideous features than this 'gross perversion of justice.' This is what Lord Brougham thought of the matter, but he was unaware of the threatened anger of the Ontario contingent. Macaulay would "rather have entrusted it to the hands of the very worst Ministry that ever held office than allow it to be exercised under the direction of the very best House of Commons." He had a keener appreciation of what might happen under the spur of party exigencies. Were he living to-day he could point to Canada as an example of his meaning. A respite granted while Ministers were despatched into their respective districts to ascertain which way the party's interests demanded the decision should be, with the result that the loudest and angriest clamors gained the day. Had the demand for Riel's execution been least earnest in Ontario, or had the agitation for a commutation of the sentence been undertaken by Sir John's supporters in Quebec at an earlier day, who can doubt but that a medical commission would have reported the prisoner insane, and that the gallows at Regina would have disappeared. Never since Admiral Byng was shot to save a ministry has a prisoner's life or death so absolutely depended on the relative support or opposition that his death would bring to the Cabinet.

SOMETHING NOT TO BE PROUD OF. If ever a case demanded that Government action in it should be taken in the full light of day that case was Riel's. If ever there was a case in which mystery and contradiction accompanied every movement, that case was Riel's. Day in and day out the organs of the Government have flatly contradicted one another. In the West, where the majority of the people were supposed to be in favor of hanging Riel, the organs have never varied their tone; Riel will be hanged. Riel must hang. The Mail has expounded the law in the case, and said he would hang, the Gazette has adhered to this, and the Hamilton Spectator, looking at it from another point of view, has said that "Riel must hang." And day by day as these statements have been made, the French organs have said the reverse. Riel will not be hanged said Le Monde—a journal which we believe received its inspiration from the Cabinet; and it has repeated this assurance to the French as often as the English organs have repeated the reverse to their readers. L'Etendard has said the same, evidently on authority, and other French journals have taken their cue from these or from like sources. At last Le Monde informed the public that a medical

commission would be appointed "consisting of two Quebec, two Ontario and one U. S. medical experts, and the names were given. Later on it informed the world that the commission was appointed, and that Riel would not hang, the western journals still answering authoritatively for the Government's carrying out the sentence. In this way not only was the unhappy prisoner left uncertain as to his fate, but the public, who after all are not ordained solely for the convenience of Ministers, were misled and gulled because of a foolish hatred of doing anything in a straightforward way. At the last moment two doctors are sent secretly to Regina with the view of ascertaining the sanity of the prisoner. His sanity at the present time he is remembered, for those most angry with Riel feel some compunction at hanging a madman whatever he may have done when sane. These two gentlemen have an interview with the Commissioner of the Police and are then taken to see Riel. They are with him two hours one day and two hours the next, when they immediately report to Ottawa by telegraph in cipher and leave for home. And these two gentlemen are able to state after their two visits that Riel is sane and a fit subject for hanging, while it took several weeks to determine upon the sanity of a woman confined at Longue Pointe. And this is the medical commission promised by the Government and announced by Le Monde as the intended rescuers of a man whose troubles had driven him mad!

LETTER FROM SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Sir Leonard Tilley to the Chairman of the Conservative Election Committee in St. John, N.B., referring to his illness and his retirement from active political life:—

ST. ANDREWS, Nov. 9, 1885.

My Dear Mr. Jones: I understand there is to be a meeting of our friends in the city to-morrow night, to select a candidate for the vacancy caused by my resignation.

I avail myself of the opportunity thus offered to address a few words to the electors who may there be present. When in 1882 the electors of the city returned me to Parliament for another term, I then intimated to them that I was probably the last time that I would be a candidate for their suffrages, but I then hoped that I would be spared, and my health permit of my remaining in Parliament and in the Government until the next general election. But I had not taken into account the wear and tear to body and mind to which I would necessarily continue to be subjected in the discharge of my parliamentary and departmental duties.

My health was completely broken down last winter, but after a serious operation there was a hope that I might continue my work for a short time longer. I regret that my symptoms of late have been such that I have been forced to the conclusion that my only chance of a measure of health, and possibly a few more years of life, is in taking comparative rest and relief from the mental strain to which I have of late years been subjected.

I felt certain that my many indulgent friends would cheerfully, in view of my long service, accord me that rest. It is difficult to find words to express the very great regret that I have felt, and still feel, at being compelled to take that course. I took great pleasure in the work of my department, and I flatter myself that I have been able to perform it in a way that was acceptable to a majority of the people.

My relations with my constituents were pleasant, and I may be pardoned if I at this time remark that recent events have given evidence that my regard for them is reciprocated. To say good-bye to the men who have been so true and faithful to me for more than a third of a century is not pleasant, but it must be said my colleagues in the Government have placed me in a position where my responsibilities are not great, but where I hope I may still be able to do something for my native Province and for my country.

Thanking one and all for their unwavering confidence in the past, I still wish to be considered as their friend. By causing this to be read you will much oblige.

Yours sincerely,
S. L. TILLEY.

Hon. T. R. Jones, St. John.

THE U.S. EXHIBITION IN LONDON. Our neighbors in the United States do not intend to let the Colonies and India possess exclusively the ear and eye of those who may be in London next year. They are making arrangements, and very extensive arrangements, to whip creation in the exhibition way next spring, and, unless creation gives close attention to the business, they may find the other party leading. The Americans cannot, of course, exhibit side by side with the others. This exclusion from the Horticultural Gardens arises from no desire to handicap the Americans, very far from it, but the grounds having been secured for the Colonies and India, it is necessary to allot the space, the demand being far greater than the supply. The American exhibition will be near the Earlscourt Station of the underground railway, about a mile to the west of the Horticultural Gardens. The attraction of this place, which at present is nothing more than an unoccupied building site, must be given it by what our neighbors do, while the other has an attractiveness of its own to gather sightseers. We are able to judge of the method of working in some directions adopted across the border, and we may learn something from it. An interview was recently had at Boston with Mr. John R. Whitley, the Director-General, and Mr. John G. Speed, the Secretary of the American Exhibition, which, after the fashion of the "Fisheries" and the "Healtheries," will inevitably be called the "Yankeries," at which Mr. Speed said they had "visited nearly all Boston's large manufacturers, and I am glad to say that in every instance where it was

possible for a manufacturer to see a chance that an exhibit in London would benefit him by opening new fields for the sale of his goods, he has manifested great interest in the Exhibition, and in very many instances such manufacturers have determined to make exhibits. It must be borne in mind, when thinking of the good to American manufacturers from this Exhibition, that Great Britain and all Europe will not only see what we can do, but that the people of the British Colonies and India will be in London next year in unprecedented numbers, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is to be held at the same time as the American; besides, next year is the Queen's jubilee—the beginning of the fiftieth year of her reign.

These officials met the Governor of Massachusetts and a number of leading men from that and other New England states, and from them received offers of every support that can be given. One large manufacturer wrote saying:—

"I am profoundly impressed with the importance of the proposed American exhibition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States which will be held in London in 1886. It is an exhibition which should command the attention and support of American manufacturers, because it will open new avenues of trade all over the world for the products of American skill and American workmanship. With our present vast facilities of production no argument in favor of additional markets for American manufacturers seems to be necessary."

"In a recent trip around the world I was astonished to see the primitive and cumbersome methods by which work is performed in the ancient countries of China, Japan, Egypt and India. As I understood it, commissioners from those old nations and thousands of their most intelligent people will attend the proposed exhibition, and it will thus furnish the opportunity to American manufacturers for practical illustrations of the latest improvements."

It ought in this way to be of immediate as well as lasting benefit to the manufacturers of this country, and should invite their hearty co-operation and encouragement."

There is nothing of this, *mutatis mutandis*, that does not apply to Canada, and these must be some articles of commerce in which we can pass our neighbors and several in which we can hold our own.

Being asked about other states, Mr. Speed said: "There never has been any difficulty in the West and South. In those sections capital is needed for development, and immigration is sought. The opportunities of the American exhibition 'needed only to be suggested, and for many months Commissioners have been actively at work arranging exhibits. Even from as far as San Francisco we have received application for space from manufacturers, who feel that 'they, with a sea and a continent separating them, are not too far from the markets of the old world. Next week we meet the manufacturers of Pennsylvania at a meeting in Philadelphia.'"

It is fair to assume that such an excellent organizer and far-seeing manager as Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner in London, will have used well the opportunities afforded him during his recent visit to Canada; but nothing can be lost, if nothing is gained, by taking a lesson, whenever we can get it, from the methods of our neighbors.

BOTH LORD MELGUND and Hon. Mr. Chapleau declare that the telegram incorporated into THE HERALD's report of the conference between Mr. Chapleau and the French-Canadian M.P.s at the Windsor, is a fabrication. Now, if there is anything for which THE HERALD has a reputation it is for the general correctness of its news reports, and this charge of "fabrication" is one which we must squarely meet. We have interrogated our informant with the view of having the matter cleared up, and he insists upon his original statement. The circumstances all show that there was a telegram received from Ottawa by Mr. Chapleau bearing upon the fate of Riel; Mr. Chapleau announced that he expected one, and the M.P.s from the rural constituencies waited at the Windsor until it came. When it was received by Mr. Chapleau he caused it to be handed to the waiting members and it was passed around, some seven or eight of these gentlemen reading it. Our informant states that the words we published were the words of that despatch, and that the signature was "Melgund" but we have requested him to verify his statement, and we expect to throw further light on the subject tomorrow. Meantime, certain facts are undoubted. 1. That Mr. Chapleau stated at the meeting that he expected a telegram from Sir John Macdonald bearing upon Riel's fate, which he felt at liberty to lay before a considerable number of public men. 2. That the gentlemen in question remained some time waiting for this important message. 3. That the message came and was handed around to be read by the numerous gentlemen who were assembled in the rotunda of the Windsor.

Now what was this telegram of so much public interest? Mr. Chapleau, in his contradiction, does not explain. But why not say at once and dissolve the mystery, especially as the telegram was intended to have an influence upon the action of public men on a public question? Was the telegram which we quoted a telegram signed "Macdonald," which our informant read "Melgund"? If so, why not admit the fact, as it really makes little difference whether it came from Sir John Macdonald or Lord Melgund, as it conveyed His Excellency's decision in either case? If we are correct in our surmise, can the version of the telegram published in THE HERALD be called a "fabrication"?

FROM LACROSSE (Wis.) Chronicle:—"If poor Riel is doomed to read the New York Herald's Montreal correspondence he will soon learn to contemplate hanging with a great deal of equanimity, if not with actual longing."

AN EXTRA EDITION of this paper, announcing the execution and describing the last scene, will be issued to-day as soon as the details are received—probably by noon.

MARRIED. AIRD-SINCLAIR.—In this city, on Thursday, November 12th, at the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Stuart Oxley, William D. Aird to Alice M. Sinclair. m 274

DEATHS. SCOTT.—On 15th November, at 154 Berthelot street, John Scott, Esq., aged 61 years. MACKENZIE.—On Nov. 13, at 787 Sherbrooke street, Dr. Lorn Macdonald, Esq., aged 74 years. Funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 16th inst., at 1.45 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation. 273

Restaurant For Sale at Brockville, Ont. The undersigned, having invented a new process for making Coffee, known as the Sargeant Process, and desiring to place it before the public, which will require my individual attention, I offer the fixtures contained in my Restaurant, which are all nearly new and first-class in every respect, for sale, which will probably amount to some three or four hundred dollars. Will allow a discount of ten per cent. from first cost. Centrally located, and rent to suit the times. E. K. SARGEANT. Brockville, Ont., 6th Nov., 1885. 1w 274

M. PASTEUR, a French physician, has been experimenting for some time with a view to the cure of rabies in animals and hydrophobia in men, and he believes he has succeeded in his object. If he lives it will be the greatest medical discovery since that of vaccination. He conducted his experiments on rabbits and having satisfied himself in this manner proceeded to treat some cases in human beings. In the first case a boy named Meister had been bitten by a dog, and sixteen hours had passed before M. Pasteur saw his patient. When it was agreed with others that the boy could not escape hydrophobia the experiment on him began. M. Pasteur at once proceeded to treat him, by injecting under the skin a portion of the spinal marrow of a rabbit which had died of rabies. The process was repeated thirteen times, a stronger injection being used on each occasion, until at length the child received the virus in its intensest form. Now comes the assuring feature. The same virus communicated to rabbits in the same way and at the same time destroyed those animals with all the dreadful symptoms of madness; but the human patient, though he received the poison many times, remained unaffected. The virus he had received from the dog's bite neutralized that communicated from the rabbit—in fact, the two poisons neutralized each other, and the patient is now alive and well. M. Pasteur had also to state the case of a shepherd-boy named Jupi, who certainly deserves not only to live but to be honored as a hero. Seeing a mad dog in the act of attacking some person, young Jupi violently threw himself upon the animal and choked it by plunging his hand down its throat. Of course he was bitten, and so came under M. Pasteur's care. He, too, has been inoculated, with results which promise a termination no less satisfactory than that of Meister's case.

THE HON. MR. WHITE is reported to have said to the Conservatives of Manitoba that "the census would be taken 'next year; that in view of the increased representation a redistribution of the constituencies would be likely to follow; that the general election was not likely to come on until 1887. In the meantime he solicited active aid of his Conservative friends as to the proper boundaries of the electoral districts, so as to ensure the return of their friends. He stated that Mowat had gerrymandered the Ontario constituencies so as to secure a party advantage, and the Dominion Government felt quite justified in carrying out the principle so as to secure every possible party advantage, and having the power, they were quite justified in making the "most of their party opportunities." Mr. White is a tolerably strong "party man," but we do not believe that such an unblushing invitation to depart from the principles of just representation could have been given by him. However, the statement is made, and, if not true, should be contradicted.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.—We publish this morning a number of opinions gathered from the French-Canadian press and some from American journals on Riel's execution. We might fill columns with others from the United States press written in the same spirit. Indeed, we have seen only one newspaper taking an opposite view. Canada is not governed by American newspapers, but the fact is not to be put out of sight that the press of the United States from one end to the other agreeing on a matter about which they have no interest, is exceedingly likely to form a more just conclusion about the matter than those whose passions are excited on the subject.

THE PANAMA CANAL was originally estimated to cost \$120,000,000 and to be finished in 1888. It has already cost over \$250,000,000 and only a very small portion of the work has been done. The Chagres river, which some people declare to be an insurmountable difficulty, has not yet been touched. The shareholders are now asked for \$15,000,000 and an effort is being made to float bonds for \$120,000,000. American engineers do not believe that this, if raised, will complete it, and some of the American press are alarmed lest the French Government should take it in hand, which would be, they urge, a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

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Amusements. THEATRE ROYAL. Sparrow & Jacobson, Proprietors and Managers. Week Commencing November 16th. THE BIG SHOW. VARIETY STARS. First Appearance of the Great European Wonder, the 3 Yang Ying! 3 Bloney and Murray, The Healy's, only 3 in company. (Dad, Earlwood, Wes and H. Jones, Carter and Anderson, Every A. termion and Evening. Admission, 10 and 25 cents.

Lytell Opera House, Beaver Hall Hill, Commencing Monday Nov 16th. A Grand Society Production. SEA OF ICE. The Wild Flower of Mexico. POPULAR PRICES. Seats reserved during the day at Box Office. Nov. 16

Art Association of Montreal. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. PHILLIPS SQUARE. OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Admission, 25 cents. SATURDAYS FREE. Nov. 4

DANCING. PROF. DUNNE'S Beginners' Classes—Monday and Friday evenings; Russian and Friday afternoons; advanced classes—Tuesday evening, December 1st. "Would you learn to dance in style?" "This Mansfield St., MONTREAL." Nov. 11

New Advertisements. THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE. WILL MEET AT THE CITY HALL. —ON— MONDAY, At FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. Nov. 16

Cordon Rouge. Connoisseurs should taste this beautifully delicate CHAMPAGNE. Nov. 16

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO. REMODELLED AND REFURNISHED. The Most Complete, Luxurious and Liberal. The Most Complete, Luxurious and Liberal. Immunity from noxious gases and malaria gas—sanitary by the most perfect system of ventilation, traps, and thorough plumbing known to sanitary science. HENRY J. NOLAN, MARK H. IRISH, Chief Clerk. Proprietors. Nov. 16

Grand Derby Sweep! \$10,000. Subscription Book Now Open. ISAAC EBBITT, Windsor Hotel. Nov. 16

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Reliable and active Agents wanted to represent the above Association in Montreal and Province of Quebec. Address, with references, J. D. WELLS, General Manager, 65 King Street East, Toronto. m wfm 270

FINANCE. Formation of Companies in England. The representative of an English Financial House will be prepared to take orders for business suitable for the London market, in Mines, Timber, Lignite and other industries. Directors of the Company and the transaction of other business. By order. POSTE RESTANTE, Quebec. November 11. m wfm 270

MONEY TO LOAN. On First Mortgage City Property, at current rates. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, Standard Building, 157 St. James Street. Nov. 11

NOTICE. I have made arrangements with WM. PATTERSON, JR., M.D., V.S., A.R.C.S., to take over my Veterinary practice, and hope my former clients will extend to him that liberal patronage so long enjoyed by me. Every satisfaction to those of my clients employing him. C. J. ALLOWAY. In reference to the above I will be pleased to attend to any Dr. C. J. ALLOWAY's former clients, and can always be found at 32 Bleury street, or 1154 S. Catherine street. Telephone 123. WM. PATTERSON, JR. Nov. 5

Royal Canadian Passenger Steamship Co. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 21st day of November instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and the transaction of other business. By order. H. V. CUTT, Secy. Montreal, November 11. IN 28

JACKSON R.B., Financial and Marine Insurance Agent. WADELL BUILDING, 111 St. John Street. 1m 267

NOTES FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Thanksgiving Day—Reviewed by Gen. Middleton—English Ballad Concert—Church Music—M. C. A. and Temperance Notes.

Toronto, Nov. 14, 1885.

We had Queen's weather on Thanksgiving day and the people enjoyed it to the full. The streets, avenues and suburban lanes were filled from morning until evening with carriages, horses, pedestrians of all sizes and ages, and the young parents with their baby carriages were almost innumerable. All classes of citizens seemed resolved to enjoy the day.

General Middleton, who was here to review the troops, was of course, the hero of the day. The officers and men looked well, and the General was evidently pleased to meet them, some of whom were with him at Batoche. Yesterday he reviewed Col. Otter's Company, but recently from Batoche, at the new Fort, and also the boys of the Wellesley school. They are a very healthy and promising lot of juvenile soldiers, and instead of the fathers will come up the children, who will in future days stand up bravely to defend and uphold law and order in their native country.

The young gentlemen who represented Montreal in the football match did well, and evidently had the best of it. People here regarded it as one of the best matches ever played in Toronto.

In the evening we attended the English Ballad concert, which was a treat, and reminded one of the days of yore when we were young. The songs, the singers, and the audience (chiefly) were English, and the object of the concert was to obtain funds to relieve the English poor during the coming winter.

The "May Queen," "Home, Sweet Home," and "The Bird of Old England," fairly brought down the house, which was a very crowded one. But Miss Robinson, daughter of the popular Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, took the palm and the flowers of the evening. She sang, "Willie Boy, Come Home," with much good taste and in a charming manner. Her voice was sweet and full, and her sympathetic tones when entreating "Willie" to "come home" were thrilling in the extreme and brought tears to many eyes. She was dressed in the costume of an English country maiden, and looked much like one, although I suppose she is an English-Canadian. Toronto is essentially an English city, and there are few English cities or towns more beautiful.

SUNDAY

We heard James Beatty, M. P., ex-Mayor, lawyer and preacher, in the plain, small Christian church. His subject was "The Second Coming of Christ." He is quite an expert in producing scripture points as points of law, when pleading a case in Court. There were about eighty persons present, to whom he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He has lately published a book of 200 or 300 pages, proving, to his satisfaction, that it is unscriptural for preachers to receive salaries from their congregations. It is a noteworthy coincidence that the other Sunday the Rev. Dr. Wild endeavored in his discourse to prove that Mr. Beatty's position was false and unscriptural, so the following week his congregation, as if to prove that they fully endorsed his view, raised his salary to the tune of one thousand dollars, making it in future four thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Beatty gets his pay for supposed services rendered at Ottawa during Parliamentary sessions. I wonder whether he voted for, and received, the additional five hundred dollars last session. Possibly he did, and like Mr. Blake gave it to—shall we say the poor.

We also attended the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church" on St. James Square. The late Edward Irving, of London, was one of the chief founders of this church. One of its tenets is that they are the only truly Apostolic church. They have several ministers who are supported by the members, being taxed one-tenth of their possessions. Some four or five officials conducted the service, which is highly ritualistic. There were from eighty to one hundred persons present who appeared to be serious worshippers. I was informed that several of those conducting the worship belonged to the medical and legal professions, but that there is no respect of persons shown and a working man of piety and ability can be "an angel" in the church, as well as those who come from the learned professions.

The Rev. Dr. Kellogg, an American, formerly a missionary to India, and author of "The Light of Asia and the Light of the World," and other important works, has accepted a call to the St. James Square Presbyterian Church to succeed the Rev. Dr. King who removed several months ago to reside over the interests of the Presbyterian College in Winnipeg. Dr. Kellogg is in the prime of life and will be quite an acquisition to the ministry of the city and a worthy successor of a very worthy man.

RUEL

The tension of feeling here, and throughout the West, with regard to the fate of Riel will be hard to hear much longer. Some are confident that he must and will be quietly smuggled away to some asylum in Quebec. Here is a clever picture of the present outlook, from the pen of Sir John A., who is standing with wide extended legs, on two horses, who are galloping away in different directions, the names of the horses being "Orange" and "Freuch." Mr. Riel is on Sir John's back holding fast, while the Premier looks as if he was going to be split in twain, or that both horses galloping away will bring to the ground like the man who stands on two stools. However, by the time this reaches the eyes of your readers something definite will likely be known about the case.

Y. M. C. A.

This Association has recently sold the building on Queen street, for what reason I do not exactly know, but I am informed that for several years, during which period no annual reports were issued, the Association has been going down both in membership and funds, while under the management of the late secretary, who was also formerly Secretary of the Montreal Association. The new Secretary seems to have inspired every department of the Association with new vigor and life, so that the membership is steadily increasing and the necessary funds are coming in more freely.

At the annual meeting of the Association held in Shaftesbury Hall the other evening, the Hon. Samuel Blake, the President, spoke hopefully of the future of the Association, and recommended that certain social adjuncts should be allowed, such as are found in other societies more successful than there. During the regime of the late Secretary, the work had been conducted on a supposed purely religious basis, but it did not succeed. Religious young men, as well as others, needed something in the shape of recreation, and pleasant things, therefore they needed something that would attract young men

and make them feel at home, in a social as well as in a religious sense.

TEMPERANCE.

The Liberal Temperance Union, of which Professor Goldwin Smith is President, the Prohibitionists, and those in favor of taking a little drop, are all in the field, opposing each other, while all profess to be aiming at the same thing—the welfare and happiness of the community. Grip, which affects to be pathetically surprised at the anomalous position of Mr. Smith, his cartoon makes a striking distinction between "Goldwin the crank and Goldwin the scholar."

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT.

The New Conservative Cabinet.

Mr. Major, the able leader of the Liberal Government, having resigned in consequence of the adverse vote of last Tuesday, the Conservative members, at a caucus held on Saturday night, organized the following cabinet:—Austin Musher (Premier), President of the Council; E. J. Bedard, Minister of Justice; J. Hyde, Minister of Finance; A. P. McDonald, Minister of Railways and Canals; L. T. Polette, Minister of Public Works; R. J. Anderson, Minister of Customs; J. Crankshaw, Secretary of State; G. M. Stewart, Postmaster-General; H. Vineberg, Minister of Inland Revenue; G. McDonald, Minister of Militia and Defence; N. C. Crankshaw, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; C. Ritchot, Minister of Agriculture; D. Tutu, Minister of Interior; G. H. Patterson, without portfolio; H. Lampard, without portfolio.

ODE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY DEPOT AND THE SMALLPOX.

I.

One Autumn day
Not bright and gay,
Twelve years ago
And a week or so
Did I appear
Shed so queer
At Montreal,
And not at all
What one and all
Should like to call
"The Grand Trunk Railway Depot."

II.

When on a day
So cold and wet
This morn'g shed,
One does approach
In a railway coach,
This shed to find
Seems to suggest:
Stay not, young man!
Go further West
Where men of pride
Would fain be named
To call shed
"So poorly framed
"The Grand Trunk Railway Depot."

III.

Go to some place
Where people's ways
Are not so stiff
But progressive,
And not so opposed
To vaccination
As some of the
Population
Of Montreal,
Where's not at all
What one and all
Could really call
"The Grand Trunk Railway Depot."

IV.

In Germany,
From whence I came,
Has long been the
Or vaccination
And registration
Of every birth
Beau looked upon,
By every one,
As the safest way
To keep at bay
That fall disease
Which would decrease
The population
Of Montreal,
Where's not at all
What one and all
Could truly call
"A splendid Railway Depot."

V.

Away beyond the Ocean
Compulsory Vaccination
And isolation,
Have long great
Expelled smallpox.
This scourge which shocks
All people of intelligence
And now is such a great expense
To Montreal,
Where's not at all
What one and all
Could fairly call
"The Grand Trunk Railway Depot."

VI.

Take warning then,
All young men,
And take such steps
Sufficient bold
To chase from hence
This pestilence
For ever!
And never
Let there again
So quick be seen
So many hundreds
Of innocents!
Where's not at all
What one and all
Be proud to call
"A splendid Railway Depot."

VIII.

After great exertion,
And much coercion,
And at the cost of wealth
High in opinion
And three thousand lives,
We are pleased to know
That terrible
To human lives
And loath disease
Did at last decrease
In violence.
But it depends
On vaccination
And isolation
And through inspection
And disinfection
Of every house
In Montreal,
Where's not at all
What one and all
Would like to call
"A splendid Railway Depot."

IX.

Waste no more time
And again let shine
High in opinion
Across the line
This prime
In this Dominion.
Her reputation
And isolation
And never again suffer
To let smallpox
And its loath disease
Do what it please
At Montreal,
Where's not at all
What one and all
Would be proud to call
"A splendid railway depot."

X.

Therefore would I
Beckon of you:
Stamp out smallpox
And that old shed, too,
For it would be a pity
To let this place
Of carnival fame
All go to shame.
Both are advantages
To an important place
Like Montreal
Where one and all
Would like to see
Before next fall
Prosperity
And what one and all
Could justly call
"A splendid railway depot."

GERMANICUS.

New Advertisements.

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All who wish to see a fearless, independent newspaper supported should

SUBSCRIBE NOW

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The Montreal Herald

which is truly liberal in sentiment, controlled by no party or clique, and does not fear to maintain the public rights, against all public enemies, regardless of consequences.

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New York Stocks, also Wheat, Corn and Provisions bought and sold in Chicago. Commission 1 percent each way. No other charges.

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J. H. HURLBUT COMPANY.

Nov. 7

Abbott, Tait, Abbotts & Campbell,

ADVOCATES.

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,

No. 11 Hospital Street,

MONTREAL.

P.O. Box 1908

Hos. J. J. C. ABBOTT, C.C.

MELBOURNE M. LAIT, C.C.

Nov. 5

John C. McLaren,

Established 1866.

292 & 294 St. James St.

(Near Victoria Square)

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton

Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c

Offices in Montreal:

Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets,

City and District.

Oct. 2

THOMAS SUTTON.

Hair Dresser, Perfumer and

Gentlemen's Haberdasher,

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Hot and Cold Baths 25 cents.

November 11th.

BANK OF HAMILTON

DIVIDEND No. 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Dividend of Four per cent, for the current year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has this day been declared and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after

TUESDAY, the First Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. A. COLQUHOUN,

Cashier.

Hamilton, October 21st, 1885.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, for the current year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Toronto, 28th Oct. 1885.

BANK VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent, has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, and that the same will be paid at its Banking House in this city on and after

Tuesday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to 30th NOVEMBER next, both days inclusive.

By order,

U. GARAND, Cashier.

Oct. 30

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

JOHNSTON'S FLUID CHICKEN.

Johnston's Dissipated Oysters.

All the above preparations are invaluable to Invalids and a favorite luxury with connoisseurs.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

June 10.

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BARBER. Must be strictly temperate. State wages. C. Miles, Ottawa.

New Advertisements.

THE LARGEST

The largest Dry Goods Store in Canada. The largest and best stock in Canada of Winter Underwear and Hosiery, in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes.

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Ladies' Kid Gloves,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,

Children's Kid Gloves,

Children's Kid Gloves,

Ladies' Lined Gloves,

Ladies' Lined Gloves,

Children's Kid Gloves,

Children's Kid Gloves,

Sale of Scotch Wheeling Yarn,

Scotch Fingerings,

Scotch Desideratum Yarn,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Twilled Turkey Red,

Plain Turkey Red,

Turkey Red Cambrics,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Cashmere Prints,

Cashmere Prints,

Sale of Narrow Fine Embroideries,

Medium Fine Embroideries,

Wide Fine Embroideries,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Flannel Embroideries, White,

Flannel Embroideries, Colored,

Embroider d'Flannel, in piece,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Lisse Frillings,

Table Frillings,

Lace Frillings,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of Ladies' Black Wool Vests, 35c,

Ladies' Colored Wool Vests, 35c,

Ladies' Cardigans all sizes,

S. CARSLY'S.

Sale of 4-Button Kid Gloves, 55c pair,

4-Button Emb'd Gloves, 65c pair,

4-Clasp Kid Gloves, 90c pair,

S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

WEDDING CAKES!

DETLEFS BROS., 1335

and 1337 St. Catherine

street, desire to inform

the Public that they are

prepared to supply

WEDDING CAKES

unsurpassed in quality

in this country. Having

had a large experience

in New York they feel

satisfied of this, and

request a trial. They

have in stock, and are

receiving some of the

latest European and

American Novelties for

decorating

WEDDING CAKES

well worthy of inspection.

DETLEFS BROS.,

1335 & 1337 St. Catherine St.

Nov. 14

FOR QUEBEC.

THE SS. "MIRAMICHI"

WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT

Monday, 16th November.

For Freight, apply to

DAVID SHAW, Agent,

205 Commissioners street,

Nov. 13

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line SS. LAKE HURON

Wm. Petersen, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.

H. E. MURRAY,

General Manager, m 274

Nov 16

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Dominion Line SS. TEXAS, Captain

Gross, from Bristol, is entered at Customs. Consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.

D. TORRANCE & CO.,

Agents, m 275

Montreal, 14th November, 1885.

New Advertisements.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,

13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

October 16.

tf 248

Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

COMMUNICATION CAN NOW BE HAD between the following places in QUEBEC and

ONTARIO by Subscribers to Local Telephone Exchanges, viz:—

MONTREAL WITH

BACK RIVER,

ST. VINCENT,

TERREBONNE,

LONGUEUIL,

CHAMBLY,

ST. JOHN'S,

ST. HYACINTHE,

GRAND,

MAGOG,

WATERLOO,

SHERBROOKE,

WINNIPEG,

RICHMOND,

LENNOXVILLE,

CARLETON,

WATERVILLE,

COMPTON,

MARTINVILLE,

COATCOOK

AMUSEMENTS.

running toward the Beaver Meadows were also tried, but with no better result, the quantity of water covering the fields prevented the hounds from holding the scent. There was a fair number of members out, who had a pretty hard time getting along, to say nothing of the difficulty in jumping the fences, owing to the slippery state of the take off standing.

Saturday, 14th, the meet was at the
Pettie Cote toll gate. Another good turn
out of members. Two splendid runs were
had, but Reynard on both occasions man-
aged to get into the rocky earths, which
are numerous in this locality.
The appointments this week are:—
Tuesday, 17th, Pen and Ink Place, 11
o'clock.
Thursday, 19th, St. Antoine Toll Gate,
11 o'clock.
Saturday, 21st, Logan's Farm, 11 o'clock.

FIRE AT THE HOPE COFFEE HOUSE.
A fire was discovered about half-past seven on Saturday evening at the Hope Coffee House, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. When first discovered

It was seen the Babcocks would be useless, and an alarm was sent out which quickly brought the reels to the spot. The fire was between the ceiling and floor above the second flat and was difficult to get at.

but the flames were extinguished in about fifteen minutes, after considerable damage was done. The Salvage Corps, as usual, were quickly at the fire and spread four covers. The fire is supposed to have been caused by rats gnawing the gas pipes beneath the floor and, as the fire originated there this theory is believed to be correct.

Mr. Geo. Stevens, the proprietor, estimates his damage at about \$500, as he had but recently finished painting and papering the premises. He is insured in the Royal Insurance Company for \$4,000. The building is said to be damaged to the extent of \$1,000, and the owner is also fully insured in the Royal Insurance Company. Although the premises are damaged considerably by water, Mr. Stevens stated to a HERALD reporter that it would in no way interfere with his business, and his customers will be supplied as usual.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO.
Few men who travel, either for business or pleasure, but realize the advantage of being able to "take mine ease at mine inn," and travellers from this city to Toronto will find that city well supplied in the

hotel line. The Rossin House, on the corner of King and York streets, is one of the largest hotel buildings in Canada, conveniently located, close to the station of the C. P. R., and almost in the centre of business circles. It is first-class in every respect. The rooms (of which there are

The rooms (of which there are over 200) are lofty, light and elegantly furnished, and the parlors and reception rooms are equal to any hotel in the United States. An elevator conveys guests to and from their apartments, and every convenience known to modern

Hotel keeping is to be found in this place. The dining-room is large and well equipped, and the cuisine is admirable. No effort is spared on the part of Mr. Mark H. Irish, the proprietor; Mr. Nolan, the genial and portly manager, and Messrs. Doherty and Craig to make their guests feel at home, and the universal verdict is

that they succeed. We may mention in addition a very important item. Although the rooms are rendered as nearly fire-proof as possible, Mr. Irish has, with commendable care for the safety of his guests, provided fire escapes for each apartment, consequently there is little, if any, danger of loss of life by fire. Visitors to the Queen

City of the West will certainly have no cause to complain of the treatment they will receive at the Rossin House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Concerning "Common Sense"

The writer in the *Gazette*, who, over the scarcely appropriate signature, "Common sense," attacks your journal for saying that treason is not a crime for which men are now hung is a little illogical. What was the death of Spettie to do with it?

...the death of Scott to do with the present punishment of Riel? or rather, I might ask has it anything to do with it? It should not have. Riel should have answered that fifteen years ago, but "Common Sense" thinks he ought to be hanged or it now though tried for something quite different. I don't understand you to

...said that a man who incited to murder should not be hanged but only if it is desired to hang he should be tried for murder and not for treason, and I quite agree with you. Why "Common Sense" cites the Phoenix Park murders as a parallel case to Riel's I am at a loss to understand. They were tried and

des to understand. They were tried and convicted of *murder*; Riel was convicted of treason,—there *was* no mention of murder in the indictment. I don't know anything about the loss or gain of political influence, or why the execution of Riel is a proof of the Government's superiority to party considerations. I am told, however, by more than one friend of Sir John Mac-

Donald, that it would not do to commute Riel's sentence, as it would turn Ontario against the Government beyond recall. To many people this would sound like a party consideration. I cannot help thinking, Sir, that if the gentleman who assumes that he represents common sense, desires to become a censor of the press, he cannot do

better than address some gentle admonition to his friends of the *Gazette*. He might say to them that common sense demanded a treatment of subjects appertaining to the life of Canada and not of Cochin-China and other remote places,—that a journalist desiring to have influence should have courage and be

prepared to speak his mind on public questions rather than show his ingenuity in avoiding them. I cannot call to mind any subject of late exciting public attention on which the *Gazette* has spoken fearlessly and without evident reluctance to run counter to some hidden interest. It is always a case of what not to say rather than

at least how it appears to me when I read that journal, to whose reasoning power I do not think "common sense" is a great acquisition. And I think that ninety-nine out of one hundred Montrealers will be found to agree with me.

Yours obediently,

AN ADMIRER OF COURAGE.

LATEST SHIPPING.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15.—Arrived Alaska, Strauria; and Republic, from Liverpool; Grecian Monarch, London; Gellert and Messing from Hamburg.

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