The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL LXXVI.—286. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884. PRICE, ONE CENT.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

OTTAWA.

Personal—Movements of Public Men—Influential Press Men in the Capital.

OTTAWA, November 27.—The Marine Department has given instructions to disband the Montreal river police.

Sir Hector Langevin left to-day for Three Rivers to attend the banquet to Mr. Ross.

The Fisheries Department has received a number of claims for bounties for 1833.

Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from a visit to the North-West and from enquiring into matters relating to immigration at Port Arthur.

Major Dunnett and Messrs. Henderson and Ritchie, of Belleville, who arrived in the city yesterday *en route* for Montreal, had an interview with the Minister of Public Works respecting barbor improvements at Belleville.

Mr. Hayes Sawyer, American correspondent of the European press, and Mr. George W. Fellows, correspondent of the American and European press, are in the city.

A man named Jean Poitras has been arrested in Hull on a charge of counterfeiting. He is accused of passing 50 cent pieces which he is said to have moulded.

Mr. Frank M. Macdougall, of this city, left this evening to argue the case of Pink vs. the Corporation of Ottawa which comes up in Toronto to-morrow. Mrs. Pink got a verdict at the assizes here for damages sustained through a defective sidewalk, and the defendants are now applying for a new trial.

Mr. W. R. Henderson, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, lectured to-night under the auspices of the Literary and Scientific Society on "Methods of Illumination."

Hon. A. P. P. Caron left to-day to attend the banquet to Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of Quebec, at Three Rivers, this evening.

An accident, which proved fatal, occurred at Madawaska a week from Tuesday last. James Ridley, of the Township of Eardley, Ottawa county, was in the employment of Messrs. Bronson & Weston, shantying on the Madawaska. On the date mentioned he was engaged in cutting a tree which struck him rather severely as it was falling to the ground. He managed to walk to the shanty and get into bed after the accident occurred. On the following day he died from his injuries, which were of an internal character. He was buried near the shanty. Word was immediately sent to Messrs. Bronson & Weston here. Deceased's father left yesterday for Madawaska and will bring the remains home to Eardly for interment in the family burying ground.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of St. James vs. St. Gabriel was taken up and argued. This was a suit for damages for a contract for laying pipes in connection with the water works of the Municipality. St. James was at first awarded the contract, but as there was some delay in signing the same it was given to another. St. James sued for $10,000 damages. The first court dismissed the case, and the second reversed the judgment, awarding $4,000 damages. The Court of Queen's Bench reversed this judgment and dismissed the claim, hence the appeal. Messrs. Cruikshank and Laflamme, Q.C., appeared for appellant, and Hon. Mr. Geoffrion for respondent. Judgment was reserved.

The case of Mullin *et al vs.* Hoe was also argued. Judgment reserved.

The last case on the Quebec list is that of Breakey *vs.* Carter, and the Ontario list will be taken up on Tuesday next.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Boutet's Passion and Freaks—Meeting of the Protestant Members of Council of Education—A Sad Story From the Country—Another Address for Sir John—An Unfounded Rumor—Not the Right Burglars—A Grand Reception for Mgr. Taschereau—A Pilot Driven Out to Sea—Work for the Apostolic Delegate.

QUEBEC, November 27—Previous to receiving notice of the commutation of her sentence, Mrs. Boutet had made all the arrangements she deemed necessary for her execution. She insisted upon attiring herself for the occasion in the white cotton garb in which she desired to be laid in her coffin, without any underskirts. She will be sent up to the penitentiary in the course of a few days. There being no accommodation for females at St. Vincent de Paul she will probably be sent to Kingston. Yesterday some friends called to see her without the necessary permit, and were of course refused permission by the governor of the jail. It is said that on learning of this, Mrs. Boutet worked herself up into a violent passion. The official notification of the commutation will reach town, it is expected, to-day. The scaffold remains in all its hideousness, its removal not having yet been ordered. The coffin, which was in readiness for the reception of her dead body, is still at the jail. The wretched woman's husband and children will not return amongst their old neighbors, but will seek a new home in some of the country parishes in the vicinity of the city.

Sir W. Dawson, Dr. Henneker, Dr. Hemming, Hon. Jas. Ferrier, and other prominent educationalists, are in town attending a meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

An unusually sad affair is reported from the parish of St. Ancaclet de Rimouski, which, it will be borne in mind, was the scene of the wife murder for which Moreau was hanged a couple of years ago. A young school mistress of the loaclity, named Soucy, was found dead on the 20th inst., while alongside of her was her newly born child, as daughter full of health and life. The unfortunate had died alone, unattended and uncared for, both religiously and medically, just as if she had been a resident of an uncivilized country. She was buried on Saturday without an inquest or investigation of any kind, and just as if she had died under ordinary circumstances.

A large number of prominent Conservatives met at Victoria Hall yesterday afternoon, in accordance with circulars calling a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking means for celebrating the fortieth anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's entry into public life. The Hon. Theo. Robitaille, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, was called to the chair, and a committee was appointed to draft an address to Sir John, to be presented to him at the banquet in his honor in Montreal on behalf of the Conservatives of the District of Quebec. On motion of Hon. Jean Blanchet, seconded by Colonel J. Bell Forsyth, it was unanimously resolved to cable to Sir John the congratulations of his Quebec friends upon the special mark of Her Majesty's favor just conferred upon him.

Mr. Profrance, cashier of the National Bank, emphatically denies that there is any truth in the report published yesterday by the Montreal *Gazette*, to the effect that the bank is undergoing an adjustment of its affairs.

The three suspected burglars who were arrested at St. Anne's a few days ago, having in their possession a lot of jewelry, etc., and who were also suspected to have been the confidence men who relieved Michaud of $170 recently, have been met by him. Michaud says they are not the men, and the city has no actual proof either that they are burglars. Quebec detectives somehow invariably get left.

Grand preparations are being made for a reception to be given Mgr. Taschereau on his arrival here from Rome. The citizens of Quebec and the clergy propose to present an address to His Grace. If the weather permits the citizens will present their address in the lower town and the clergy in the drawing room of the Archbishop's Palace. On the evening of the Archbishop's arrival all the religious houses will be illuminated. The solemn entry of His Grace into Quebed will be either at 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. To make known the exact hour the bells of the different churches will ring at 8 a.m. If the entry be at 10 a.m. or at 3 p.m., the *Te Deum* will be sung in the Basilica or the Seminary Chapel. A magnificent demonstration is anticipated.

A meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was held in this city yesterday, when several matters were discussed of great interest to friends of Protestant education in this Province.

Mrs. Pearson delivered her last public address in this city on the subject of temperance to a very large audience last night in the Methodist Church.

The virtuoso, M. Delisle, Mrs. Robert and the tenor, Mr. Lee, arrived in Quebec last night and registered at the St. Louis. Several Quebec amateurs and some of the leading citizens waited the arrival of the train to welcome them to Quebec. They give a grand soiree to-night under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Masson.

The Press Association of Quebec is making preparations for an excursion to New Orleans in January. Special rates are being arranged.

An official *enquete* will be opened to-morrow by the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Smeulders, into the charges made by the late Dr. Landry against the Rev. Mr. Hamel and Laval University, charging the Rev. Mr. Hamel and the authorities of Laval with being red hot Freemasons. The case seems to be principally one of enmity on the part of Dr. Landry, who at the time felt greatly exasperated at being removed from a professorship in Laval. The decision is eagerly watched in Catholic circles in the province.

The School of Art and Design opened its winter quarters this afternoon.

Pilot Jos. Brown, who left here on the 23rd, in charge of steamship Ontario, reports he arrived at Father Point at 10.30 p.m. the same night, and that the boat being launched from the latter place to bring him ashore struck the rocks and was bilged, which was not noticed till the party left shore. The wind then suddenly shifted southward and drove the boat out to sea. She was then leaking badly and it required the men constantly to bail her out, but were able to keep her free. They also lost their lamps. After being out from 11 p.m. till 4.30 a.m., the men were almost exhausted and giving up in despair, when the storm abated and the boat drifted for Cock Cove, where they managed to crawl on shore on their hands and knees and up to the residence of Mr. Goulette, which place they reached more dead than alive. After having their feet bathed in highwines and brandy given them, they somewhat recovered and were afterwards driven back to Father Point, a distance of seven miles.

The Government steamer Napoleon III, which arrived up yesterday with the remainder of the buoys from below, was placed in winter quarters to-day.

TORONTO.

No Decision yet in the Conspiracy Case—"To-morrow"—Charge of Criminal Assault—A Movement to Suppress Pauper Immigration—A Fraud on his Travels.

TORONTO, November 27.—Contrary to expectation, judgment in the conspiracy case was not delivered at Osgoode Hall this morning, the judges not being quite prepared. It will be given to-morrow.

W. C. Lindsay, a noted thief, and his pal, garroted David Ward, a stranger from Holyoke, Mass., last night and robbed him of a purse containing $80. Lindsay was arrested and was this morning committed for trial.

John Dickie, a respectable young fellow, was charged this morning with attempted criminal assault upon Annie Guyatt. As the girl did not bear an unblemished reputation Dickie got off with a five of $5, which was paid promptly.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, Chairman of the Combined City Charities, was authorized at the meeting this afternoon to wait upon the Provincial and Dominion Governments to urge the stoppage of pauper immigration. A family named Maylan arrived here this week from England without a cent and are now a burden upon St. George's Society. Maylan stated to the meeting he was induced to come by promises of work made by a representative of the steamship company, who gave him reduced fares.

Information has been received here that a man professing to be a collector for the French Evangelization Society is receiving money from people in different parts of the province. He is operating in Sutton, Zephyr and surrounding villages this week. The man is a fraud, as the society have no collectors.

KINGSTON NEWS.

The Mayor of Kingston Dying—A Woman Charged with Bigamy.

KINGSTON, Ont., November 27.—A. Nicholson was to-day sentenced to one year in the Central Prison for assaulting a policeman who was trying to arrest him for drunkenness.

A Mrs. Gregor was arrested to-day at the instance of her mother-in-law on a charge of bigamy from her first husband, who is now in the west. He will be here in a few days and give his evidence.

Dr. McCammon, the Mayor, is very low; will scarcely survive the night.

Favorable Reports From the Small-Pox District.

BELLEVILLE, November 27.—News of an encouraging character was received from the small-pox district this morning. All were reported to be rapidly recovering and the danger of fatal results to be past, provided proper care was used. In the hands of the nuns the patients have improved with great rapidity, and no case under their care has yet proved fatal. Wholesome food and good nursing have in this outbreak been provided by the nuns.

No Smallpox as Reported.

TAMWORTH, Ont., November 27.—The local Board of Health of Sheffield Township, and Dr. Yourex, the Medical Health Officer, positively deny there being a case of smallpox in either Evansville or Tamworth, and say there is only one known case in Sheffield, and that is about ten miles from here, and is isolated and the woman nearly well. The butcher who carried to Kingston the rumor of there being smallpox cases in Marlbank, Evansville, Tamworth and Enterprise, which was published in the Kingston *Whig* of the 25th inst., and in the *Globe's* Kingston news on the 26th inst., was certainly stuffed for a mischievous purpose, and the report is false in every particular.

AN INHUMAN HUSBAND.
A Revolting Story.

TORONTO, November 27.—A horrible story of grave desecration, cruelty, seduction, desertion and elopement, has just come to light, which has been confirmed in every particular. Briefly, the story is as follows. as related by the much wronged wife:—Joseph Quinalle and she were married about twelve years ago. They kept The Club in Hamilton some years, then came to Toronto and went into the U. E. Club, and afterwards ran the Restaurant Francaise, and up to the commencement of the year ran the Headquarters Restaurant. During their married life three children were born to them. The first died, and in the latter part of last year the second, named Madeline, took ill and a girl out of the Lying-in-Hospital, Araminta Cook, engaged as nurse. They removed to the International Hotel, Gananoque. a change of air being ordered, but the child died before removal, and was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery here the first of January last. Shortly after removal to Gananoque Quinnalle began to treat his wife with great cruelty. In April he left Gananoque, came to Toronto, went to the cemetery, got the grave of the child Madeline opened, took the body out of the coffin and deliberately hacked off the right hand from the body with a tabacco knife borrowed from Lambayck, a hackman, who drove him there. Next day he returned to Gananoque, and without warning threw the mutilated hand on the table before his wife, telling her it was a memento of Madeline for her. This drove her nearly mad, and made her believe that Quinalle was turning mad to do such a brutal thing. His cruelty continued and in July she discovered him in a compromising position with the girl Cooke and discharged her. On the 16th of July Quinalle went to Clayton, where he met Cooke, and the pair eloped to Boston. Quinalle took all the money in the hotel, plate, jewellery and other valuable articles with him besides borrowing various sums. She has not heard of her husband since and wants his whereabouts found if possible. Four days after he deserted her a bailiff took possession of the hotel. She fought the case in the Chancery Court but lost and everything, even the bed she was lying on was sold, leaving her with a young child penniless. Quinalle is about 53 years of age, dark hair, slightly bald on the back of the head, gray whiskers and moustache, chin shaven, whiskers cut rather short, is about five feet six or seven inches in height and speaks with slightly French accent. He is well educated and was a soldier in his younger days. Araminta Cook is about 26, medium height, very red hair, badly freckled, homely in appearance, indifferently educated. The severed hand will be placed again in the coffin along with the child's body to-morrow.

The Dinner to Hon. Dr. Ross.

Special to THE HERALD.

THREE RIVERS, Q., November 27.—The banquet to the Hon. Dr. Ross commenced at eight o'clock at the City Hall, which is very nicely and richly decorated. There are over 300 persons present. Mr. Severe Dumoulin, Mayor of this city, is chairman, seated at his right are the Hon. J. J. Ross, the guest of the evening, Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Flynn, Desjardins, of Hochelaga, Hon. La Bruiere, Bosse, M.P., Hon. Beaubien and Gerin. At his left are Sir H. Langevin, Hons. E. Trudel, Lynch, Blanchet, Wurtele, Methot, M.P., Judge Loranger and Hon. Malhiot. Several other members of Parliament and prominent men are present. After the official toasts the chairman proposed the toast of the guest, Hon. J. J. Ross, in very eloquent terms, to which the hon. Premier replied in a successful manner. He insisted on the improvement to agriculture and colonization; he was very loudly applauded. Sir Hector Langevin replied to the toast of the Federal Government. Speeches were also made by Hon. Mr. Caron and Hon. Mr. Trudel. Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Lynch, Flynn and Blanchet answered to the toast of the Provincial Ministers. Messrs. Bosse, Robertson, and others also made speeches. Telegrams and letters of felicitation were read from Messrs. Chapleau, Lacoste, Church and Tasse.

LATEST BY CABLE.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.
Discussing Free Passes and the Budget.

BERLIN, November 27—In a speech yesterday, in opposition to the payment of salaries to members of the Reichstag, Bismarck charged the members with using free passes on the railways to travel over the Empire, and advocated revoking the free list. Several members declared the Government was seeking to prevent the attendance of the poorer socialist members. If they were refused travelling expenses, they contended, they must be paid a salary to enable them to live in such an expensive city as Berlin.

The Budget for '85 was discussed. Burchard, secretary-treasurer, admitted the financial exhibit was not satisfactory. The revenue from several sources had dwindled unexpectedly, notably from the beet sugar industry, the decrease in which amounted to 21,000,000 marks. The revenue from tobacco decreased 2,000,000 marks during the year. He said if the pensions, law and ocean steamer subvention bills passed an addition to the financial burdens upon the budget would probably ensue, which must be faced, especially as the financial position of the country is satisfactory. Burchard was unable to say whether the Government was prepared to introduce any fresh taxation bills since the Reichstag had rejected so many former proposals. As, however, a reduction of the estimate was scarcely possible, it behooved the House to devote itself earnestly to a reform of taxation.

Herr Scholz declared that as the Government proposals were invariably rejected it was the duty of the Reichstag to declare what taxation is opportune. The situation, Scholz said, does not involve too formidable demands upon the tax payers:

Richter, in behalf of the new German Liberals, objected to all fresh taxation upon the people.

Benda, in behalf of the National Liberals, refused to initiate any new imposts and stated they would only vote in favor of actual requirements.

ITALY.

Compliments to the Royal Family.

ROME, November 27.—In the House of Deputies to-day it was decided to depute President Coppino and nine members to express to King Humbert and the Duke d'Aosta, the admiration of the House of Deputies at the heroism displayed by their Highnesses during the cholera epidemic in Naples.

The Czar and the Pope More Friendly.

ROME, November 27.—After a friendly interchange of views with Russia in regard to the position of the Catholic clergy in Poland, a note was received from St. Petersburg yesterday settling pending questions and confirming friendly relations between Russia and the Vatican.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Le Nationale, Paris, states that within the next ten days 36,000 more troops will be sent to China.

Admiral DePagua has arrived at Hong Kong.

The French fleet is still before Kelung.

Three ironclads are to be sent to Tonquin by the French Government.

PARIS, November 26.—The *Figaro* announces that General De Lisle will replace General Thomson as Governor-General of Cochin China, and General Negrier will become Commandant Superior These changes are preparatory to an exhaustive attempt to clear Tonquin of the Chinese. The depots of armaments at French ports are feverish with activity. Ironclads La Perousse, Aviso, Lugan and the gunboat Sagittaire are about sailing to join Admiral Courbet's fleet.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Conference Between Gladstone and Salisbury.

LONDON, November 27.—In to-day's conference between Gladstone, Salisbury and others, a definite agreement upon the redistribution bill was reached and a hitch is now considered impossible.

Lord Randolph Churchill, declared himself in favor of a revision of the tariff and the adoption of protective duties, even extending to a tax on corn. He said that in domestic policy the Government should follow Bismarck's principles. The state of socialism in Ireland, the reform at the castle, the great expenditure of money for public works, and foreign policy of the British Empire were above party or the federation of the colonies.

Granville has resumed efforts to arrange peace between China and France. It is stated he has modified the indemnity proposals and sent the modification to Pekin through the Marquis Tseng.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

EVERY nervous person should try Carter's Little NERVE Pills. They are made specially for dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, &c., readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularl if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

FRANCE'S PARLIAMENT.

Sharp Criticism of the Government Over China Matters.

But Confidence and the Money Voted!

PARIS, November 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Leroy read a report from the Tonquin Committee, advising the Chamber to adopt the Tonquin credits and urging the necessity of occupying the Provinces north of Tonquin. The Chamber then passed a vote of urgency and pronounced for immediate discussion.

Clemenceau attacked the Government and denounced the ministers, whose optimism had committed so many diplomatic and military blunders since the signing of the Tien Tsin convention. He said Ferry had committed a veritable political crime in refusing to make peace upon the basis of that convention and in declining the Chinese indemnity of sixty-five million taels. France, Clemenceau said, did wrong in accepting the mediation of England, therefore the latter's disinterestedness was open to suspicion. He said Bismarck was a most dangerous enemy, but he was still more dangerous as a friend. It was necessary to beware lest French dignity and honor should be compromised. Clemenceau insisted that peace with China was siill possible, and expressed the belief that Ferry's version of the Chinese terms was inaccurate.

Ferry here protested at being insulted.

Clemenceau concluded by saying if the Chamber desired a policy of action it ought to vote sufficient credits to enable the Government to declare war now and not to postpone the capture of Pekin until after the elections. The faults that have been hitherto committed by isolated persons, if continued, will become the faults of the Republican party. (Cheers.)

Goblet said the credits would only serve to prolong the present state of things. The Government, he said, was unable to make peace and refused to demand the means of war.

Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, explained that the credits of last year were only 72 million francs, and that those for the next year will be 86,000,000. This will enable the Government to despatch five thousand troops to Tonquin to reinforce the French army and send several cruisers to the navy.

The Chamber voted the first credit of sixteen million francs by 361 to 166, and by a vote of 351 to 179 granted a fresh credit of forty-three million.

The order of the day, being an expression of confidence in the Government, was then adopted without opposition.

—Queen Victoria is 65. King Christian of Denmark is 66, and his wife the Queen, is a year older. The Emperor of Austria is 54, and his wife is 46; while King Leopold of Belgium, 49 years old, has a wife aged 50. The Sultan of Turkey is 42, King Oscar of Sweden 55, Louis of Portugal 46, Humbert of Italy 40, and President Grevy of France 71. The wife of the Russian ruler is three years younger than her husband, the wife of the German five, and the Queen of Italy seven.

—The matrimonial service, like many others, has undergone some variation in the progress of time. Upward of three centuries ago, the husband on taking his wife by the right hand, thus addressed her:—"I, A. B., undersygne thee C. D., for my wedded wife, for beter, for worse, for richer, for porer, yn sekness, and in healthe, tyl dethe us departe [departe formerly meaning to separate] as holy churche hath ordeyned, and thereto I plight thee my trowthe." The wife replied in the same form with an additional clause, "to be buxum to thee, tyl dethe us departe." So it appears in the first edition of the missals for the use of the famous and celebrated church of Hereford, 1502. "Buxom" in former days meant yielding, compliant, ready to obey. Spencer uses it so, and Foxe speaks of being buxon and obedient to the ordinance of the church of Christ.

—That eccentric personage, Henri Rochefort, so widely known for his pamphlet warfare against the Third Empire, has, since his return from his enforced trip to New Caledonia, blossomed forth in the autumn of his life with the verdant tints of a youthfully enthusiastic turfite. Only a short while back he was to be seen every afternoon at some meeting or other, patronizing the hole-and-corner gatherings at St. Germain, Maisons-Laffitte, and elsewhere, just as eagerly as the important meetings at headquarters. Latterly, however, like the rollicking Rip Van Winkle he "shwore off" to the extent of not including the suburban reunions in his diary. He is quite a celebrity of the race course, being known for the chagrin he experienced ot a run of bad luck, his readiness to lend an ear to all tips, from whatever source emanating, and, lastly, be it said to his credit, for his good nature and total freedom in speech from that scathing sarcasm which forms the staple of his style. Thus he is a general favorite, and lately, when it became known in sporting circles that he had a duel "on" with Commandant Fournier, of China treaties fame, every one expressed a hope Rochefort would come out of the encounter cheaper than his indifferent fencing, as compared with his antagonist's reputed swordmanship, seemed to foreshadow. In the result the pamphleteer proved quite a match for his opponent, whom he pinked in the side somewhat severely, inflicting a much greater loss of blood than he himself suffered from a slight neck wound. In fact, so insignificant was this injury, that the following Longchamps meeting saw Rochefort once more at his post, punting as hopefully as ever, and collecting tips with the same belief in their genuineness.

IMPORTANT

When you visit or leave New York City, via Grand Central Depot, save Baggage Expressage and $3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite said Depot, 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

DIVIDENDS—SEMI-ANNUAL.

		Payable.	Books close.
Montreal, half year.	5p.c....	1st Dec.	Nov. 17.
Merchants, do.	3½p.c...	1st Dec.	Nov. 17.
Ontario, do.	3 p.c...	1st Dec.	Nov. 17.
Ville Marie, do.	3½p.c...	1st Dec.	Nov. 20.
Toronto, do.	4 p.c...	1st Dec.	Nov. 17.
Hamilton, do.	4 p.c...	1st Dec.	
Jacques C., do.	3 p.c...	2nd Dec.	Nov. 17.
Commerce, do.	4 p.c...	2nd Jan.	Dec. 17.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Windsor Hotel Co............Dec. 2, at 3 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Thursday Evening,
November 27.

The Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market opened this morning at about yesterday's closing prices, and no new feature of any kind was disclosed. Transactions were limited to sales of 15 shares of Merchants, ex-dividend, and 25 of City Passenger, Merchants bringing 109 and City Passenger 118¼. In the afternoon there was more animation exhibited, and of the bank stocks Montreal, Toronto, Merchants, and Commerce changed hands, but principally at lower, prices than those obtained at previous sales. Montreal ex-dividend brought 186¾ and 186½, Toronto ex-div. 172½, Merchants ex-div. 109, and Commerce 119. The active miscellaneous stocks were Montreal Telegraph, which sold at ¾ under yesterday's highest price, Richelieu ¼ below yesterday's closing sales, and Gas, which sold at 178½ or ¼ below the highest price obtained yesterday. Canadian Pacific was much firmer and sold at 45¼, sellers asking 46.

The total sales to-day were 617 shares in all, of which 294 were bank stocks and 323 miscellaneous, as follows :—

MORNING BOARD.

15 Merchants ex div at............109
25 City Pass at....................118¼

AFTERNOON BOARD.

88 Montreal ex div. at............186¾
25 " " at............186½
25 Toronto " at............172½
91 Merchants " at............109
50 Commerce at....................119
50 Mont Tel at....................113¾
30 " at....................113½
100 Richelieu at....................56¾
110 Gas at.........................178½
8 Can Pac at.........................45¼

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

TOCKS.	Value Shares	Last Hf-y'ly Div'd	Sellers per c't	Buyers per c.t.
Bank of Montreal....	$200	5 p.c.	*.86¾	*186½
Ontario Bank....	100	3 p.c.	......	*105
Bank B. N. A.......	£50	3 p.c.	......	......
Banque du Peuple.....	$ 50	......	45	43
Molsons Bank.........	50	4 p.c.	109¼	108
Bank of Toronto.....	100	4&2	*173	*172½
Bank Jacques Cartier.	25	2½p.c.	B	C
Merchant's Bank......	100	3½p.c.	*109¼	*108¾
Bank d'Hochelaga....	100	3 p.c.	......	......
East'n Township B'k.	50	3½p.c.	......	......
Quebec Bank	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Banque Nationale....	50	2 p.c.	......	......
Union Bank...........	100	2½p.c.	......	......
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	119¼	118½
Dominion Bank......	50	5 p.c.	......	......
Bank of Hamilton....	100	4 p.c.	......	......
Ville Marie............	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Standard Bank.......	50	3½p.c.	......	......
Federal Bank.........	100	4 p.c.	50	*47
Imperial Bank.........	100	4 p.c.	......	......
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	......	30	......
do bonds..............	......	......	......	......
Montreal Tel'gr'ph Co	40	4 p.c.	114	112½
Dominion Tel'gr'ph Co	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Rich & Ont Nav. Co..	100	3 p.c.	57	56¾
City Passenger RR....	50	7 & 1	118¼	118
City Gas Co...........	40	6 p.c.	178¾	178
Cornwall Gas Co......	......	......	......	......
Canada Cotton Co.....	100	......	......	20
Canada Paper Co......	100	5 p.c.	......	......
Canada Shipping Co..	100	2½p.c.	79	......
Dundas Cotton Co.....	100	......	......	26
Graphic Printing Co..	100	......	......	......
do bonds..............	......	......	......	......
Mont. Loan&Mort'eCo	25	3 p.c.	85	......
Mont. Invest&Bldg. Co	50	......	......	......
Royal Can. Ins. Co....	100	3 p.c.	......	......
Montreal Cotton Co..	100	......	49	35
Hudon Cotton Co....	100	......	......	......
Stormont Cotton Co..	100	......	......	......
Burland Lith. Co......	100	......	......	......
Bell Telephone Co....	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Guarantee Co of N.A.	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Accident Ins.C,of N.A	100	3 p.c.	......	......
L. Ch'n&St. Law J'n B	......	......	......	......
Canada Cent'l R'y Bus	......	......	105	100
St. Paul, M&M. R'y...	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Canadian Pacific Ry..	100	2½p.c.	46	45¼
Mont. 5 p.c. Stock.....	100	......	......	......
Canada N W Land Co	£10stg	......	45s 6d	42s 6d
Can. Pacific L.G.B...	......	......	......	......

*Ex-dividend

Exchange.

New York funds are unchanged in this market and sales were made to-day at 1-10 premium. The rates are unchanged at 1-10 to 3-16 between banks, and ¼ over the counter. Sterling was more active, sixties having changed hands to-day at 8 3-16, and 120's at 7¼. The following were the rates: between banks, sixties 8 3-16@8 5-16, demand drafts 8 15-16@9⅛; over the counter, sixties 8⅝@8½, demand drafts 9¼, and cables 9⅜. Documentary sixties would sell readily at 8 per cent., but there are none now making.

We have no quotations for sterling in New York to-day. Private advices say that cotton bills are coming in freely but the advance in the London market in certain stocks for investment has operated mainly to weaken the market for sterling in New York.

The following foreign exchange quotations are reported specially for THE HERALD, by Jackson & Drummond, brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street :—

In New York Pstd	In New York Actual.		—In Montreal— Bet. banks	—In Montreal— Counter.
		N. Y. F'ds..	1-10@3-16	¼
.....	....	Stg. 60 d'ys.	8 3-16@5-16	8 ⅛@½
.....	....	Do. dem....	8 5-16@9⅛	9¼@
.....	....	Do. cables..	....	9⅜@

Financial Notes.

The money market here continues to rule easy at 4@4½ per cent. for call loans on stocks collaterals and 7 per cent. for discounts of good commercial paper.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day in the United States we are without any financial reports from the London market, and there was no session of the New York Stock Exchange.

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest commercial news by telegraph will be found on our first page.

—A Wall street sheet (November 26) said :—" A bull point on Canadian Pacific comes from Montreal to the effect that an English syndicate has bought $10,000,000 of the stock." But an hour or two later it added :—"In regard to the Montreal dispatch that an English syndicate had purchased $10,000,000 stock the Canadian Pacific Railroad, we learn that this $10,000,000 of stock was the last of the company's treasury stock which was upascollateral. The syndicate came forward, took up and paid the loan and bought the stock outright at very nearly the present market price. The transaction was concluded about two weeks ago." This was what is popularly known as "piper's news."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN AMERICA.

(From the London Statist.)

No part of the expert evidence submitted to the Parliamentary Committee impressed the members of the Committee more strongly than that elicited from American witnesses. The lucid and confident manner in which the cost of lighting a square mile of London at a little under £100,000 was set forth, gave a high idea of the extent and success of Transatlantic achievements in electric illumination. Not for the first time, John Bull was deceived, not only as to the actual facts relating to the condition of things electrical in English cities, but also as to the state of affairs across the Atlantic. Facts were either misrepresented or withheld.

We have lately had the opportunity of examining, from unimpeachable sources, the cost and revenue of the only electric-light station in the world which has seriously undertaken the task of competition with gas. We propose, therefore, to give our readers a brief history of this station from its foundation two years ago, with the financial results at the present time. Financially supported by the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and many of their clients and supporters—to the exclusion, however, of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., who from the first declined any financial connection with the concern—Mr. Edison opened in New York in September, 1882, the First District Illuminating Station. This portion of the empire city is the most densely populated part of the business or "down town" quarter. The area lighted is contained in a square of 2,400 feet, add has therefore, an area of something less than a quarter of a square mile. The district contains about fifty blocks of buildings, and is intersected by some fifteen streets or passages. The necessary permission to open the streets to lay the electric mains was obtained, not by Act of Congress or by other legislative or official means, but by the simpler and perhaps less costly method of

A PAYMENT TO TAMMANY.

The sum which passed amounted to about £10,000, and in exchange for this payment the Edison Company is free to tear about the streets whenever it pleases it so to do for electric lighting purposes. On September 4th, 1882, the station was started with 2,323 lamps, contained in about eighty-five houses. These lamps have increased in number until last month 12,540 lamps had been installed, the present capacity of the station being now attained. The largest number of lamps ever burning at one time was 5,530 in January of this year, and their average life, based on about 12,000 renewals, is a little more than 400 hours. Shortly after the installation of the station, it was found that some customers did not require the light in the summer, and that consequently their custom involved loss. It became necessary, therefore, to cull from among the customers those whose demand was less than an average of 2¾ hours per day for every lamp connected on their premises. If their consumption fell short of this standard, they

WERE QUIETLY GOT RID OF,

so that the actual average consumption of light per lamp was artificially raised above the normal gas average of the district. This process of natural selection in New York is important, because, under the English Act, a customer using but half an hour's light in a month can not only claim to be supplied, but must, under grave penalties, be supplied by the unhappy Company. During the first year little money was received from customers, partly owing to the novelty of the enterprise, and partly owing to a natural desire on the part of the management that criticism should be disarmed before claims were lodged for the amount of the lighting bills. The cost of the gas in the First District of New York is about 9s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet. Competition, therefore, with the elder illuminant, having regard to the power of picking the good customers, and of unreserved access to the streets, was rendered distinctly favorable. Added to this was the fact of Mr. Edison's presence; and the supply of ample funds for the purposes of

THE MOMENTOUS EXPERIMENT.

These favorable elements notwithstanding, the financial result, when viewed from an impartial standpoint, is not only disappointing, but absolutely and finally disposes of any idea that electric lighting in England contains the germs of remunerative investment. Before giving the figures of the capital investment, running expenses, and revenues, it must be premised that the management of the station has been—at any rate during the period over which the returns in our possession extend—able, economical, and efficient. Not only is American genius more suited to the *exploitation* of new industrial developments than that of older countries, but there is a general disposition to help along a new scientific undertaking, which is signally wanting in England. The cost of the station is somewhat in excess of £200,000, and the annual expenditure is at the rate of nearly £16,000 a year, without allowing for depreciation, sinking fund, or interest on capital. The excess of receipts over actual cash outlay amount to about £6,000 a year, or 3 per cent. on the capital invested. When, however, a due allowance is made for unforeseen contingencies, such as the bursting of a boiler or other heavy casualties, it will be seen that

THE ALLEGED PROFIT IS ILLUSORY,

and if, at most, expenditure is equal to revenue, it is certainly not less. In order to appreciate the precise nature of the result of this experiment, it is necessary to suppose that each glow lamp is replaced by a five-foot gas-burner, and that the amount of gas consumed to produce an equivalent of light be computed. The result of this calculation gives 6s. 11d. as the cost per 1,000 feet of the gas thus consumed. If, however, a sixteen-candle lamp be held to compete with a seven-foot gas jet, then the equivalent is as nearly as may be 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet. To compete with gas at 3s., the cost of maintenance—*i. e.*, of production—must be reduced by two-thirds. On examining the means of reducing the cost of establishment, there is no reason to doubt that an equally efficient plant could be laid down in England for half the sum expended in New York; but it is improbable that the cost of maintenance can be seriously diminished. From the foregoing, it is clear that such stations as the Victoria and Holborn installations, established by the Swan and Edison Companies respectively, or the Colchester experiment of the South-Eastern (Brush) Company, must inevitably lead to a permanent consumption of the available resources of the companies in question. Finally, we are driven to the conclusion that, so far as central station lighting is concerned, the prospects in England are hopeless until a radical improvement in principle has been effected; and Boards of Directors maintaining the contrary, in the face of the experience gained on both sides of the Atlantic, incur a responsibility which, for our part, we are disinclined to share.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, November 27.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR—Again no business was reported, but it was admitted that values are easier. 'Change was specially quiet to-day, owing to the observance of Thanksgiving Day in the United States, and there being no markets there. We quote :—

Superior Extra, per brl...	$3 75	@	$3.80
Extra Superfine..........	3 60	@	3.65
Fancy......................	0.00	@	3.55
Spring Extra	3.50	@	3.55
Superfine..................	0.00	@	3.35
Strong Bakers' [Canadian].	4.00	@	4.25
Strong Bakers' [American].	4.30	@	4.60
Fine.......................	3.10	@	3.15
Middlings..................	2.85	@	2.90
Pollards...................	2.60	@	2.70
Ontario bags [medium] b.i.	1.75	@	1.85
" " [spring extra].	1.65	@	1.70
" " [superfine] .	1.45	@	1.55
City bags [delivered].. ..	2.25	@	2.30

OATMEAL—The market at quiet at unchanged prices. We quote :—

Granulated, brls..........	$4 50	@	$4 75
Do. bags..........	$2 10	@	$2 12½
Ordinary, brls.............	$4 10	@	$4 25
Do. bags.............	$1 90	@	$2 00

CORNMEAL—There is no white offering, and yellow is unchanged at $3.25@$3.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Prices are unchanged. We quote :—Red winter No. 2, 81c @ 82c; white winter No. 2, 79c @ 81c; spring, 79c@81c per bushel of 60 lbs, in car lots.

CORN—Quotations are nominal at 68c@70c, duty paid, per bushel of 56 lbs.

PEAS—Trading is now confined to car lots, at 69c@70c per bushel of 66 lbs.

OATS—Continue firm at 31c@32c per bushel of 32 pounds, in car lots.

BARLEY—There are transactions in car lots, at 50c@55c for feeding, and 55c@65c for choice malting, according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.

RYE—Is nominal at 57c@60c per bushel of 56 lbs., in car lots.

MALT—Transactions are small, at unchanged prices. We quote 68c@75c [in bond], according to quality, per bushel of 36 lbs.

The following were posted on 'Change to-day :—

DAILY RECEIPTS

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush.....	....	2,000	....
Peas, bush.......	....	1,200	....
Oats, bush	900	600	....
Barley, bush.....	1,600	....	....
Flour, brls.......	816	1,917	....
Butter, kegs.....	38	470	....
Cheese, bxs......	108	....	....
Dressed hogs.....	....	37	....
Leather, rolls....	100	10	....
Whiskey, high-wines, csks....	100	....	....
Tobacco, kgs....	5	....	....

Liverpool Markets.

The only advices received to-day are Beerbohm's, which are as follows :—

Cargoes off coast, wheat firm, corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, red wheats depressed, but good demand for whites; corn steady. California wheat off coast, 33s 6d; do. nearly due, 33s 6d; do. just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 34s. Mixed American maize for prompt shipment, 21s 6d@22s. Will quote new maize hereafter. Arrivals off coast, f.o., wheat and corn nil. On passage to the continent: Wheat, 470,000 qrs.; corn, 50,000 qrs. On passage to the United Kingdom: Wheat and flour, 1,875,000 qrs, corn, 110,000 qrs. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; do. corn, spot, upward tendency.

Hog Products.

Transactions to-day are of small volume, being confined to jobbing lots. Values are unchanged. We quote :—

Western Extra S. C. C...	17.00	@	17.50
Western S. C. C.........	16.25	@	16.50
Western Mess............	15.25	@	15.50
Canadian Mess...........	00.00	@	00.00
Lard, Fairbanks', per lb..	00.10½	@	00.10¾
Do. Canadian............	00.10½	@	00.10½
Hams, uncovered, per lb..	00.14	@	00.14½
Hams, canvassed, per lb..	00.00	@	00.15
Bacon, per lb............	00.13	@	00.14
Shoulders, per lb........	00.11	@	00.11½
Tallow, per lb...........	00.07	@	00.08

Dressed Hogs.

The market was steady and unchanged in the absence of receipts. We quote choice saleable $6.00@$6.50 per 100 lbs, and inferior in proportion.

Game.

VENISON—The market is dull and weak and the demand is small, notwithstanding that stocks on hand are small. We quote for carcases $4.50@$6.00 per 100 lbs, and for haunches 7c@8c per lb.

Dressed Poultry.

Some small lots are daily arriving and these meet with a good demand at quotations. We quote 5c@7c per lb. for fowls, 6c@8c for geese and 8c@10c for turkeys and ducks.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Advices from the English markets received by mail to-day are not encouraging and there is no export demand in consequence. The market remains dull and holders are exhibiting anxiety to sell, but the demand is exclusively of a retail character. Roll butter is in light supply, with a correspondingly light demand. Prices are unchanged at, creamery, fall makes, 22c@25c; summer do., 20c@22c; Eastern Townships dairy, fall makes, 20c@22c; summer do., 18c @ 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c@20c; western, 15c @ 18c in straight lots, and 17c@18c for selected. Rolls 17c@21c according to condition and quality.

CHEESE—The market is very quiet, with the fine creams held firm and going out in a jobbing way to the retail trade, while for other grades there is no demand. We quote as follows: 11c@11½c for fine to fancy fall makes, and 5c@9c, according to condition and quality, for other makes.

Eggs.

Receipts from the country points are not large, but the stock held is more than ample for present requirements. The demand is slow and prices are unchanged. We quote, 19c@21c.

Ashes.

There were no transactions to-day. We therefore repeat yesterday's quotations, quoting $3.70@$3.80 for first pots, $3.20 for seconds, and $5 nominal for pearls.

Commercial Note.

Owing to this being Thanksgiving Day in the United States, there were no sessions of the Exchanges, and we are without our advices to the New York Associated Press respecting the Liverpool markets.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Canadian.

TORONTO, November 27.

GRAIN—Wheat, Fall No. 1, $0 00 @$0 00; No. 2, $0 74@ $0 00; No. 3, 72c @ 00c; Spring No. 1, $0 73@ $0 00; No. 2, 71c @ 00c. Barley No. 1, 69c @ 00c; No. 2, 64c @ 65c; No. 3 extra, 58c @ 00c; No. 3, 53c @ 54c. Peas No. 1, 00c@00c; No. 2, 59c@00c. Oats, No. 1, 31c@32c.

FLOUR—Superior, $3 45@$3 50; extra, $3 35@$3 40.

Market inactive. Flour offered at outside quotations, Bran wanted at $10.50 on track. Wheat quiet but steady. Oats sold at 32c for white, with mixed offered at 31½c. Barley sold at 69c for No. 1, and 58c for extra No. 3. Peas as before. Sales of Hogs at $5.50@$5.75. Butter weak at 18c @ 19c for choice.

Boston Produce Markets.

BOSTON, November 27.

BUTTER—Northern creamery, 30c@31c; fancy higher; New York and Vermont dairy, 24c@26c; Franklin county, 26c @ 28c; selections 29c @ 30c; fair to good, 22c @ 24c; choice Western fresh-made creamery, 27c @ 29c; fancy Western creamery, 29c@30c; June creameries, 25c@26c; Wisconsin creamery, 00c@00c; Western dairy, new made, 17c@ @19c; ladle packed, 15c@16c; do. fair to good, 10c@12c; imitation creamery, choice, 15c@16c. Jobbing prices range higher than these quotations.

CHEESE—Choice North, 12½c @ 12¾c; fancy, 13c; lower grades according to quality; West, 11½c@12c.

EGGS—Fresh East, 28@29c; fancy, 30c; held stock, lower; Northern, 26@27c; New York, 27c @ 28c; Vermont, 27c @ 28c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 26c@27c; Islands, 26c @ 27c; Western, 24c @ 25c; limed Eastern, 22c @ 00c; Canada do., 21c @22c; Western do., 20c@21c.

HAY—Choice prime, $17 00 @ 18 00; fancy, $19 00; medium to good, $15 00 @ $16 00; choice Eastern fine, $15 00@$16 00; poor do., $12 00 @ $14 00; damaged, $6 00 @ $10 00; Eastern swale, $10 00@$0 00. Rye straw, choice, $18 50 @ $19 00; oat straw, $9 00@$10 00 per ton.

POTATOES — Northern, 50c @ 53c; Eastern, 50c@55c; Houlton, 57c@58c per bushel at the roads; Burbank seedlings, 48c@50c; prolifics, 45c @ 50c; yellow sweets, $3 50 @ $4 00; Jerseys, $4 50 @ $0 00 per barrel.—Advertiser.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

A W Ogilvie 1,200 bush wheat; 800 do; Bk Montreal 1200 do peas; W Currier 600 do; R S Oliver&co 175 brls flour; do 143 do; C L Listman&co 143 do; J B Renaud 143 do; D Clark 72 do; D Robertson&co 203 do; Magor Bros 143 do; R S Oliver&co 162 do; Magor Bros 286 do; D Robertson & co 143 do; C F Listman&co 215 do; J Mitchell 89 do; A A Ayer&co 450 pkgs butter; J Johnson 20 do; S Delorme 10 rolls leather; M Charbonneau 20 dressed hogs; G Desloges 5 do; E Clement 12 do.

Grand Trunk West.

J E Daignault 900 bush oats; Ogilvie&co 1100 bush barley; Dawes&co 500 do; Magor Bros 286 brls flour; L J Smith 140 do; D Robertson 125 do C Drummond 140 do; Ogilvie&co 125 do; J A Vaillancourt 38 pkgs butter; AA Ayer&co 108 bxs cheese; Shaw Bros&co 1 car leather; Hudon H&co 50 brls whiskey; W F Lewis 50 brls high wines; Adams Tob Co 4 hhds tobacco; W C McDonald 1 do.

Grand Trunk East.

Kirk L&co 93 brls sugar; Magor Bros 80 brls fish.

Halifax advices yesterday say the agent of the Union Bank of Halifax at Annapolis, N.S.—Mr. Alexander Shearer—is missing. As the bank refuses a statement pending a full investigation, the extent of the discrepancy can not be ascertained. One telegram says his friends claim that the trouble is a purely personal matter between himself and the bank. He was away from the agency on bank business when the discrepancy was discovered.

LOSS AND GAIN.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."
"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my lifee." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1,1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

ON THIRTY DAY'S TRIAL

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old who are afflicted with nervous debility lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Clergymen. Singers and Public Speakers, will find **Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion** of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full-tone and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
* VEGETABLE COMPOUND *
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best * * * FEMALE POPULATION. *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.
* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.
* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.
* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.
* IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
* ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.
* * FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. * *
* LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. *
* No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE!

I am instructed by the owners of
THE "ESDAILE PROPERTY,"
(Situated at the head of University Street,)
To offer it for sale
IN LOTS!

A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is

UNSURPASSED

A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the Lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
131 St. James Street.
February 29 52

LAW COURT TERMS.

Courts of Justice.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

The Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, holds annually, at the city of Ottawa, three sessions commencing,

3rd Tuesday in February.
1st Tuesday in May.
4th Tuesday in October.

The Exchequer Court sits every Monday at noon, exepting during vacation.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—APPEAL SIDE.

Montreal.—From the 15th to the 27th days of January, March, May, September and November, these days inclusive.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—CRIMINAL SIDE.

Montreal.—Held quarterly, commencing 1st March, 1st June, 1st September and 2nd November.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal—Held from 16th January to 20th April, 1st May to 30th June, and 1st September to 20th December.

Honey & Gendron,
Joint Prothonotaries.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Montreal.—Held at Montreal every month, with the exception of the months of July and August.

John T. Honey, and Pierre T. Gendron Clerks—E. Bonacina, Deputy Clerk.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Montreal—Held daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted—B. A. T. DeMontigny, Recorder.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

M. C. Desnoyers and C. Aime Dugas.
High Constable—A. Bissonette

MONTREAL CAB TARIFF.

DISTANCE.	No. of persons.	1 horse vehicle.	2 horse vehicle
From any place to any others, provided the time occupied does not exceed 20 mins.	1 or 2	$0.25	$0.50
	3 or 4	0.50	0.65
When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, hour rates to be charged.			
From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied do not exceed 30 minutes..............	1 or 2	0.40	0.65
" " "	3 or 4	0.60	0.75
BY THE HOUR.			
One hour...............	1 or 2	0.75	1.
"	3 or 4	1.00	1.
Every subsequent hour	1 or 2	0.60	1.
" " "	3 or 4	0.75	1.

Remarks—For each box or trunk carried in any vehicle, 10 cents.

Fractions of hours to be charged at hour rates; not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.

Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff after midnight to four a.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MAGOG TEXTILE AND PRINT COMPANY will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an Act authorizing the Company to issue Bonds for a total amount not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, payable at such times and bearing such rate of interest as may be determined upon, and as security for the same to hypothecate their immovable property, machinery, plant and water privileges, and to issue the balance of their stock, or any part thereof, as preference stock, and for other purposes.

DAVIDSON, CROSS & CROSS,
Solicitors for Applicants.
10th November, 1884. 1m 127

BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES

BROKERS' BUYING AND SELLING

CONTRACT BLANKS.

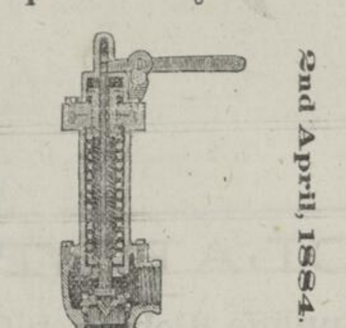
HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO'Y

(Limited),

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL

Miscellaneous.

PORTEOUS' PATENT
LOCK-UP
"Pop" Safety Valve!



The attention of steam-users throughout Canada is called to our Porteous' Lock-up Pop Safety Valve, which against all-comers proved the most reliable at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Montreal September, 1884, after a severe test lasting two days. This valve is the cheapest and best in the market, and we invite all wanting such an article to call and see one in operation in our Works.

Robt. Mitchell & Co.
MONTREAL BRASS WORKS,
Corner St. Peter and Craig Streets.
Oct 8 242

SAMUEL MAY & CO.
Manufacturers of
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

With May's Latest Improved Combination Cushions.

Also Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
All Materials Pertaining to the Business.

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July 31 183

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
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Capital, ... $10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada, 900,000
Assets, ... $32,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub Agents:
CYRILLE LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes.
FRED. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St

Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. C. HENSHAW,
24 Hospital St.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
April 10 85

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THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES,
Together or Separately,
STAINED FINISH
Hot Water Heating.

Also a large open flat above, suitable for Society Room. Apply on premises,

521 ST. JAMES STREET.

DAWES & CO.
Sept. 19 226

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EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER,
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THE WEEKLY HERALD

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as the information he will gain thereby will be invaluable to him, since he will be kept thoroughly acquainted with the fluctuations of the Markets and thus be enabled to take advantage of the best time to Buy as well as the best time to Sell.

The WEEKLY HERALD may fairly claim to be

THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

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Job Printing,
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AT LOWEST RATES.

TALMAGE ON EVOLUTION.

"Failure as Monkeys, Success as Men."

"Dear brethren," said Dr. Talmage before the N. Y. Baptist Conference on Monday, "I am very grateful for your hearty reception, and I pray the blessing of God upon you, and upon your homes, and upon your churches." He then began his essay by saying that there was a contest between genuine science and evolution, but the same God wrote by the hand of the prophets as by means of the storm and on the rock. The best authorities belonging to the great universities were Christians. Who," said he, "gave us the telegraph? Prof. Morse, a Christian. Who swung the lightning under the sea? Cyrus W. Field, a Christian. But between science, falsely so-called, and revelation there is uncompromising war, and one or the other must go under. Evolution in the first place, is infidel; in the second place it is contrary to the facts of the science, and in the third place it is brutalizing in its tendencies. I don't argue that the Bible is a genuine book, but I do say that

THOMAS PAINE AND VOLTAIRE

no more thoroughly disbelieve in the Bible than do those men who believe in evolution. I put these men upon the witness stand: Haeckel and Mill and Huxley and Spencer, and ask them: Do you believe in the Bible? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe the story of Adam and Eve in the garden? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe in the miracles of Jesus? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe that Jesus Christ came to save the nations? 'No,' and so say they all. Do you believe in the regenerating power of the Holy Ghost? 'No,' and so say they all.

"Spencer, in the only address he made in this country, in the very first sentence, ascribes his physical ailments to fate, and in the authorized report of that address it is spelled with a big F. Tyndal, in his famous prayer test, defies the whole of Christianity. All the leading scientists who believe in evolution are infidels. I say nothing against infidelity; that is not the question. I put over against the Bible account of the creation, the evolutionists' account. Against the whole story that it was not a perfect kangaroo, that it was a perfect man. As Herbert Spencer was not present when the world was created, and as the Lord was, I prefer taking the Lord's account. The evolutionists say we all sprang from a primal germ, but who made the primal germ? They say 'we don't know.' There is not one of them that will say God made it.

"Here comes Huxley with his

PAIL OF PROTOPLASM,

but he don't tell us who made the protoplasm. Species never develop into any other species; they never cross over, and if there be an attempt at it, it is a hybrid, and that is always sterile. It never develops. There has been no change. Against the evolutionists I have named I put Agassiz, Hugh Miller, Faraday, Dawson—all Christians. It is said that the fittest survive. Do they? Garfield in the tomb and Guiteau survives until the following June; the martyrs die and their persecutors live on; 500,000 brave Northern men marching out to meet 500,000 brave Southern men, 100,000 slain in the trenches. Do they die because they were not as fit to survive as we who stayed comfortably at home? (Laughter.) The fittest do not survive; the brightest child in the household dies, the dullest lives on. In all communities some of the best men die and some of the meanest and most contemptible men live on to old age. There has been no natural progress. Where is the finest horse in any of our parks that is worthy of being compared with Job's description of a horse? Pigeons are not as wise as they used to be twenty-five years ago, and as to the human race, so far as men's natural progress is concerned, it started

WITH MEN TEN FEET HIGH,

and now the average height is five feet six inches. It started with men who lived two or three hundred years: now thirty years is the average duration of life. If there has been any natural evolution it is not upward, it is always downward. Give natural evolution play, it will evolve into two hemispheres of crime, two hemispheres of brothels. When you can evolve fall pippins from a basket of decayed crab-apples you can evolve goodness from the human heart. If a pair of apes had a man for a descendant, why would not every pair of apes have the same descendants? (Great laughter.) The evolutionists tell us that apes used to climb trees, but they lost their prehensile power and had to live on the earth and so became men. Failures as monkeys, successes as men (Laughter.) The evolutionist hatches out many mysteries; why not admit the one great mystery and acknowledge God? It would have been just as great a miracle for God to have made a man out of an orange-outang as to have made man out and out; one job is just as big as the other. I don't care where I came from, my anxiety is where I am going to; the preface to my cradle is not half as important to me as the appendix to my grave, and here is the evolution I believe in; not natural evolution, but the evolution out of sin into holiness; out of mortality into immortality; out of earth into heaven."

CHAINED LIGHTNING.

The Great Electrical Show Shortly to open in Boston.

The electrical exhibition which will be opened in Boston early next month in the Mechanics Building promises to eclipse in novelty, at least, the recent large exhibition given in Philadelphia. The Edison, the United States, the Consolidated, the Ball, the Sun, the Domestic, and the White Companies will show incandescent lighting, the first lights produced by dynamo machines, the two last by electric batteries. Three more firms in that branch have applied for space, but owing to the inability of the management to arrange for suitable positions negotiations are still pending. The New England, Weston, the Arago, the Ball, the Whitney, the Whitehouse Mills, and the Enos Companies have up to date arranged for a display of arc lights. It is intended to show the progress in telegraphy from the oldest Morse system in progressive stages to Delano's synchronous multiplex. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have consented to show Thomson's reflecting galvanometer (corrected up to a short circuit), and a section of the transatlantic cable, and visitors to the exhibition will have an opportunity, never before offered to the public, of seeing the transmission and receiving of cable messages. Several working models of existing electric railways will be shown, among others the famous Giant's Causeway Railway of Ireland, a road that has been in successful operation now for two years.

But the greatest sensation in that line will probably be created by the departure from all known methods of conducting the current for electric railroads, as exhibited by the Bidwell Electric Railroad, for which extensive preparations are being made in the building. This company will run a train composed of two little palace-cars, each seating from sixteen to twenty people, around the balcony of the exhibition hall on a track about 600 feet in length. It will be run from a current conducted through a wire from the New England Weston Station at Stanhope street, and will thus illustrate the transmission of electric power through wires from afar off. The same current that propels the cars will also light them with the incandescent lamps, and the avenue through which they travel with arc lights. Electricity will also be applied to pianos and organs. There will be a little Bijou Theatre, a reproduction on a small scale of the one on Washington street, which was the first theatre in America lighted by electricity. Mr. Edison will supply the miniature electric lamps, while the Bell Telephone Company intend to connect this small-play house with the Bijou Theatre on Washington street, and, by placing above the stage of the latter several microphone transmitters, will give the visitor to the exhibition building an opportunity to listen to the melodies of the opera played at the theatre. Electricity will also be applied to the artificial hatching of chickens.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. 'Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27 High street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines, and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop.—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Baikwill, A. P. S., Kingsbridge.—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market street, Dalton-in-Furness.—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melkham.—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882:

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Siegel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Siegel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service, you can publish it.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM S. GLASS, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup, which he got from me, has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. WEBB, Chemist.
Mr. White.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable Facts—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pain and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's ungent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

Railways.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS

SARATOGA LINE.

TO

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 5.45 a.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8.00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing-room Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and Albany and New York, arriving in New York at 10.00 p.m.

5.45 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 next morning. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given, and Tickets sold, at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, General Pass'r. Agent, Albany, N.Y.
CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal.
January 28 42

Miscellaneous.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Collics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s

November 4 6m s 265

Steel Rails AND FISH PLATES

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LOCOMOTIVES, To Lease or Sell.

FROGS, Crossings, and Switches.

SEMAPHORES, And Steel Wire Rope

TRACK BOLTS With Atwood Patent Lock Nuts

TRACKLAYERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.

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December 11 295

CARPET FELT

Saves the Carpets, makes floor air-tight, pleasant to walk on; free from moths. Delivered to any part of city, 5c per yd. BENNET & CO., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
arch 1

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dalhousie Square Station.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Arrive From		Leave For
8.50 a.m.	Toronto	8.40 a.m.
9.42 p.m.	Toronto	7.30 p.m.
8.50 a.m.	Ottawa	7.00 a.m.
12.30 p.m.	Ottawa	8.40 a.m.
8.49 p.m.	Ottawa	6.00 p.m.
9.42 p.m.	Ottawa	7.30 p.m.
8.49 p.m.	Pembroke	8.40 a.m.
8.50 a.m.	Smith's Falls	8.40 a.m.
9.42 p.m.	Smith's Falls	7 30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	Brockville	......
8.35 a.m.	St. Jerome	5.30 p.m.
8.35 a.m.	St. Lin	5.30 p.m.
8.35 a.m.	St. Eustache	5.30 p.m.

NORTH SHORE.

6.30	4.05	Quebec	....	3.00
8.50	......	Joliette	....	10.00

Bonaventure Station.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

8.00	8.30	Chicago, Detroit and	9.00	9.00
......	......	Toronto	......	......
......	6.35	Kingston, Brockville	......	1.30
9.10	......	Cornwall	......	5.00
7.50	......		7.60	......
8.45	......		7.55	......
10.10	......		9.00	......
......	......		12.00	......
......	1.25	Lachine	......	......
......	*2.55		......	*2.00
......	4.[illegible]		......	3.30
......	5.55		......	5.00
......	7.25		......	6.15
6.00	......	Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec	......	10.15
12.02	6.00	Island Pond	7 a.m	3.30
8.55	......	St. Hyacinthe	......	5.10
......	9.40	Quebec Mixed	7 a.m	......
......	......	Coaticooke Mixed	......	9.40
8.50	......	Hemingford and Huntingdon	......	4.30
......	4.25	Do Mixed	5.20	......

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

8.25	8.30 11.10	New York & Boston	8.30	8.30
11.10	......	New York via Rutland	......	5.30
10.25	......	Granby, Waterloo, & Magog	......	5.30

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

8.25	8.30	Boston	9.00	7.40
......	8.30	Portland	9.00	......
10.10	......	Newport and Waterloo	......	5.10 *2.00

DELAWARE & HUDSON.

8.05	10.50	New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy & Rouses Point	8.00	5.45
......	2.15	Rouses Point, mixed	......	......

*Only Saturdays.

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

"Green Mountain Route."

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.56 p.m., White River Junction 2. p.m., and Boston, via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 9.50 p.m. and New York, via Springfield at 10.30 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston and New York **without change.**

5.30 p.m.—Night Express—Arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2. a.m., and New York 7.30 a.m. Also to Waterloo and Magog. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express—Arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1.00 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 5.35 a.m., Manchester 6.10 a.m., Lowell 7.38 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m. Bellows Falls, 4.18 a.m., Northampton, 6.26 a.m., Holyoke, 6.45 a.m., Springfield, 7.00 a.m., New York, via New Haven 11.45 a.m. and Boston, via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m. Day Express leaves Boston, via Fitchburg, 8.00 a.m., via Lowell 8.30 a.m., arriving at Montreal 8.30 p.m.

Fast Train leaves Boston via Lowell at 1.00 p.m., New York via Springfield at 9.00 a.m., arriving at Montreal 11.10 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal **without change.**

Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 7.00 p.m., via Fitchburg 6.00 p.m., and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, No. 136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Passenger Agent. J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager
Montreal, September 20th, 1884. 156

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

On and after Monday, November 3rd, 1884, trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

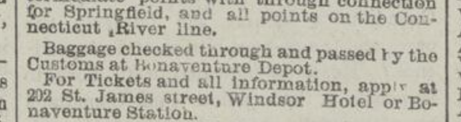
8.00 A.M.—For Farnham, St. Cesaire, Bedford and local points.

5.10 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England Points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cesaire and intermediate points with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON, General Manager for the Trustees.
June 28 155



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE NEW LINE.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE
—IN EFFECT—
Monday, November 24th, 1884.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal	8.40 a.m	7.30 p.m
Arrive Ottawa	12.03 p.m	11.00 p.m
Arrive Toronto	9.55 p.m	8.30 a.m
Leave Toronto	8.25 a.m	7.55 p.m
Leave Ottawa	6.07 p.m	5.37 a.m
Arrive Montreal	9.42 p.m	8.50 a.m

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Luxurious Sleepers on Night Trains.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from

SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE RENFREW, ARNPRIOR,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

Connections at Toronto for all points West, South West and North West.

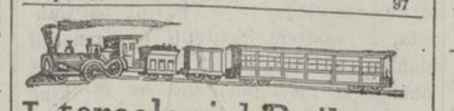
Only Line running direct into KINGSTON [via K & P Railway] avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfer.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office,

266 ST. JAMES ST.,
(Corner McGill Street.)

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office and Quebec Gate Station.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst.-General Passenger Agent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.
April 22 97



Intercolonial Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 2nd June, 1884

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave	Point Levi		A.M.
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	12.0[illegible]	P.M.
	Trois Pistoles	1.10	"
	Rimouski	2.44	"
	Little Metis	3.42	"
	Campbellton	7.03	"
	Dalhousie	7.41	"
	Bathurst	9.30	"
	Newcastle	11.00	P.M
	Moncton	1.40	A.M
	St. John	5.30	"
	Halifax	9.20	"

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.15 P. M. connect at Point Levis with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sundays.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136½ ST. JAMES STREET, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N.B., 28th May 1884

Steamboats.

LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION CO.

1884 1884

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 3rd, and until further notice, the steamer "Laprairie" will leave at the following hours, or as near as possible

From LAPRAIRIE—7.00 a.m., and 10.00 a.m.
From MONTREAL—8.00 a.m., and 3.00 p.m.

For Time Tables, Season, Monthly and Trip Tickets, apply at the City Office, 264 and 266 Corner McGill and St. James Sts., or on board Steamer Laprairie.

J. BROSSEAU, Secretary.
Montreal, May 16th, 1884 Tst 5m 133

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG

OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

ANTWERP.

DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

CANADA AND ANTWERP,

Under Contract with Dominion Government.

The steamers are intended to be despatch as follows:—

From Antwerp Direct to QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

SS. HERMANM, on or about September.

From Montreal [via Southampton, Eng.] for ANTWERP.

SS. HELVETIA, on or about the 20th September.

From Antwerp for HALIFAX, N.S.

SS. HELVETIA, on or about the 15th October.

Regular Monthly Communication will be continued throughout the season.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.

For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp.
MUNDERLOH & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
September 3 129

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

Wyoming	Tuesday,	Nov. 4,	5.00 a.m.
Arizona	Tuesday,	Nov. 18,	5.00 a.m.
Alaska	Tuesday,	Nov. 25,	10.00 a.m.
Wisconsin	Tuesday,	Dec. 2,	4.00 p.m.
Wyoming	Tuesday,	Dec. 9,	10.00 a.m.
Nevada	Tuesday,	Dec. 16,	4.00 p.m.
Arizona	Tuesday,	Dec. 23,	9.00 a.m.
Alaska	Tuesday,	Dec. 30,	4.00 p.m.

These steamers are built of Iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE.

$60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.

INTERMEDIATE.

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Sterrage being provided. Passage, $35 single; $70 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates,

Apply to GUION & CO., 29 Broadway, New York.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 156

INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Carrying the United States Mail.

PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Richmond	Thursday,	Oct. 30,	1.00 p.m.
City of Berlin	Saturday,	Nov. 8,	9.00 a.m.
City of Montreal	Thursday,	Nov. 13,	1.00 p.m.
City of Chicago	Saturday,	Nov. 22,	7.30 a.m.
City of Chester	Thursday,	Nov. 27	11.00 a.m.

From Pier 36, North River, New York.

Steerage at very low rates,

Intermediate passage, $35. Round Trip, $65. RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets, at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris $15, and $20 addional, according to route selected. Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

For freight or passage apply to the Inman S. S. Coy. [Limited], No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. McFALL, 143 St. James Street, or to

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 10 165

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For BERMUDA, SS. ORINOCO, Nov. 27th. For ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, SS. BERMUDA November 26th.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

LEVE & ALDEN, 136 St. James street, Montreal.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec
February 5 31

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Direct Line from Boston to Savannah,

Connecting at Savannah with all-rail lines to points in the South and Southwest, and with rail and steamer lines to all points in Florida.

Magnificent passenger accommodation New Steamers—Fastest time and lowest rates

The elegant new iron steamers of 2200 tons each, GATE CITY and CITY OF MACON, will sail regularly every Thursday from Boston and Savannah.

These steamers are considered the finest on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. KING, Nickerson's Wharf, Congress st., Boston, Or A. DeW. SAMPSON, 201 Washington st., Boston,

cod3m 211

Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK,

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

	Tons.		Tons.
Lake Superior (Building.)	5200	Lake Winnipeg	3300
Lake Huron	4100	Lake Nepigon	2300
Lake Manitoba	3300	Lake Champlain	2300

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The Steamers of the Line will sail from Liverpool for New York direct as follows:—

SS. LAKE MANITOBA... Nov. 22nd.

To be followed on the Thursday of each week by one of the above steamers of the line, connecting at New York by direct rail for Points in Canada and the Western States, having the best facilities for the prompt delivery of goods on Through Bills of Lading.

Sailing from New York for Liverpool:—

SS. LAKE MANITOBA..... Dec. 11th.

To be followed on the Wednesday of each week thereafter by one of the above steamers of the Line.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the Staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin—Montreal and Liverpool, $50; return $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water St.; in New York to ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Kemble Buildings, or to

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
November 26 285

WHITE STAR LINE

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MAURY'S lane routes at all seasons of the year.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

*Adriatic	Thursday,	Nov. 6,	7.30 a.m
Britannic	Saturday,	Nov. 15,	2.30 p.m.
Republic	Thursday,	Nov. 20,	6.30 a.m.
Celtic	Saturday,	Nov. 29,	2.00 p.m.
Germanic	Saturday,	Dec. 6,	8.00 a.m.
*Adriatic	Thursday,	Dec. 11,	7.30 p.m.
Britannic	Saturday,	Dec. 20,	7.00 a.m.
Republic	Thursday,	Dec. 25,	10.30 a.m.

*This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of Intermediate passengers. Rate, $35.00.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60 $80 and $100.

Return Tickets, $120, $144 and $180.

Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $26, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.

THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP OR PIGS.

STEERAGE RATES.

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.

B. J. COGHLIN, SOLE AGENT. 413 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 11 166

DOMINION LINE.

OF

STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	Tons.		Tons
Vancouver	5,700	Brooklyn	4,500
Sarnia	3,850	Oregon	3,850
Montreal	3,284	Toronto	3,284
Ontario	3,176	Dominion	3,176
Texas	2,700	Quebec	2,70
Mississippi	2,680		

DATES OF SAILINGS.

FROM PORTLAND.

TORONTO	4th Dec
MONTREAL	18th Dec.
BROOKLYN	1st Jan.

Rates of Passage from Montreal—Cabin $57.50 and $67.50. Return, $101.25, and $119.25. Steerage at very low rates. All outside rooms, and comfortably heated by steam.

Prepaid Intermediate and Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Gracie, Hunter, & Co., 11 Leadenhall Street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James Street.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
February 5 81

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR, FROM PIER 40, N. R. NEW YORK.

AURANIA	Wednesday,	Nov.	26
BOTHNIA	Wednesday,	Dec.	3
SERVIA	Wednesday,	Dec.	10
OREGON	Wednesday,	Dec.	17
SCYTHIA	Wednesday,	Dec.	24
AURANIA	Wednesday,	Dec.	31
BOTHNIA	Wednesday,	Jan.	7
GALLIA	Wednesday,	Jan.	14

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or to THOS. WILSON, 17 St. Sacrament Street.

Steamers marked thus * will not carry steerage.

July 11 166

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governmments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884---Winter Arrangements---1884.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6100	Building.
Carthagenian	4600	Building.
Parisian	5400	Capt. Jas. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian	4000	Capt. W. Richardson
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. Hugh Wylie
Caspian	3200	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R
Hanoverian	4000	Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R
Siberian	4600	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3531	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian	3440	Capt. A. MacNicol.
Austrian	2700	Capt. J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Corean	4000	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3600	Capt. G. Le Gallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. R. Carruthers.
Canadian	2600	Capt. John Kerr.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. W. Dalziell.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. C. Mylius.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 29
Peruvian	Saturday, Dec. 6
Sardinian	Saturday, Dec. 13
Sarmatian	Saturday, Dec. 20
Parisian	Saturday, Dec. 27
Circassian	Saturday, Jan. 3

At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

Polynesian	Thursday, Nov. 27
Sardinian	Thursday, Dec. 11
Parisian	Thursday, Dec. 25

At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Peruvian	Tuesday, Dec. 2
Sarmatian	Tuesday, Dec. 16
Circassian	Tuesday, Dec. 30

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin......$62.65 $78 and $88 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate......$40.00
Steerage......At lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

Cabin......$57.50, $76.50 and $87.50 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate......$40.00
Steerage......At lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. Johns N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Nova Scotian	Monday, Dec. 1
Hanoverian	Monday, Dec. 14
Caspian	Monday, Dec. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin......$20.00 | Intermediate......$15.00
Steerage......$6.00.

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM BOSTON.

Buenos Ayrean	About Nov. 28
Scandinavian	About Dec. 6
Siberian	About Dec. 23

FROM PORTLAND.

Austrian	About Dec. 1
Prussian	About Dec. 15

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Manitoban	About Dec. 12
Norwegian	About Jan. 2

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,

Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto: LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. ROBINSON 136½ St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,
1 India Street, Portland,
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal
November 25, 1884. 283

LONDON SADDLERY EMPORIUM

KERSEY HORSE CLOTHING,
WOOLLEN STABLE BLANKETS,
JUTE & WOOL-LINED BLANKET

HARNESS.

BRASS-MOUNTED SETTS,
SILVER-MOUNTED
In Square, Round and Round-Looped Mountings.

LADIES' AND GENTS' RIDING SADDLES,
LONDON MADE,

HUNTING CROPS. CUTTING WHIPS
FOUR-IN-HAND,
TANDEM AND SINGLE
DRIVING WHIPS.

Printed lists on application.

JOHN C. McLAREN,
292 and 294 ST. JAMES ST. W.
Oct8 tf 24

The Montreal Herald

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 28.

All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE "HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO." Limited.

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m

Theatre Royal—Performances at 2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Prof. A. R. MacDonald's assembly at Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.

Dancing—Professor Durkee, 118 Mansfield Street.

AN IMPORTANT TABLE.

Appended to the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Grand Trunk Railway Company there is a statement showing the progress made by the Company for the twenty years ending 1883. The figures show that, while the mileage has increased 944, or 66 per cent., the gross receipts have increased by £2,463,000, or 115 per. cent. The proportion of net to gross revenue, which in 1864 was only 23.5 per cent., was last year as high as 33.3 per cent. The following is the table :—

Year	Mileage.	Gross Receipts	Net Receipts
1864	1,377	£ 1,146,539	£271,074
1865	"	1,329,656	221,377
1866	"	1,356,796	364,999
1867	"	1,313,509	218,231
1868	"	1,402,960	266,511
1869	"	1,465,814	310,761
1870	"	1,498,307	254,300
1871	"	1,711,223	338,230
1872	"	1,836,157	314,017
1873	1,383	1,959,897	340,645
1874	1,388½	2,135,592	434,327
1875	"	1,955,423	397,138
1876	"	1,872,318	379,653
1877	1,390½	1,910,406	457,019
1878	"	1,869,392	439,126
1879	1,390½ to 12th Aug. 1,273½ to 31st Dec.	1,811,071	488,657
1880	1,273½	2,150,399	734,914
1881	1,417½	2,194,669	705,880
1882	1,480 to 11th Aug. 2,320½ to 31st Dec.	2,823,679	961,987
1883	2,313 to 30th June 2,321½ to 31st Dec.	3,609,156	1,198,295

The mileage, then, last year was 2,321 and the gross earnings amounted to £3,609,156 or $18,045,780. That is to say, the gross earnings were £1,555 or $7,775 per mile, a sum equal to the first cost of many minor railways in Canada. The net earnings were £516 or $2,580 per mile, or a total of £1,198,295 or $5,991,475—say six millions of dollars, in round numbers, for the year. On a first class road, costing $40,000 per mile, this profit would represent six per cent. interest. And this has been earned in the face of bad management, an extravagant staff, snow blockades, a long list of frightful and costly accidents, improvident leases, the incorporation of unprofitable roads, certain Grand Trunk lines competing with each other, etc., etc. The facts show that the Grand Trunk is a terrible tax on the business interests of Canada, for most, if not all, of its profitable traffic is Canadian, the through traffic being pretty generally handled at a loss. With better management, and a more economical staff—with the unprofitable burthens of the Grand Trunk removed and the main line rid of those which act as competing lines—with greater care and protection against accidents involving heavy damages, the Grand Trunk could give lower rates and realize greater profits for its owners. Should the Grand Trunk pass into the hands of the Canadian Pacific there would, no doubt, be such changes initiated as would greatly reduce the expense of managing and operating the system. The abolition or reduction of the Grand Trunk staff at headquarters would alone make an enormous saving, and that would be only one item in a hundred in which the pruning knife could be judiciously applied. The track, of course, would need to be kept at the highest point of efficiency, and anything approaching "skinning" in that direction discouraged.

When it is seen that notwithstanding that the net earnings amounted to about six millions of dollars, the dividends declared by the directors could only be paid with the aid of "windfalls" and monies borrowed from reserve funds, and that these dividends only went to two or three of the many classes of investors, it must soon be apparent to the English mind that it make little difference to them what the Grand Trunk earns, as only a select few can hope to save anything out of the grand total of investment. It is clear that the present Grand Trunk management can not hope to be more highly favored than it was last year, when the road's gross and net earnings reached so high a figure; and if it could not do better for the shareholders than last year, when is it ever likely to do it? The truth is that the mountain of liability for capital account and the burthens imposed on the revenues by onerous and profitless leases may well cause the Grand Trunk shareholders to turn their eyes to the Canadian Pacific in the hope that the practical and able railway men connected with that enterprise may find for them some way out of their difficulties and salvation of some kind for their property.

TO-DAY we have no Unitsd States market reports, yesterday having been Thanksgiving Day in the States and all the Exchanges closed. We are also without our English financial markets and Liverpool markets. These come to us through United States sources exclusively, and when they are not received or published in the States they are not received or published here. This servile dependence on the enterprise of foreign business men and newspapers is not creditable to Canada and should receive the immediate attention of our Boards of Trade, Corn Exchanges, and Press. It is time we had independent market and news reports by cable, instead of having everything of the kind filtered through foreign hands.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT AND THE SKYE CROFTERS.

The subject of the condition of the crofters of Skye and the despatch of a body of military to the islands having been brought up in the House of Commons on the 14th inst., the Home Secretary, Sir Vernon Harcourt, in the course of his speech dealt with what he called "the remedies" suggested as applicable to the crofters' case. We quote from the *Telegraph's* report of his remarks :—

Proceeding to discuss the remedies suggested for the distress, the right hon. gentleman said that there was, in his opinion, no analogy between the distress in Skye and in Ireland. According to his knowledge, there was not the same prevalence of eviction and over-renting in Skye as there had been in Ireland, and therefore the same remedy could not be applied. He thought that the proprietors in the island ought to be prepared to make moderate sacrifices in order to conduce to a settlement of this question. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it would be untrue to say that a hundred years ago these crofters of the Western Highlands constituted the population of the country, and had their grazing lands. The chief of the clan did not object to his clansmen turning their black cattle on the hills. These clansmen and the proprietors of sheep farms lived together in their rude or certainly not very refined life with comparative comfort. But there came a sudden growth in the wealth of the Highlands by the introduction of an extended system of sheep farming, under which men who were formerly worth hundreds found themselves in possession of thousands. Sheep farming had produced an increase of rent without any corresponding increase of expenditure. There was never a stronger instance of unearned increment.

Lord R. Churchill: Except in Belgrave Square. (A laugh.)

Sir W. Harcourt would not dispute with the noble lord on that hostility to dukes which he always displayed. [Laughter.] The next great windfall which happened to the Highland proprietors was the game farming, which almost doubled the rent. In more recent years, there had arisen even a more profitable thing than sheep farming or game renting—viz., the deer forest. What was the result? Why, that the grazing of these people had disappeared. And about all this there was not that mitigating influence which happily in England softened the harsh outline of proprietary rights. [Hear, hear.] In modern times we had an example of the operation of a movement sustained by the action of Parliament. He wished it had begun earlier. It was a work and a policy which was mainly conducted by a man whose loss they had recently to deplore (Mr. Fawcett.) He referred to the movement for preventing the enclosure of commons—(hear, hear)—which arrested the absorption into single hands of all those lands which concerned the interests of the great mass of the population. These considerations seemed to him to point to a remedy, which he could not help thinking the patient might administer to himself in a great degree. (Hear, hear.) Just consider what would have happened if, when these large tracts of land in the Western Highlands were being turned into sheep farms and deer forests, there had been a more moderate use of the power of the proprietors; if, while thousands of acres were taken for those purposes, a few hundreds had been reserved for the small population of the districts, it would not have destroyed these sheep farms at all, the proprietors would have obtained a reasonable rent, and it would have made to the crofters all the difference between penury and comparative case. Was it not possible to come to a settlement in a question like this? Considering each locality, would it not be possible to apportion to these people a single hill in the immediate neighborhood which might deduct £20, £30, or £50 from the value of a sheep farm? (Hear, hear.) Was not that a form of settlement worth consideration? There was no doubt whatever that there had not been those modifications of the rights of proprietorship in Scotland which had been effected by the common law of England. He had endeavored to show that there were methods in which these people and the Government might be greatly aided by a wise and prudent generosity on the part of landlords themselves. There was immense difficulty in the way of compulsory legislation, although he did not say it might not be necessary. The real truth was that in all these cases the innocent bore the burden of those who were most to blame. A single landlord who exercised his rights unfairly and harshly brought discredit upon many who deserved no blame at all. He believed that to be the case in the Western Highlands of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) It would be unfair to say that the landlords in the Western Highlands were generally unjust or harsh to their people; but he believed that by far the best and wisest thing to be done at the present moment would be for proprietors to consider how they could best heal the sore which it was to their interest should be closed, the Government co-operating with them in so much as required legislation for the removal of the discontent which everybody must deplore. [Hear, hear.] He desired to say that the Government most distinctly recognized the responsibility which belonged to them in this matter of endeavoring to find some adequate remedy for the state of things which were developed in the report of the Royal Commission.

It is admitted that these poor people are being starved to death to make room for sheep and deer, and all the remedy the wisdom of the Government can devise is to suggest to the proprietors to lay aside a piece of landhere and there as "commons" for the crofters! It is all very well for the Home Secretary to say that the Government recognizes its responsibility to endeavor to find an adequate remedy for the state of things revealed in the Royal Commission's report, but the report has been before the Government sufficiently long to enable it to find a remedy if there were any heart in the search for one. The Home Secretary's pledge, in the face of the Government's delay, can not amount to much, and no other member of the Government spoke during the debate. The small amount of interest taken in the proceedings by an English House of Commons is shown by the fact that one of the speakers addressed a "House" of six members! Probably matters in the crofter districts will be allowed to drift until other parts of Scotland take up their cause, and then the Government will awake to the discovery that it has another Irish land question on its hands. One Scotch M.P., Mr. Picton, spoke out plainly on the subject, foreshadowing what may happen in the not distant future. "He questioned the advisability of leaving the difficulties and sufferings of these poor people to the charity of the landlords. (Hear, hear.) He expressed the deep feeling of sympathy entertained in various large centres for the sufferings of the people, because it was felt that the principles apparently involved affected the whole kingdom, and that the cause of all the difficulty was only a special instance of the result of the absorption of the land by the few to the detriment of the many. The tenants were suffering acutely, and unless some remedy, and a legislative remedy, was found for them dark days would come for them and for Parliament. He admitted that property had rights, but there should be some legislative changes which would make those rights consistent with the happiness of the people. Interest in the land question was growing, and the attitude the House took upon this subject would influence the mood and temper of the millions who were shortly to receive an accession of political power."

COMPTON AND THE SCOTT ACT.

The decision of the people of Compton County not to range themselves under the Scott Act has called down upon them the abuse of the Montreal *Witness* in the following terms :—

Compton has decided to make itself the pot-house for the surrounding country. The drinkers who have been driven out of the temperance counties of Ontario will find a nice go-ahead place to live in here in the East, where no law will make them ashamed to spend their evenings at the tavern. Compton has chosen its course for three years to come. It is likely to have experience in these three years that will make it glad to change its verdict. When men's sons come home drunk they will remember their vote in favor of open taverns. When their daughters' heart are broken they will call their vote to mind, and will say to themselves "this is my doing."

There is no county in Canada where the people are more intelligent, more prosperous, more law respecting than they are in Compton. And what is their offence? They have simply voted that in the light of the experience of Scott Act counties in other parts of the Dominion, they do not believe the Act will answer the purposes intended. This information they have repeatedly received through the columns of the *Witness*, whose correspondence from Scott Act counties has admitted the Act to be a total failure. Yet because the majority of those who voted in Compton can not believe that the Act is perfect, because they do believe the testimony of temperance men as presented in the *Witness*, our contemporary perpetrates a violent assault upon them and charges them with contemplating high crimes and misdemeanors!

The *Witness'* allegation that the adoption of the Scott Act by a majority at the polls prevents men's sons from going home drunk and prevents sorrow and suffering in families, is, we regret to say, as far from the truth as possible. The fact is, the very reverse is the truth. In counties where the Act has been adopted there are more places where intoxicants are sold, more drinking on the sly, more vile liquor consumed than there were before. In fact, the Act has totally failed. Take the latest evidence on the subject from the pen of a gentleman who was appealed to to testify in support of the Act—the Rev. Dr. Macrae, ex-moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who has had opportunities of hearing of and witnessing the operation of the law in several Scott Act counties in New Brunswick.

Writing only a few weeks ago Dr. Macrae said :—

I have reiterated to correspondents wellnigh innumerable, and say once more, that my only hope of suppressing the liquor traffic, so far as legislation is concerned, is from Prohibition; that prohibition absolute is the only manly course; that *the provisions of the Scott Act, to the best of my judgment, are not either thorough, or, in any adequate sense, manly, making war, as it does, upon the traffic on the small scale, while legislating on its behalf on the large, and that as far as I can gather,* IT DOES NOT, *any more than any other similar partial acts of the past,* ANSWER ITS INTENDED PURPOSE.

It is but a few days since the *Witness* published temperance correspondence showing that the Act was a dead letter in certain counties in New Brunswick. Surely men may hold such views as these—men who believe the Scott Act to be a very imperfect, even a worthless measure—without being accused of encouraging drunkenness and of ruining young men and breaking young women's hearts! It is this intolerant attitude of the *Witness* and other over-zealous friends of the Scott Act that is bringing the temperance agitation into disrepute and driving moderate men to resist what they regard as a heartless tyranny, based not upon reason or experience but upon a simple determination to force a certain nostrum down the people's throats whether their judgment is convinced or not.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT AND CANADA'S FUTURE.

While Sir John Macdonald (Conservative) is declaring in England that in Imperial Federation the representation of the Colonies in the Imperial Parliament is not to be thought of, Sir Richard Cartwright (Liberal) is expressing himself in much the same sense. Sir Richard does not favor Imperial Federation; he rather inclines to an Anglo-Saxon League, to include the United States. It is satisfactory to learn from both of those gentlemen that they do not favor any scheme of Federation which will involve our surrendering the political and legislative control of our own affairs. The schemes both of Sir John and Sir Richard seem designed for the mutual protection of English-speaking countries, and if the United States could be included in it, Canada would have all the guarantee that would be needed against trouble in that quarter. It is not to be expected, however, that the United States will enter any Anglo-Saxon or other league. They do not need, nor are they likely ever to need, to do so. No nation is likely to lay its hands upon the United States or to encroach upon that country's territorial or other rights. The very fact that the United States have kept aloof from the troubles and intrigues and wars of other countries has made that country the favorite home of the emigrant who desired to escape the army draft and other old world persecutions. Any Anglo-Saxon league or any other league that will implicate Canada in the wars of the Empire will not be acceptable to Canadians. It has not yet been shown that a political change of any kind is an immediate necessity; what we *do* want is a frank acknowledgment of our right to negotiate such commercial treaties as we please, that we may bring about such commercial changes as may be advantageous to Canadian interests.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ON THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in conversation with a representative of THE HERALD, spoke of the future of Canada with the utmost freedom. He gave his opinions as those he entertained personally. He wished it particularly to be understood that in these speculative matters he did not speak in a representative capacity. He spoke rather as a Canadian than as a Liberal.

In the first place, Sir Richard evidently does not believe that Canada can stand still. It must move in some direction; and the question is, in what direction? He sees three, or rather four, courses open to the people of this Dominion. The first is Imperial Federation. That path is a tempting one to many, but in the opinion of Sir Richard there are obstacles in the way of their pursuing it just now, and if the writer understood him right he is not very clear as to where it may lead if it is entered upon. The second course is Independence. The question with him is, has the time arrived in which it is wise for Canadians to assume the burdens, the cares and the responsibilities of Independence? He, as he indicated in his Toronto speech, is of the opinion that Canadians are not yet fully prepared to take that rough and thorny path. But he is quite convinced that if the people of Canada are determined to set out on a career of independence, Great Britain will offer no opposition to their trying the experiment.

Annexation is an alternative to which, it is clear, Sir Richard entertains a strong repugnance. He considers that it would be humiliating for Canadians to make their country part and parcel of the United States. He looks upon such action on their part as an ignominious surrender, as national suicide. Even if he did believe that such a union would be for the material advantage of Canada, he would be opposed to Canadians "bartering" their birthright for a "mess of pottage."

The *modus vivendi* for Canada which Sir Richard Cartwright does favor is its being a member of a great Anglo-Saxon League. This league is to be formed of all the English-speaking nations and communities of the world, Great Britain, and the United States of America being, of course, its principal members. He does not look upon such a union as by any means an impossibility. He, on the contrary, believes it to be practicable and fraught with the greatest benefits not only for the communities composing it but for the whole human race. While none of the countries forming this proposed league would surrender its independence they could all work together for common ends and would form the most glorious and the most powerful Confederation that the world has ever seen. He believes, too, that Canada is in a position peculiarly favorable to act as a mediator in bringing the great English-speaking nations into a close union for their own and the world's benefit. Sir Richard adheres to all that he said in his Toronto speech on the subject of Canada's future. Reflection and enquiry have apparently only deepened his convictions and strengthened his resolutions. The impression produced on the writer by what Sir Richard said on this subject is that he, at any rate, is far from believing that Canada, in matters political, has reached finality. On the contrary, he believes that change is inevitable, and he is taking measures to be prepared for it when it does come.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The article which we copy, in another column, from the London *Statist*, "Electric Lighting in America," appears to deal fairly with the question. The value of electricity as a light is not questioned, but the question, "does it pay as an investment?" is decided in the negative. The experience of Mr. Edison and his friends in lighting a portion of New York city is taken up and analyzed; the cost of the experiment is given; and the conclusion is reached that, to compete with gas, there is no money in it for the investor. That is to say, electricity up to the present time costs too much and must be cheapened to be popularized and go into as general use as gas. This, we think, is the experience of most persons who have tried the electric light as a light or have invested in electric light stocks.

SAYS a London, Eng., journal :—"It is stated on credible authority that a Sheffield firm are sending skilled men to Russia to teach the Russians to roll armour-plates, which have been hitherto exclusively rolled in Sheffield. We gather that eight men—foremen, rollers, and furnace-men—were despatched about a fortnight ago 'to roll armour-plates for the Russian Government under a five-years' contract, and others are to follow.'" What puzzles most people out of England is to understand how English manufacturers can expect to supply the brains and the machinery for building up manufactures in foreign countries and to supply these countries with the manufactures too.

NO COUNTRY in the world, says a London financial authority, is, probably, so abundantly supplied with banking facilities as Scotland. Every town and almost every village, however small, has its one or more branch banks. At the present time there are ten distinct banking companies in Scotland, which have an aggregate of no less than 900 branch establishments. Their total capital is £105,000,000.

New Advertisements.

HELPING THE DISTRESSED

St. Andrew's Society

—:o:—

THE ANNUAL SERMON

will be preached in

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

—ON—

SUNDAY NEXT, 30TH NOV.,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.,

By the Rev. W. R. Cruickshanks.

Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen are invited to attend. Members are requested to meet in the Lecture Hall at 2.45 p.m.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER, in the Mechanics' Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon.

(By order),

R. M. ESDAILE,
Secretary.

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THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

OF MONTREAL,

invite Tenders for the supply of about 800 TOISES BANC ROUGE MACADAMIZING STONE (Hand Broken), according to specifications to be obtained at the office of Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER,

At TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Montreal, Nov. 27th, 1884. fr 285

New Advertisements.

More New Mantles!

A small choice lot of new Winter Dolmans and other shape Winter Mantles received into Stock, all of the very latest European styles, prices from $25 to $100 each. Splendid value and made of the newest material that will stand rain or snow, all specially imported and will not be copied or orders taken to make the same styles.

S. CARSLEY.

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SEALETTES!

Sealettes at S. Carsley'e.
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SCOTCH ULSTER TWEEDS!

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Scotch Ulster Tweeds at S. Carsley's.

CANADIAN ULSTER TWEEDS.

Canadian Ulster Tweeds at S. Carsley's.
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Canadian Ulster Tweeds at S. Carsley's.

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Satin Modes at S. Carsley's.
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JERSEY CLOTHS!

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Jersey Cloths at S. Carsley's.
Jersey Cloths at S. Carsley's.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKINGS!

Children's Cloakings at S. Carsley's.
Children's Cloakings at S. Carsley's.
Children's Cloakings at S. Carsley's.

CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS!

Cloakings and Ulsterings at S. Carsley's.
Cloakings and Ulsterings at S. Carsley's.
Cloakings and Ulsterings at S. Carsley's.

S. CARSLEY.

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

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, ENGLAND.—The course of study is arranged to fit an engineer for employment in Europe, India or the Colonies. Sixty students will be admitted in September, 1885. For competition the Secretary of State will offer fifteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department and two in the Indian Telegraph Department. For particulars apply to the Secretary at the College. dr t 283

A FINE SELECTION OF

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND. ALSO VERY FINE

SILVER-MOUNTED BRIARS and MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

—SUITABLE FOR—

XMAS PRESENTS.

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for JOHN DUNCAN & SON'S CIGARETTES, and LOEWE & CO.'S Celebrated "THOMSON" PIPE,

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WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S

CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES!

Purchased for CASH at Enormous Discounts through the Financial Troubles in New York, &c.

TEN PER CENT. BELOW THE MANUFACTURERS' COST

—AND—

FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING RATES.

Intending Purchasers are requested to call Early and see these Goods it being so near the Christmas Holidays they must go rapidly. Deposits from one dollar and upwards, receipts given with No. of Case and Movement, so that no mistakes can be made.

Every Watch Guaranteed a Genuine Waltham Watch Co. Make

Also a few lines of Jewellery purchased on the same advantageous discounts.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.,

41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET,

MONTREAL.

English Watches direct from Factory, 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng.

NICKEL LEVER CLOCKS, $1.50.

NICKEL LEVER CLOCKS, Alarm, $1.90.

AGENTS FOR THE FLYING $4.50 PENDLUM.

November 23

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager,
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Last appearance of

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

To-night, and Saturday Matinee,

Our Governor; or, His Little Hatchet.

MR. FLORENCE as GOV. PINTO PERKINS, The Champion.

MRS. FLORENCE, as MATILDA STARR, Matilda with a book.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 p.m., OUR GOVERNOR.

Prices—50c Adults, Children 25c.

NEXT WEEK—THE PARLOR MATCH. 285

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM,

SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers

Week of Monday, November 24.

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT OF

DANIEL E. BANDMANN, The EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,

Supported by Miss LOUISE BEAUDET, the accomplished actress, and a Powerful Company.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evening,

HAMLET!

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Matinees,

THE LADY OF LYONS!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evening,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinees

CALLED BACK!

In spite of the enormous expense incurred by such engagement the prices of admission will remain as usual, 10 and 20c. Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL,

Gallery of Paintings,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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

ADMISSION:

NON-MEMBERS, - - 25 Cts.

Members and their Families, - Free.

SATURDAYS FREE.

November 13 273

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,

PROF. McDONALD'S CLASSES for advanced pupils on Monday and Friday, at 7.45 p.m. Juvenile Classes Monday and Thursday, at 4.30. New Classes for beginners on Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m., and Juvenile Classes for beginners Tuesday and Friday, at 4.30 p.m. All the different Highland dances taught in the shortest time possible. Private Lessons at all hours. 6m 275

DANCING.

Prof. Durkee's Classes as follows:

BEGINNERS' CLASSES—Monday and Friday Evenings, Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

ADVANCED CLASS—Every Tuesday Evening. Private lessons given day or evening when not engaged with classes.

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Windsor Hotel Co'y.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the Windsor Hotel Co. will be held in the Windsor Hotel on

TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of DECEMBER,

AT 30'CLOCK P.M.

The transfer books will be closed from 19th November to the 2nd of December, both days inclusive.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Secretary.

November 22 22,26,29N 1D 281

Hansa Steamship Company.

THE SS. WANDRAHM

will leave HAMBURG about

8TH DECEMBER,

and ANTWERP about

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—FOR—

HALIFAX AND BOSTON,

to be followed monthly by other steamers of the line.

Through Bills of Lading granted from HAMBURG and ANTWERP to all points West.

For Freight or other information, Apply to

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Novembe 20 279

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 35.

Notice is hereby give that a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of January next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of December to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

W. N. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Nov. 25, 1884. 28N 9,20,30D 285

REFORM PARTY MEETING.

Important Demonstration Last Night,

Speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Holton, Etc.

The knowledge that two such noted leaders of the Liberal party would speak in the Queen's Hall last evening was sufficient to draw an audience that completely filled the spacious auditorium. Long before the hour appointed the hall began to fill up rapidly with a representative gathering of both nationalities. A large number of ladies were present, a fact which called forth a prophetic remark from the chairman that they were there in anticipation of their approaching enfranchisement, to ground themselves in a sound political faith. A number of prominent French Liberals were present, both on the platform and in the audience. The latter applauded vigorously as the Hon. Mr. Mercier and other well-known French public men appeared upon the scene.

Among those present on the platform were Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Messrs. Edward Holton, M.P., President of the Young Men's Reform Club, Hon. Honore Mercier, M.P.P., Sydney Fisher, M.P., G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., Ald. James McShane, M.P.P., Thomas Cramp, J. Hodgson, T. S. Brown, J. J. Arnton, A. Fisher, B. J. Coghlin, J. K. Ward, Ald. Prefontaine, Dr. L. H. Frechette, J. Stirling, Edgar Judge, N. W. Trenholme, M. Hutchinson, C. Cushing, D. Barry, J. X. Perrault, C. Sonne, J. McLaren [Buckingham], S. Coulson, A. W. Warrington [Liverpool, Eng.], A. C. Leslie, Alfred Perry, J. N. Greenshields, E. McLennan, James Stewart, Selkirk Cross, D. Downie, A. McGoun, Horace Joseph, J. H. Rogers, W. A. Weir, W. D. Lighthall, James Darling and others.

When the president of the club, Mr. Ed. Holton, M.P., appeared on the platform, followed by the orators of the evening Sir Richd Cartwright and the Hon. Mr. Laurier, the audience rose to their feet and broke into a roar of applause. Three rousing cheers were given, after which the President took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The Chairman, in introducing the first speaker, said that he desired, on behalf of the Club, to express his gratification that the invitation to assemble in order to listen to an address from two prominent leaders of the Reform party, had been responded to by so many. He was glad to notice so many ladies in the audience. Doubtless the latter, anticipating their approaching enfranchisement, had chosen the opportunity to become well grounded in the principles of a sound political faith. The Club he represented was a political organization in the interest of the Reform party of Canada. One of their aims was to bring the prominent men of their party before the public. They were fortunate that night in having Sir Richard Cartwright [applause], the accomplished orator, a statesman of all others most qualified to speak on the subjects of taxation and finance, and Mr. Laurier, the idol of his compatriots of the Liberal party in Quebec, of whom they were all so proud, and who was always heartily welcome amongst them. Sir Richard Cartwright was, by those opposed to him in politics, the most detested public man in Canada. That could be easily understood, however, as he was the man, who, at a critical period of public affairs, had the courage to put principle before party. He was the opponent of wrong either in principle or by party. He was the enemy of the odious system of taxation that prevailed in the country at the present time. The same reason that caused the Conservatives to detest Sir Richard Cartwright was that which led Reformers to be so proud of him and would at an early day recall him to the Government of the country. [Applause.]

Sir Richard Cartwright,

on being introduced to the audience, was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said that he felt highly honored at being invited to address an audience in [illegible] first commercial city of the Dominion. [illegible] time and place were opportunely chosen. There was a lull, or rather a stagnation, in the commercial world; people were in a receptive mood, and were willing to hear discussion of public questions in a fair and dispassionate spirit. He did not want those who heard him to acquiese unquestioningly in what he had to say. He wished them to discuss and verify the statements which he should make, and if they found them true and sound, and not otherwise, he would ask them to act upon them. Many of the truths which he was about to utter were startling in their effects. A new school of politicians had arisen in these latter days who considered it their duty to conceal facts when they happened to be unpleasant, and when they considered it expedient to tell fibs about them. An ambassador was once defined as a man who was employed to lie abroad for the good of his country, but there were public men in these days whose business it seemed to be to lie at home for the benefit of themselves and their party. For his own part he did not believe in this

POLICY OF FALSEHOOD.

He would make no statement which he did not believe to be true and which he had not taken pains to verify.

The position of Canada, he said, was far from satisfactory. The expectations of the founders of Confederation had not been fulfilled. Looking back some seventeen years ago, he recollected that the main object of those who advocated the union of the British American provinces was to retain our own people in our own country—to devise some means of keeping Canadians in Canada—to keep those who come to Canada from foreign lands in the country—to build up a new and prosperous nationality—to raise the tone of Canadian political morality, and to elevate Canadian politics, to make them something better and higher than mere parish politics. In some respects these objects had been attained. The country has grown and some of the biggest scandals and the most corrupt jobs had been initied and perpetrated in Canada since Confederation. The confederation in 18[illegible] started with many advantages. Canada then had a cheap country to live in, taxation was light, and it had the immediate prospect of acquiring an immense tract of fertile territory in which there was room for a large increase of population. The position of Canada has altered for the worse since then. Canada is not now a cheap country to live in, and it has become a very heavily taxed country. It has in these respects changed places with the United States, its taxation and expenditure being now nearly double of that of the Great Republic. What is the cause of this state of things, and what is the remedy?

PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE

in the means of internal communication during the last 17 years. Railroads had been built, and the provinces had been brought nearer together. The agricultural class has increased in wealth; our farmers live in greater comfort than they did then. In some favored places great improvements had been been effected, and here the speaker congratulated Montreal on the progress it had made during the last twenty years, and attributed its advancement to the energy and the enterprise of its inhabitants. But this progress, Sir Richard said, had not been uniform. The increase of population had not been such as the natural condition of the country warranted people in expecting, and had not been nearly so great as that of the United States when it was in the same stage of national growth. From 1790 to 1814 the population of the United States had increased from 3,929,328 to 8,325,785. The population of Canada in 1860 was 3,200,000. Allowing for the natural increase and the increase by immigration, its population in 1884 ought to have been 6,703,605, but its actual population, according to the most trustworthy estimates, made from statistics obtained from Canadian sources, was 4,400,000. This made a loss during those twenty-four years of 2,303,605. The loss of native-born population in those years he calculated to be about 1,200,000. Had Canada increased between the years 1860 and 1884 in the same ratio as the United States had between the years 1790 and 1814, its population would to-day be 7,500,000. In some parts of the Dominion the population

HAD ABSOLUTELY DECREASED

within the last three years. During those years it was found that the school population of Ontario had diminished by 11,000. This statement was made by the officials of the different municipalities of the province, men of all shades of politics, for the Bureau of Industries. There had during the last twenty years been a great and lamentable emigration from Quebec. Mr. Dupont had stated in Parliament that Quebec in that time had lost by emigration between 500,000 and 600,000 of its population. It had been found that in Ontario out of 118 villages 79 had been either retrograde or stationary, and out of 64 towns 41 had been either retrograde or stationary. It had been found too that out of 342,000 emigrants who had come into Canada, only 91,000 had remained in the country. There were in the older provinces of Canada in 1861 a foreign-born population of 661,000; in 1881 the foreign-born population had decreased to 566,000. It could be seen from these figures that the emigrants who arrived in the country were not absolutely the population of Ontario and Quebec, and it was certain that very few of them remained in the maritime provinces. The conclusion that these figures led to was that one out of every four native-born Canadians had

QUITTED THE COUNTRY,

and that only one in every four emigrants who had arrived in the Dominion remained in it. A great deal, the speaker said, depends upon whether this drain can be stopped. The emigration of Canadians meant to the country not only a loss of population which was most to be deplored, but also a loss of capital. Every Canadian farmer who left the Dominion to make his home in a foreign country took with him a considerable amount of capital to increase the wealth of the country to which he emigrated.

Sir Richard then spoke of the evil that resulted from bringing men to the country on false pretences. When men found that they were brought into a country where employment was difficult to be procured and where wages were low, they became sourd and left the country and proved anti-emigration agents of the worst kind. It was said that Canadians were a contented people, but this extensive emigration to a foreign country told a very different story. It was significant that the years in which the emigration from Canada was the least were the years from 1873 to 1878, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power. During those years the emigration was from a half to a third less than it was both before and since that period. It is true that it was difficult to find employment in the States during those years, but this shows that the condition of Canada, when compared with that of the States, was certainly better then than now. It was true that something like this same condition of things obtained in the Eastern States, but with this difference, that the men who left those States found new homes in their own country and did not go to swell the population and increase the wealth of a foreign country. The speaker approved of the bolder policy of expanding the territory of the country. The problems which the statesmen of the Dominion had to solve at Confederation were to to make the provinces more self-reliant, to preserve their superiority as respects taxation and cheapness of living to the United States, and to stop the drain on our population. The course pursued by the Government towards the different provinces was not calculated to increase their independence. It was, under the circumstances, necessary that each province should depend upon the general Government for part of its revenue. Subsidies were a necessity, but there was no necessity for the disgraceful scramble that was made in 1873, when the subsidy for Nova Scotia was readjusted. Still less was there an excuse for the twenty-two millions that were last year given as a bribe to the provinces to gain their consent to making an advance to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of thirty millions. A system of usurpation of provincial rights had been established and was the result satisfactory to the different provinces? Is Quebec satisfied with the position she occupies? The Maritime Provinces are complaining that confederation has been an injury rather than a benefit to them. It was only the other day that

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE FINANCE MINISTER

publicly advocated annexation as a remedy for the evils that the policy of the Government had brought upon them. In Ontario there is discontent at the way in which that province has been treated by the Federal Government. He could not say that the people of Ontario did not deserve some of the evils of which they complained. They had not been sufficiently prompt in asserting their rights. They should take a lesson from Quebec in this matter of asserting local rights and principles. Any impartial visitor who was not seeking favors from the Government could see that the whole Province of Manitoba was seething with discontent. Its inhabitants believe that they have been badly treated by the Federal Government. The provinces have been taught to look to Ottawa for relief in all their difficulties. This was a direct premium on extravagance and mismanagement. He was well satisfied that the people of the several provinces had not benefitted by the sums of money they had received from the Federal treasury. That money may have enriched a few individuals, but it had not done much good to their inhabitants as a whole. If the people of the provinces are wise they will not seek favors from the Federal Government; and they will resist all Federal dictation. They will erect a solid wall between the Federal and the Provincial Governments. They will permit no intermeddling in their local affairs from the central Government in Ottawa. The position of the provinces as regards taxation has

GREATLY CHANGED TO THEIR DETRIMENT

since Confederation, and he was almost afraid to say how much the public debt had been increased. One cause of the depopulation of the country was the great increase of the public burdens. The Confederation had started in 1867 with a taxation of 11½ millions; in 1883 the taxation from customs and excise alone was nearly 30 millions. A cheap system of raising revenue had been exchanged for a dear one. To raise this thirty millions, ten millions more was required. The increase of taxation had taken place in two periods, each of six years, from 1867 to 1873, and from 1878 to 1884. Under the Mackenzie Administration both taxation and expenditure had been kept down, to the lowest possible limit. Mr. McKenzie, in all the natural instincts of a statesman, was infinitely superior to the men who preceded and who succeeded him. Must, Sir Richard asked, this enormous taxation go on for ever, making Canada a nursery for the Western States of America?

The subjects that remained for him to discuss were the acquisition of the North-West territory, the bargain with British Columbia, and the revolution of the fiscal policy of the Government. The acquisition of the North-West territory was a judicious step, but this business was

SO GREATLY MISMANAGED

and so many blunders had been committed in connection with it, that the country had been deprived of many of the benefits that it was calculated to confer on the Dominion. He had always felt that British Columbia would have been a desirable acquisition, but the arrangements that had been made with that province could only be regarded as a piece of indescribable folly. A young country which had already contracted heavy liabilities for railways and canals was burdened with the construction of 3,000 miles of railway, mainly through a wilderness, for the sake of connecting the eastern population of the Dominion with the ten thousand white inhabitants of British Columbia. This was an act of mad folly. One of the pretexts for committing it was that the union of British Columbia with the Dominion would please the Imperial Government, but it had never been proved that the Imperial Government had expressed any desire for the consummation of such a union. If the Home Government had expressed such a desire to the Government of which he was a member the answer would have been that Canada would undertake the work with pleasure if those who were so anxious to have it begun would defray the cost. The real cause of the union on such outrageously absurd terms was to gratify a childish vanity on the part of the leader of the then Government to have the Dominion stretch from ocean to ocean, and it may be the knowledge that the construction of so great and so costly a work would afford opportunities for the accumulation of a corruption fund that would be used to keep the Government in power. There was no blame to the representatives of British Columbia in the matter, for they no doubt considered it their duty to make as good a bargain for their province as possible, and it must be said that their own proposals were much more moderate and reasonable than those that were afterwards offered by the Government of the Dominion. So undesirable was this bargain that it was found difficult to persuade the Conservative majority, usually so tractable, to assent to it. It was sanctioned by a majority of only ten in a House in which the Government was all-powerful. If the people of Canada who disapproved of the movement at the time had strengthened

THE HANDS OF THE OPPOSITION

by emphatic expressions of opinion, by demonstrations in the centres of population, Parliament would not have consented to admit British Columbia into the Confederation on such terms. But the people of the Dominion were too apt, after the excitement of an election was over, to throw the reins on the neck of Parliament. This was not wise. The people of England do not act in this way. They let the representatives of the people know in various ways that their eye is upon them and that they consider them as their agents and servants. It was to be feared that the people of Canada will pay dearly for their apathy. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in such haste and at such distance through the wilderness prevented the settlement of the country. If the Government had left it with the settlers in Manitoba themselves to build their own roads at their own cost, instead of straggling settlements along a long line of railroad there, with a population of some 250,000, there would be a compact province of 600,000 inhabitants who would contribute to the trade of the country some twenty or thirty million of dollars a year. The manner in which the road was being built had delayed the settlement of the country for years.

Sir Richard Cartwright then discussed very fully the fiscal policy of the Government, affirming that it was a policy of protection and contending that it had failed to confer any benefit, even upon those industries which it was established to foster and encourage, and concluded by a stirring address to the members of the Young Men's Liberal Association. He was applauded throughout and at the close in the heartiest manner.

Hon. Mr. Laurier

after some preliminary remarks, said that political situations were generally controlled by commercial situations, and the review of the political position by Sir Richard Cartwright was an ample proof of this. Montreal, as the commercial metropolis, was the stomach which received and digested all the food, which it then distributed to the other members, and when the stomach was sick the other parts of the body resented it. Now, what did they see in Montreal at present? Trade was in a state of stagnation; the main factories were closed or half closed; and there were no preparations being made to meet the hardships of the coming winter. As a consequence the whole country was in a state of depression. The metropolis being unable to digest the products of the factories thrown into it, the whole country suffered. He would affirm that

MONTREAL WAS LIBERAL,

although they had always elected three Conservative members. But they should not despair, as Montreal was the cradle of constitutional liberty in Canada. What did they see in Montreal? All those who were in favor of Protection were now asking for Free Trade. In 1878 Liberals were dazzled by the promises of Protection and turned Protectionists. If they had lost Montreal it was on account of the commercial crisis of 1876. But now the citizens were convinced that Protection had not realized all the hopes that had been raised. The advanced Protectionist was convinced that a high tariff did not suit a country with so small a population as Canada. France had Protection and was prosperous because she had a population of thirty-six millions; Germany, as well, with a population of forty millions, and also the United States with a population of nearly sixty millions. Protection would work in countries with large populations like these. Their policy should not be one of contraction, but expansion. What they wanted was space, air and liberty. They had constitutional liberty, but there was as great a liberty they must claim, namely,

COMMERCIAL LIBERTY.

Protection having failed they come back to the old Liberal principle of Free Trade, which was inscribed years ago on the Liberal programme. Their High Commissioner was negotiating a commercial treaty between Spain and Portugal, but what was the use of those treaties if they had no power to send Consular agents there, being only a colony? There were many among them who were not satisfied with these liberties but claimed another one, and that was political liberty. [Applause.] If they had not that liberty it was not the fault of the Mother country but their own. The people had not the courage to ask for it. There was

NOT ENOUGH PUBLIC SPIRIT

to ask for it. There should be an agitation in that direction, for they did not expect to always remain a colony, but rather looked forward to becoming a prosperous and independent nation. In order to accomplish this they must first obtain free trade, and then they would have the other freedom. It was not through hostility to England that he spoke thus, for he loved and admired England. Let them turn their eyes to the glorious future that Sir Richard Cartwright had indicated and hope that the magnificent schemes which he had in view for Canada would soon be realized. (Great applause.)

Mr. Thomas Cramp moved a vote of thanks to the two speakers, and said that Sir Richard Cartwright had left them much to ponder over.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, in seconding the motion, said that he had already in public exposed local politics in the same way as Sir Richard Cartwright had exposed Federal politics. He could tell them, however, that matters were twenty times worse in the affairs of the Province of Quebec.

The meeting then broke up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Awaiting the Issue.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

We have noted the paragraph in your "Local News" column of to-day's issue in which Mr. Hains tries to remove the impression which he doubtless feared would attach to him consequent upon your report of the first day's legal proceedings in the matter of the sale of book debts of Mooney Bros. estate.

After judgment is rendered we shall probably reply to Mr. Hains' explanation; we would gladly do so now were it not that the case is under the deliberation of the court, and we object to discuss the subject under such circumstances.

WADE & WILLIAMS.

Montreal, 27th November, 1884.

MARY ANDERSON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

The performance at the Lyceum on Thursday last of Romeo and Juliet was a very notable one, Miss Anderson, with much generosity, placing the proceeds of the evening at the disposal of the Women's Emigration Society. The Prince and Princess of Wales, responding to the special invitation of Princess Louise as President of the society, were present in the royal box, having arrived during the afternoon from Wycombe Abbey, where Lord Londonderry's sudden death had created a painful sensation. The Princess herself attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, occupied the next box, which led directly into that of her distinguished relatives; while Lady Jane Taylor, the Vice-President of the Society, and her party filled the end box of the tier. Lady Salisbury had taken a large number of stalls, and herself occupied one in the fourth row. Messrs. Alfred and Leo Rothschild and a well known attache enlivened the huge box on the ground floor; and Lady Rosslyn, Lady Simeon and many other people known to society, were scattered about in different parts of the house. The audience was strangely apathetic, though Romeo's realistic love-making created suppressed excitement in the remoter parts of the theatre, that "fearful man" proving eminently attractive to the pittites.—London World.

PORT ARTHUR—A CANADAIAN MONTE CARLO.

SIR,—In the *Christian Herald* of 13th inst. is a description of Monte Carlo and the gambling which prevails there from the narrative of an Association which has been organized to suppress the place. The victims are there people of rank, but the victims of the gambling hells and grog shops and thieves at Port Arthur are hard working navvies of the C. P. R., who came there on being paid off with sums varying from $100 to $400, and who are cleaned out in one day to one week—not in back rooms always, but often at dice and card-play on the saloon counters. This trade is so lucrative that there is little to be wondered at in the attempt at Michipicoten to resist its suppression. Even policemen without strict supervision run the risk of of being corrupted and brought over to the enemy in such a place. In fact if one-half I heard about Port Arthur on my way down from Winnipeg be true, it is one of the mouths of the pit, a disgrace and reproach to this province.

Yours truly,

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, 24th November, 1884.

—Toronto Globe.

——The medical profession are slow (and rightly so), to endorse every new medicine that is advertised and sold; but honest merit convinces the fair-minded after a reasonable time. Physicians in good standing often prescribe Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the cure of female weaknesses.

MARRIAGES.

BOWIE-PHILLIPS—In this city, on the 26th inst., Duncan E. Bowie, Esq., advocate, to Miss Georgina Alice, only daughter of the late W. E. Phillips, Esq., of Rockmount, both of Montreal.

DEATHS.

ROY—At Cedars, P.Q., on the 24 inst., Alexandre E. Roy, aged 69 years and 10 months.

Funeral will take place from his late residence in Cedars on Friday, 28th inst., at half-past 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation. u

BILL HEADS

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VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

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—CAIRO.—

FOR SALE BY

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ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that no permits to open streets for the construction of private sewers will be issued from this office from the

1st of DECEMBER, next,

until further notice,

By order,

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, Nov. 26th, 1884. m 285

NOTICE.

The Canada Paper Company

will apply for permission to erect a steam engine on their premises Nos. 578, 580 and 582 Craig street, Centre Ward.

JOHN MACFARLANE,
d 284 General Manager.

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting Distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

Bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and **indisputable guarantee** as to age which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our Celebrated

1880 Rye, 1879 Rye and 1879 Club,

WHICH CAN BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS,
Distillers,
WALKERVILLE, Ont.

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Handsomely furnished, with use of Bath and Parlors, can be had at 24 St. Louis Street. Terms moderate, du 281

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

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Thanks to a very liberal patronage, which, by the way, is growing daily, we are enabled to keep ahead of competition, both in Quality, Diversity of Choice and method of Dressing our

POULTRY and GAME,

of which, during this week, we shall have a splendid selection of everything in season. In the way of

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We can specially recommend our

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Brands, at 46c and 50c per quart. Quantities of over a gallon at a reduction.

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FULL STOCK of LEADING SIZES

TRADE SUPPLIED.

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783 and 785 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

October 21 253

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HERALD BINDERY

Auction Sales.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

Stores in Notre Dame AND ST. LAWRENCE STREETS.

Highly important sale, by authority of justice, of the stores, 7 and 9 St. Lawrence streets, and 1622 to 1626 Notre Dame street, at my room, for estate late Dr. W. P. Smith,

On Wednesday, 17th December.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
281 Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1884.

Until Close of Navigation

From Monday, the 17th instant, and until the close of navigation, the steamer CULTIVATEUR will leave Sorel for Montreal every day, [Sundays excepted,] at Three o'clock a.m., and will return from Montreal the same days at 3.30 p.m., calling at Boucherville, Varennes and Vercheres, and Coatrecœur on Mondays and Thursdays coming up and on Tuesdays and Fridays going down.

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICES:—R. A. Dickson, 136½ St. James Street, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall. On board the steamer Cultivateur.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager, J. B. LABELLE, General Manager.
General Offices, 228 St. Paul Street. Montreal, Nov. 1884. 100

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THE CORRIVEAU SILK MILLS CO. PROPERTY on Papineau Road and Ontario steet, 210 feet front by 157 feet deep, with a three story stone and brick building, 130 feet by 44 feet, Engine and Boiler House, Dye House, Machine Shop, Caretaker's Dwelling, Stable, Sheds, &c.

ALSO,

A 60-hose power Steam Engine and Boilers and all necessary machinery and tools required for carrying on an extensive silk manufactory in Broad Goods, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, &c., &c.

Price low and terms liberal.

DAVID MORRICE, WILLIAM CASSILS, F. B. MATTHEWS, } Liquidators.

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Montreal, Sept., 27, 1884. 3aw 2m 234

FOR SALE.

Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—

Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Lock Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolm Brand

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Tierces and Barrels Prime Nfld.

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

SEAL OILS:—

Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Seal and Straw.

COD OIL:—

Gaspe and Newfoundland Genuine Cod.

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November 4 265

FOR SALE.

The following valuable Timber limits are offered for sale on advantageous terms, viz:—

The Upper Gatineau, or River Jan des Terres Limits,—	sq. mil.
Licenses Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158 159, 160 and 530, containing.....	265
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The Rouge River Limits,—	
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Licenses Nos. 13, 14, Letters C.D.E. River St. Maurice, containing..	182
Nos. 1 and 2 North Flamand....	76
No. 2 South Manouwan.....	44
	302
The Batiscan River Limits,—	
Licenses Nos. 4, 5 North, Nos. 4, 5, 6, South, Nos. 1, 2, 3 South River Pierre, Nos. 2, 3 North River Pierre.....	466
Total.....	1,310

For further information apply to

SAMUEL J. BENNETT,
113 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

September 27 2aw 2m 233

H. M. PERRAULT,

ARCHITECT AND LAND SURVEYOR,

99 St. Francois Xavier St.

12m 283

Auction Sales.

BY M. HICKS & CO.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOR DRAWINGS,

BY T. MOWER MARTIN, ESQ., R.C.A.

The undersigned are favored with instructions from T. M. Martin, Esq., R.C.A., to sell at their rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street,

Friday Afternoon, November 28th,

a choice collection of his work, both Oil and Water Colors, in handsome frames.

These paintings are all original, signed works by the well known Canadian artist, T. M. Martin, Esq., member of the R.C.A. and of the Ontario Society of Artists, all of these paintings being direct studies from nature.

His works are constantly increasing in value and are to be found in the possession of nearly all collectors in the principal towns of Canada, also in New York and London, Eng.; one of the largest of his landscapes, the "Untrodden Wilderness," having been purchased by Her Majesty the Queen, and is now hanging in Windsor Castle. Pictures on view and catalogued Tuesday.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

M. HICKS & Co.,
b 283 Auctioneers.

Dividends---Meetings.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 57.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Monday, the 1st Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON,
Cashier.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, 29th October, 1884. bf 262

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 1st day of December next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. HOLLAND,
General Manager.

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, 25th Oct., 1884. rts 257

BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p.c.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the head office in this city on and after MONDAY, THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

N. GARAND, Cashier.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1884.
28O 1,5,10,15,21,25,29 N 259

La Banque Jacques Cartier

—:o:—

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

THREE PER CENT

has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution for the current half year, and that this dividend will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal,

TUESDAY, the Second of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, these two days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

(Signed), A. DE MARTIGNY,
Cashier.

Montreal 28th October, 1884. 263

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and its branches on and after

Monday, the 1st Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.

Montreal, 24th Oct., 1884. sw 257

OATMEAL!

"GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD,"

In 5 lb. Boxes,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO'Y.

FOR SALE BY

ROSS, HALL & CO.,

65 St. Peter Street.

May 15 117

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast off clothing; Traveller's samples of every description; the highest price paid for Carpets, Furniture, and Ladies' Black Dresses. Send your address to I. ARONSON, 529 Craig Street.

May 24 6m 251

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Gay Capital Under the Cholera Alarm — Cruel Treatment of a Public Singer — A Forger's Remarkable Defence—The Metropolitan Railway — Canary, Pigeon and Hair-Dresser's Shows.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1884.

The consoling belief that the cholera was about to disappear from the scene of its exploits in the south of France without showing itself in the rest of the country has been rudely dispelled by its appearance in this city, after having put in an appearance in various other towns in the western portions of the country. The authorities, municipal and medical, have responded to the cry of alarm sent up by the population in the first moment of its terror on learning that the dreaded enemy was already in our midst, with promptitude and intelligence, and the first feeling of alarm has been diminished by the knowledge that much has been done to clear away conditions favorable to the development of the malady. But those conditions are so numerous and ubiquitous that entire exemption from the plague is not to be hoped for. Ignorance, dirt, drunkenness, insufficient vitality consequent on underfeeding as a rule among the ill-paid and ill taught masses that constitute so large a proportion of the inhabitants of all countries cannot be removed or counteracted in a day, and all these conditions naturally invite the disease and intensify its virulence. Perhaps, in course of time, the dangers thus created for the cleanly and well-to-do minority of the people of this planet may convince them that, in the matter of disease as in everything else, the only effectual preparation for war must be made in time of peace, and it is only by getting rid of the social injustices which result in poverty, dirt, drunkenness, overcrowding, and the poisoning of food, air, and water, that

THE OUTBREAKS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

are to be avoided. As an instance (if any were needed) of the intimate connection between ignorance and the spreading of disease, take the fact that, a couple of days ago, a woman here, who stated that her sons were "laid up with diarrhœ," on being asked what she was going to do for them, replied, "Give them a good dinner, with a salad." "What sort of a dinner?" enquired a by-stander. "A little lettuce, or chicory, with cabbage." On being further pressed with questions, she admitted that the cabbage would be raw, adding that her boys thought nothing gave so nice a flavor to a salad as a little raw cabbage sliced in with the lettuce! And this when "the boys" were most probably suffering from the promontory substance of the disease which, under the action of so insensate a meal, has probably carried them both off before this and carried its terrors into half a dozen neighboring houses.

The disease first appeared in an asylum for aged people, in a poor and squalid quarter of the town; the hospitals and barracks are also attacked, and, in general, all the quarters least favorably inhabited, and where the supply of water is most impure. Two sentries, however, mounting guard at the Elysee, have now been attacked, and the malady is evidently spreading through the town, but, up to this time, its action has not been very severe.

There were six lady students of surgery and medicine among the 347 candidates for the post of house surgeon in the various hospitals of this capital; of these four were Russian, one Roumanian, and one Turkish. The 341 male students were so greatly incensed and alarmed at this dangerous rivalry that they have agitated against lady doctors with such success that the medical schools of Paris are henceforth to be closed against them.

The popular young *diva*,

MARIE VAN ZANDT,

has just been the victim of a very cruel piece of injustice on the part of the public that has been so zealously petting her as a "humming-bird," a "musical fairy," and so on. She was to appear, on Saturday next, at the Opera-Comique, as Rosine, in the *Barber of Seville*, a peculiarly difficult part, and one concerning her first appearance in which she had been making herself nervous and anxious for a month beforehand. She was ill and had come to the house in a condition of great nervous excitement. Her family physician, the fashionable homœopathic doctor Love, prescribed a remedy to calm and strengthen her. She appeared on the stage weak and trembling, unsteady in movements, suffering from acute pain in the brain, blinded by the glare of the lights, and her head reeling with vertigo. She tried to sing, but no sound came from her lips, and she would have fallen on the floor of the stage had not some one caught her in his arms. Some brute among the audience hissed forth the words "She is drunk!" and the audience, echoing the cry, hissed, stormed, raved, shouted, "Shame! Shame!" "Enough." "Send down the curtain!" "Stop the performance!" "Give us back our money!" while the unfortunate girl, unable to make a sign, was carried hastily from the stage. Two of the physicians of leading theatres, who were present, as well as the one attached to the Opera Comique, hastened to the dressing-room of the poor little "Humming-bird," and helped to get her out of the theatre and back to her own house, where she is laid up with a cerebral attack, from which she is slowly recovering. All these physicians have declared that she was really suffering from acute and violent illness, that there was not the slightest particle of drunkenness in the attack, and that, in point of fact, she had eaten nothing all day and had drunk nothing but a little orange-flower water. A host of journalists, only anxious to be first to spread the astounding news, rushed out of the theatre and hastened to flash the news of "Van Zandt Drunk" all over Europe, which read the false and cruel aspersion next morning in its accustomed newspapers. Such an outrage on a promising young singer, much beloved by all who knew her and who speak affectionately of her generosity, frankness and artlessness, is most unmanly and reprehensible. As

THE TRUTH OF HER ILLNESS

(an attack of cerebral paralysis) is becoming recognized, many persons of high rank, as well as others eminent in the literary and theatrical lines, are leaving cards at her house; and she will doubtless be consoled, in part, for this undeserved mishap by an enthusiastic reception when she is able to reappear on the stage.

This strange severity of a Paris audience, actually less prone to jump to hasty conclusions *against* than *for* the stars of the scenic heavens, forms a curious contrast with the amazing clemency of French juries in admitting "extenuating circumstances" in their appraisement of the most atrocious crimes. The discredit into which trial by jury is thus being brought in France is not likely to be lessened by the decision just given by the jurors who have been trying a case at Moulins, and who have now set the example of shaping their verdict not according to the facts of the case, but according to political considerations. A corn dealer was charged with having committed several forgeries. The fraudulent intention was clear, and the evidence against him was so conclusive that he was compelled to admit the facts. All that he could say for himself was that "the parties whose signatures he had *imitated*" were reactionists, as were the bank clerks who detected his forgeries and the manager who instituted the prosecution. The jurors seem to have considered that this was a valid excuse for the commission of the "imitations" in question, for they acquitted the forger!

A week ago, it was stated here that Khartoum had fallen and that Gordon was killed. The rumor, again circulating here, may too probably be true, to the everlasting disgrace of the mischievous octogenarian who has already done so much to ruin the honor and imperil the safety of the empire that persists in

THE SUICIDAL FOLLY

of maintaining him at the head of its affairs. The comments of the French press and public on the state of parties in England, and the course of British action in Egypt, Africa, and elsewhere, is anything but gratifying to English resident in the French capital. The latter, however, is about to imitate English example in one important respect; and the concession for the "Paris Metropolitan Railway" has at length been signed by the Minister of Public Works. Before laying the bill before the Chamber for ratification of the concession, the Minister will nominate a committee charged to arrive at an understanding with the contractors relative to tariff and traffic arrangements. Such a relief to the frightful crowding of the principal thoroughfares is urgently needed; deaths and broken bones are, as they have long been, the order of the day for pedestrians in this beautiful city. The line will be almost entirely without tunnels; it is to be finished in time for the great international exhibition of five years hence. The commission for this grand affair has just been named; an obscure individual has been placed at its head, as a compliment to the manes of Gambetta, whose friend and agent he was. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at this nomination; but the present high-handed rulers of France are quite above being influenced by so unimportant a consideraaion as the unpopularity of men or measures. The exhibition is to be of unparallelled splendor and to be located in the Champ de Mars, as in the exhibitions of 1879 1867.

A CANARY SHOW,

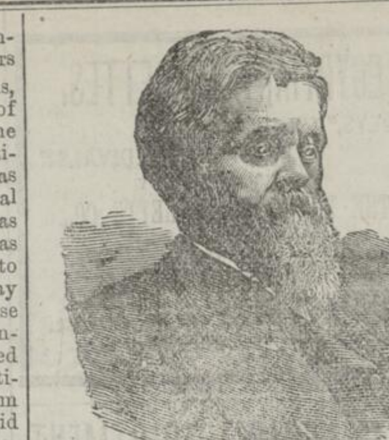
meantime, is being held at a cafe on the Quai de la Cite, under the auspices of "The Serinophile Society, who are busy discussing the best means of encouraging amateurs of Dutch canaries. Each of the members of the above society raises an average of thirty canaries yearly, giving a total of some 1,500 birds; these raised by private amateurs probably being the average number of canaries sold in Paris, each year, to nearly 4,000. The pigeon fanciers are equally active, and have just held a curious and interesting show of these birds, among which the carrier pigeons carried off the highest honors. The hairdressers, also have just held their annual gathering, the programme consisting of a grand tournament of artistic displays in hair arrangement, followed by a dance to show the new fashions, and a ball with supper, to finish up the gathering. It appears that hair is to be combed up on the top of the head and then to descend in a long ringlet going down the back at its own sweet will. It is pretty certain that, should these long danglers be ventured on in the streets, some disagreeable specimen of the genus "boy" will lose no time in giving them sly pulls, in emulation of another of that same "genus" who, a few days ago, placed a basket, with his battered cap in it, on the "improver" of a lady, who pursued her way in happy unconsciousness of the addition thus made to her toilette and to the huge delight of the perpetrators of the joke.

A DISREPUTABLE MONARCH.

The London *Times* attempts to whitewash the late King Leopold of Belgium and his confederate, Baron Stockmar, in the matter of Katherine Bauer, by suggesting that the unlucky actress was 'reader and singer" to the Prince, and that she "perverted that relation into a tale of dishonor." It is difficult to say whether there is more of ignorance or of impudence in this wonderful explanation. The fact is that Leopold has always been one of the most overrated characters of the century. He was weak, vain and exceedingly rapacious and unprincipled, and throughout his life he was perpetually involved in discreditable liaisons. He has been praised for selecting so unexceptionable a character as Prince Albert to marry the Queen; but the Prince was only a happy accident. If he had been as disreputable an adventurer as was Leopold himself when he was dragged out of the gutter to marry Princess Charlotte, it would have made no difference, for all Leopold wanted was to get a member of the Saxe-Coburg family as husband to the Queen, in order that he might himself play a part in England's affairs but this sinister design was defeated by Prince Albert's firmness and sagacity. As to Stockmar's position with the King, one might have said what the Irish Judge said to the unscrupulous attorney of a knavish client, "You are worthy of each other. May you never be separated.—London Truth.

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough Knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England."

CONSTIPATION is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills Price 25 cents.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value fo Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the rescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

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GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILPS COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated

Moderate Charges. | Turkish Baths.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is on fyle at his Hotel.

July 31 WD 181

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC.

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

WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO Proprietors.

June 26 153

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

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

Every attention paid to guests.

JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

February 5 31

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The *Cuisine* is under the direction of an A 1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveller happy and contented. Rates most moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms.

ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

October 6 239

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

REVERE HOUSE

MRS. McNEIL, Proprietress

First class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboats.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Lotus, and other perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Limejuice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent, Coal Tar, and other Toilet Soap Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, — 134 Cornhill, London.

February 16 s 41

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

COLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

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January 1 1

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS.

An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful." —See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.* To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

May 10

Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, November 1, 1884.

Delivery A.M.	Delivery P.M.	Mails.	Closing A.M.	Closing P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov's.		
8-8.00	.....	(A) Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. Provinces, B. C., and the Western American States.....	7 30	6 30
8-8.30	.....	(A Toronto and west of Toronto (Supplementary)........	.....	9 30
.....	.....	Ottawa River Route up to Carillon........	.....	.....
.....	9 30	Canada Atlantic R.R..	7 45	.....
.....	9 30	Ottawa by C. A. R'y..	7 45	.....
		Quebec & East. Prov's.		
8 00	.....	Berthier, Sorel and Batiscan, per steamer..........	.....	5 15
.....	4 30	Quebec, Berthier, Sorel Three Rivers and Line of N. S. R. R. Postal Car.........	.....	1 50
8 00	.....	(B) Quebec by G. T. Railway........	.....	8 00
8 00	.....	(B) Eastern Townships Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R. R.........	.....	8 00
.....	12 45	(C) Can. Pac. Railway Main Line to Ottawa	6 00	.....
9 15	.....	Can. Pac. R. R. Bordeux St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches.....	.....	4 15
9 15	.....	Can. Pac. R.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	6 00	4 15
7 30	.....	Laprairie by Steamer.	10 30	
9 45	.....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, etc., by R'y.	...	3 30
8 00	12 45	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coatic'ke, &c.	6 30	230&8
9 15	.....	Clarenceville, Noyon, G. Ligne, Stottsville Lacolle........	.....	5 00
8 00	.....	Acton and Sorel R. R. (excep Sorel)........	.....	8
.....	9 15	Stanbridge, St. Arma'd Station, St. Johns..	7 00	.....
9 15	.....	St. Johns, Vermont Junc. & Shefford R.R's.	.....	4 30
.....	.....	Lacadie, St. Jacques, St. Athanese........	.....	4 30
10 00	.....	South-Eastern Railway........	.....	4 15
00	.....	(B) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E.I.	.....	8 00
		Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax—Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 3rd and 17th November..		8 00
		Local Mails.		
9 45	.....	Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, P'nte Claire & St. Anne.........	.....	4 15
10 30	.....	Caughn'ga & Chat'guay	6 00	.....
9 45	.....	Beauharnois, by Railway........	7 30	3 30
.....	6 30	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Sorel, Varennes and Vercheres..	6 00	.....
9 00	12 50	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace	9 00	12 45
8 15	{2 15 6 15	Hochelaga.........	7 45	{1 45 5 45
9 45	5 30	Lachine.........	6 00	2 00
8 15	6 30	Longueuil.........	6 00	2 30
10 00	.....	Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles & Charlemagne.........	.....	2 00
8 30	1 15-6	Point St. Charles......	7 45	1150& 5 45
.....	{4 30 6 30	Sorel by R. R.........	6 00	1 50
9 30	.....	St. Lambert.........	.....	2 00
9 15	12 30	St. Eustache.........	7 00	4 15
.....	12 30	St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c.........	7 00	.....
10 15	5 30	Cote St. Paul (St. Henri de M.) & St. Cunegonde.........	6 00	2 00
8 00	.....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau...	.....	3 30
10 15	12 50	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal.........	7 00	1230& 3 30
10 15	7 00	Mile-End, (and Coteau St. Louis, morning only).........	7 00	3 30
.....	2 15	Cotes Visitation and St. Michel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday......	.....	1 45
		United States.		
8-9 15	.....	New York City and State, and Southern States.........	7 00	5 00 & 6 30
8-9 15	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point.........		5 00
8-9 15	.....	Boston, Mass.........	7 00	6 30
8-1045	.....	New England States, except Maine.........		4 30& 6 30
8 00	.....	Portland and the New England States, except Boston.........		8 00
8-8 30	.....	(A) Western and Pacific States.........	7 30	6.30& 9 30

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States.—closed only at 4.00 p.m.

Great Britain, &c.

By Cunard Line—11th at 4.30 p.m., 18th at 6.45 a.m., 25th at 4.30 p.m.

By Allan Line—7th, 14th, 21st at 7.30 p.m., 27th at 7.00 p.m.

By Inman Line—7th at 6.45 a.m. 12th, at 4.30 p.m., 21st at 6.45 a.m., 26th at 4.30 p.m.

By National Line—4th at 6.45 a.m., 14th at 6.45 a.m., 28th at 4.30 p.m.

By White Star Line—5th, 28th at 4.30 p.m. at 4.30 a.m., 19th at 6.45 a.m., at 4.30 p.m.

By Guion Line (b) Matter posted after closing is mailed on the Marine Mail Office on Saturday morning.

(b) Letters not specially directed for this steamer, will be forwarded by the Canadian Line.

Mails leave New York for the following Countries as follows:

For Jamaica, 1st, 15th, 22nd.

For Jamaica, Greytown, and for the U. S. of Col. except Asp. and Pan, 21st.

For Cuba and Porto Rico and the Bahama Islands, via Havana—22nd.

For the Central America and South Pacific ports, via Aspinwall—1st, 10th, 20th.

For Hayti—14th.

For Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island—4th, 25th.

For the Windward Islands—12th, 22nd.

For Bermuda—13th, 27th.

For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana—6th, 8th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

For Porto Rico, direct—4th, 18th.

For Brazil, the Arg. Rep., Uraguay and Paraguay, via Brazil—14th.

For Venezuela and Curacoa—5th, 20th, 29th.

For Cuba and for the West Indies, via Havana—1st, 15th, 29th.

For Brazil and the Arg. Rep., Uraguay and Paraguay via Brazil and the W. I., via St. Thomas—29th.

For Bahama Islands, and for Santiago, Cuba—20th.

Mails leave San Francisco:

For Australia—22nd November.

For China and Japan—11th and 22nd November.

For Sandwich Islands—1st, 15th and 22nd November.

Note.—To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted here nine days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.

Street Letter Boxes

Are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.15, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. On Sundays at 6.00 p.m. and on holidays, at 9.15 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.

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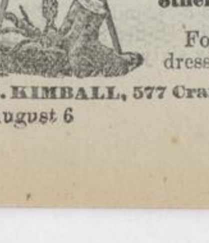
A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

April 18 87

MONTREAL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Box No. LOCALITY.

2—Cor St. Jean Baptiste and St. Paul.
3—Jacques Cartier Square, (Cor. St. Paul.)
4—St. Gabriel Street, (Fire Station.)
5—Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier.
6—Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Peter.
7—Cor. St. Paul and McGill Streets.
8—Cor. Youville and Common streets.
9—Cor. Notre Dame and McGill streets.
12—Central Fire Station, Craig street.
13—Cor. Craig and St. Lambert Hill.
14—Cor. Vitre and Sanguinet streets.
15—Cor. St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere streets.
16—Cor. Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets.
17—Cor. Bleury and Dorchester Streets.
18—Beaver Hall Hill.
19—St. Antoine Street, (Opp. Genevieve Street.)
21—Cor. Brunswick and Dorchester Streets.
23—St. Catherine Street, (Fire Station.)
24—Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.
25—German, near Dorchester street.
26—Cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets.
27—Cor. German and Ontario Streets, (Fire Station).
28 Cor. St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke Streets.
29—Cor. St. George and Sherbrooke Streets.
31—Corner University and Sherbrooke street.
32—Cor. McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine.
34—Guilbault's Garden.
35—Cor. Prince Arthur and Shuter Streets.
36—Cor. King and Common Streets.
37—Cor. Duke and Ottawa Streets.
38—Cor. Dupre Lane and St. Maurice Street.
39—Cor. St. Antoine and Cemetery Streets.
41—Chaboillez Square (Fire Station).
42—Wellington Street (Fire Station).
43—Mill Street.
45—Cor. Wellington and McCord Streets.
46—Cor. Colborne and Ottawa Streets.
47—Cor. St. Joseph and Mountain Streets.
48—Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain Streets.
49—Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.
51—Cor. Sherbrooke and Peel Streets.
52—Cor. St. Antoine and Guy Streets.
53—Cor. St. Martin and St. Bonaventure Streets.
54—Cor. St. Joseph and Canning Streets.
56—Cor. Fulford and Coursol Streets.
57—Cor. William and Seigneur Streets.
58—Cor. St. Matthew and St. Catherine Streets.
59—Grey Nunnery, Guy Street.
61—Redpath's Sugar Refinery
62—St. Gabriel Market (Fire Station).
63—Grand Trunk Works (Point St. Charles).
64—Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets.
65—Dalhousie Square (Fire Station).
67—Cor. Wolfe and St. Mary Streets.
68—Cor. Drolet and Roy Streets.
69—Corner Sherbrooke and St. Denis.
71—St. George's School-house, Stanley Street (District No. 2).
72—Cor. Craig and Visitation Streets.
73—Cor. Cadieux and Courville Streets, (District No. 1).
74—Cor. Dorchester and St. Andre Streets.
75—Cor. Mignonne and St. Andre Streets.
76—Cor. Beaudry and Ontario Streets.
78—Corner St. Patrick and Seigneurs.
81—Cor. Robin and Visitation Streets.
82—Cor. St. Catherine and Panet Streets
83—Cor. Sydenham and Dorchester Streets.
84—Cor. Logan and Seaton Streets.
85—Crevier's Saw Mill, Ontario Street.
86—Cor. Congregation and Wellington
87—Corner Forfar and Menai. Streets (District No. 2).
91—Cor. Craig and Gain Streets, (Fire Station).
92—Cor. St Mary and Dufresne Streets.
93—Cor. Ontario and Fullum Streets.
94—Cor. Berri and Dubord Streets.
95—Gas Works, Hochelaga.
96—Rolling Mills, St. Joseph Street.
97—Shedden's Stables, William Street.
112—Corner Notre Dame and Rolland's Block.
113—Opposite 60 German street.
114—Hochelaga Fire Station.
115—Corner Moreau and Notre Dame.
116—Corner Moreau and Ontario.
117—Corner Marlborough and Logan.
118—Corner Notre Dame and Frontenac.
119—Corner Iberville and Logan.
121—Corner Parthenais and St. Catherine
123—Cor. Wolfe and Lagauchetiere Streets.
124—Cor. Dufresne and Mignonne Streets.
125—Cor. St. Christophe and Ontario Streets.
126—Cor. Wellington and St. Etienne Streets.
127 Maple Street.
128—Cor. Amherst and St. Catherine Streets.
129—McDonald's Tobacco Factory.
132—Old Custom House.
134—Corner Craig and Hermine.
135—Exhibition Buildings.
139—Canadian Pacific Railway Shops.
142—No. 12 Fire Station, Seigneurs street.
143—Corner St. Joseph and Guy.
145—McTavish Street Reservoir.
149 Canada Rubber Company.
152—Corner Dorchester and Mansfield.
153—Corner St. Catherine and Fort.



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Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

Death of the Postmaster General.

His Services to the Corporation—Mr. Fawcett Introduced to Mr. Cobden—How His Blindness Came About—His Political Policy—Gaiety of Mr. Gladstone—The Lords Still Struggling For Ascendancy—Stealing Government Documents—Means of Prevention—Trick of Political Prophets—Death of A. M. Sullivan—The Montefiore Motto.

LONDON, November 15.

You will have heard that we have lost our Postmaster-General. How important an officer of the State the Chief Postmaster may be, needs no telling in Montreal. Mr. Fawcett made more of it than any other postmaster we have had. He gave us postal orders—he gave us the parcels post and many other conveniences which we never had before. The history of the need of these devices and the many representations made to previous postmasters which passed unheeded would be an interesting story. Mr. Fawcett, though blind, attended to more things than any previous postmaster did, who could see. It was only necessary to make a clear, practical suggestion to him, and it was sure to receive his attention. His acquiring a high position and doing so much without sight was a national influence of good and courage. Thousands of persons with sight have been shamed out of inactivity when it was known what he did who was deprived of sight. On the day of his burial I was at Leicester, a town in the very heart of the midlands of England, where I had been to speak upon the subject "Is Honesty a Business Investment?" Mr. Fawcett had died at Cambridge where he had a house at Brookside—a bright, clear, deep, real brook, running before the doors, and colleges and spacious fields all in view from the house. The morning of the 10th was cold, and a dense fog covered the town and country. At an early hour it was necessary to set out to Cambridge. Three times on the way to the station I was misdirected by persons who themselves

MISTOOK IN THE MIST

the streets down which I should turn. When at last I arrived at the station, it seemed a repelling journey to go seventy-seven miles through a fog to a grave. But a sense of duty and fitness, as well as real regard, induced me cheerfully to persist. It seemed that some one long connected with co-operation should be among those who paid their respect at the grave of Mr. Fawcett. His father was a neighbor of Mr. William Galpin, of Salisbury, the chief promoter of the first co-operative Home Colony Association, 46 years ago. Mr. Fawcett when a youth was sent to the socialist-owned schools at Queenwood, where Prof. Tyndall, since so distinguished, was then a teacher of science, and Mr. Fawcett was one who learned of him. It was on last Monday Henry Fawcett was buried in the quiet, rural, old-fashioned churchyard of Trumpington. The borders of the grave were decorated with flowers and the bottom of the grave also. There was no hearse or dreary plume, and the coffin was laid on a low platform and was entirely covered with flowers, and in that state drawn by two horses to the churchyard. An immense concourse of eminent men were there, and the chief officers of state and of universities down to the humbler representatives of popular movements, with which Mr. Fawcett was identified, by sympathy or defence. More than any political economist, save John Stuart Mill, Mr. Fawcett had assisted in giving co-operation recognition by that science. At Edinburgh when the Social Science Congress met there many years ago, when confusing notions of co-operation had been introduced, Mr. Fawcett, at my request, readily went into the Economical Section and defined the nature of Industrial Partnerships and distinctions between communism and co-operation. The authority of his name was in those days important to us.

I have related elsewhere (in the second part of the History of the Rochdale Pioneers) how shortly after Mr. Fawcett's blindness, when he was quite unknown to the public,

MR. COBDEN INTRODUCED HIM

to me one night at the House of Commons, saying he wished me to know him, as he believed he was a young man destined one day to be useful and he believed distinguished, or words to that effect. So we became acquinted and our friendship continued until his death. On the occasion of the election, when he first became member for Brighton, Mr. Mathews, one of the leaders of the working men, sent to me on the eve of the poll to ask how far Mr. Fawcett could he depended upon, as much was being sharply said against him, he being little known and untried in Parliament. I replied by telegram, which was delivered at a public meeting that night, saying that "Mr. Fawcett was to be believed in all he said and trusted in all he promised." The way in which he lost his eye-sight was described by him in a letter to my son, Maltus Questell, in 1863, saying, in reference to a notice which Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., wished made for the *Newcastle Chronicle*: "An accident while partridge shooting totally deprived me of my sight. The accident was very remarkable, as only two shots struck my face, and one went through the centre of each eye. The whole structure of the eye was of course instantaneously destroyed." It was very singular that a mathematician should be blinded in that mathematical way—that only two shots should strike him and that they should penetrate exactly the pupils of each eye. It was his father who had the unhappiness to cause the misfortune. At a large meeting at which I spoke in the Secular Hall, Leicester, on the Sunday before the burial, a motion of condolence to Mrs. Fawcett was unanimously passed, which I had the honor to communicate to that lady. We owed, as I have said, more improvements at the post office to Mr. Fawcett than to any predecessor there; and unless Mr. Shaw Lefevre or Mr. Stansfield succeed Mr. Fawcett we shall not see the other improvements which near time should bring us.

Mr. Fawcett had

A CERTAIN POLITICAL PERSISTENCE

which took little or no account of consequences. If he took up a position he maintained it. This was an advantage and a source of trust, but sometimes it led to permanent disunion in a Borough when he refused to withdraw, although his election was impossible, and when the enemy could triumph by his persistence. Sometimes his speeches damaged the Government on whose side he was, and measures which could not be carried he pushed to divisions, although the Government might fall. If Mr. Fawcett had become premier and his supporters had acted upon his policy he would not have held power a fortnight. It was, no doubt, his blindness led to this, which prevented him seeing the effect of this policy on his colleagues. But no man doubted his honesty in whatever he did, and that is a main cause of the unusual honor in which his memory is held.

Mr. Gladstone is certainly the gayest-minded politician out. The best of the others have shadows on their canvas when they paint political things. The Premier is a Claude Lorraine among orators. What could be brighter than his Liverpool speeches the other day? There was sun in every sentence. No Liverpool man could give a more thoroughly local account of the limited past of that city and the greatness of its possible expansion in the future. It was the pleasantry and light-heartedness of his speech, no less than its topographical accuracy, which charmed both hearer and reader. He may now any day be met walking down St. James's street, London, alone, with the air of the least occupied man in the city, though doubtless in the recesses of his mind lay all sorts of projects for dealing with the refractory Lords, with Diocesan Conferences, and the Hittites. He had found time to send a remarkably wise letter to a Church Convocation counselling them so to conduct the affairs of the church as not to necessitate disestablishment from within. All the while he wrote no word which could lead any Dissenter to infer that he would not himself disestablish the church if public opinion outside demanded that step. The letter was a prodigy of circumspection in expression.

THE METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE LORDS

which is most popular, because the most direct and least disturbing, is the creation of new peers. Even if the Lords were willing to give way, this step ought to be taken. If they consent to pass the Franchise Bill, it will be merely to retain thereby their despotic powers of continual frustration, of which they cannot be deprived without a protracted period of national convulsion; when all other measures of reform will be delayed, while members of Parliament can be got in sufficient numbers to abolish the Second Chamber. Whereas, if the new peers are chosen, they will effect the desired reform from within. After much obstruction and determined speeches on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and energetic action on the part of Mr. Speaker, in suspending one member and warning others, the Franchise Bill has gone up again to the Lords. So far as is foreseen, they will throw it out again, when the Crown will be obliged to interfere. The country is getting quite aware that the question is that of the ascendancy of the Commons or their subjection to the Hereditary Chamber. Mr. Gladstone has given the lords notice that humiliation must come to them, if it pleases their lordships to persist in their present course.

It is pleasant to learn that the stealers of the Government document will not escape. It appeared in the *Standard* without any explanation of how they came by it, and, of course, they have not disclosed by what agency they obtained it, though it appears that the Government are aware of it, and are considering whether they shall proceed against the receiver as well as the thief. It is time that some method was adopted which affords greater security in printing

DRAFTS OF PRIVATE DOCUMENTS.

A suggestion has been made by the present writer to those concerned on the subject. When sent to a printing office, the document of private interest must pass through many hands, and the slightest inattention might lead to a spoiled proof being abstracted; proprietor, overseer, compositors, pressmen, and others, may be cognizant of the contents, or obtain a copy thereof. There are other processes than by printing of reproducing private documents for the use of the Cabinet, in which only two persons need be concerned—one to work and the other to receive the product. In these days of type-writers, not to mention other contrivances, celerity and secrecy can be commanded in which the chances of disclosure are much less than necessarily attaching to a printing office. In the case of the theft of a treaty by Marvin, under the late Government, a document was disclosed which caused considerable annoyance at the time. That was owing to the document being entrusted for copying to a hand which was unchecked, and which could not be depended upon. Now, there have been perfected so many contrivances for suddenly producing copies enough for the Cabinet of any secret document, that it need not be entrusted to the knowledge of the many persons who must be cognizant of it in a printing office, when rapidity in its execution is insisted upon. The honor of printing offices is so general, and, as a rule, can be so certainly relied upon, that the Government have hitherto had little reason to seek other modes of producing impressions of papers they required to circulate among themselves only. Details of the methods suggested I need not recite here which are needed, now that respectable journalists will buy stolen documents, and are not ashamed to exhibit them.

It is a very old trick in public affairs for pretentious aspirants to look round and see what is inevitable within a short time, and then publish a menace to the Government that unless they do that thing—why they

WILL RAIN HOT WATER UPON THEM.

In due time the thing occurs in the natural order of events. Thereupon the pretentious persons announce to an admiring and misinformed world, that they had brought it all to pass and had they not threatened the Ministers with their high displeasure, nothing would have been done. On this principle, which journalists sometimes adopt (the *Times* is an old offender herein) we have heard that the Ministry were to be overthrown unless Mr. Trevelyan was withdrawn from Ireland. His exhausted health made this inevitable long ago. The *St. James's Gazette* does not scruple to declare that it has been done to purchase the Parnell vote—the "malodorous commodity the Parnellite vote," the *St. James's Gazette* calls it. The Irish vote, which the Tories always court and accept, is "malodorous" now. The Irish vote is coming to acquire the repute of the Swiss guard of the French revolution days.

The death of A. M. Sullivan is a great loss. He was an Irish politician, who was also a gentleman in the sense of always being

FOR FAIR FIGHTING.

He had the courage to warn his partizans that dynamite applied to England would be very unpleasant to Irish families, when applied to themselves, as it surely would be if many lives were sacrificed here. Mr. A. M. Sullivan had great natural eloquence, a firm voice and educated ardor. He was the successor or Father Mathew in temperance work; but he had no power of being temperate in that work, and generously performed the labor of many men besides the duties of a journalist. He was not only a generous adversary, but a generous friend. It is to be hoped that Ireland will take care of his family, which is young and numerous. Mrs. Sullivan is not a less ardent politician than her eminent husband was. It is a most honorable fact in the Irish people that a sum of £1,400 was collected over the grave of Mr. Sullivan for his family.

There has been a great "Reform of the Peers" demonstration in Rochdale, at which Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., spoke and made a "brilliant" speech, according to local report. It must have been a great pride to him to be received with honor and enthusiasm in a town in which he was once a printer. We have had nights in the Commons given to the reputed riots in Birmingham. In a short time the truth will be made clear. The Liberals made no riot. It was Tory made and manifestly intended.

We have had great rejoicings at the centennary birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore. Of course, if all birthdays were to be publicly celebrated we should tire of them. But so long as festivity is limited to those who attain their hundredth year, and that after a life of singular and considerate philanthropy, the competitors for the honor will not be embarrassing in numbers, until the average duration of life is greatly extended. Sir Moses' motto is curt, suggestive and unusual—namely, "Think and Thank." Hard as the human lot of many is, there are few who would not have more to be thankful for than they imagine—did they but "think."

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

A CHILLIAN DeFAULTER.

His Extraordinary Conduct in Taking Refuge in a Convent.

PANAMA, Nov. 16.—The *Chilian Times*, of Valparaiso, thus reports an extraordinary affair which recently occurred in that port:—

"The talk of the city for several days past has been the disappearance of an employee of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway Company, named Francisco J. Argomedo, with $30,000, which had been delivered to him by the company for the payment of wages. All attempts to obtain any trace of the fugitive proved fruitless, and it was generally believed that he had taken his departure from the country in a sailing vessel. While emissaries were hunting for the delinquent in every direction he quietly presented himself on Monday night to the Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, carrying with him the $30,000 in notes and demanding asylum. His request was granted conditionally and on the following day the Superior of the Convent conferred with the cure of the Santo Espiritu Church, and the latter, in turn, with the Intendente, the result being that it was decided that the proper course to take was for Argomedo to deliver up the money in person to the Judge of Crime. On Wednesday night Argmedo, accompanied by Father Donoso, proceeded to the residence of the Judge and delivered to him the money. Argomedo was then given permission to return to the convent, where he was to be detained as a prisoner at the disposal of the Court and was not allowed to communicate with anybody. Father Donoso does not appear to have considered it necessary to accompany Argomedo back to the convent, and the latter, being left to himself, thought proper to pass the night elsewhere.

On Thursday morning, however, he resolved to return to the convent, and, taking a cab, proceeded in the direction of that institution. The driver was hailed and two gentlemen entered the vehicle, one of whom recognized Argomedo, and, knowing that he was wanted, called to a policeman to take him in custody. Argomedo urged the cabman to drive with all speed to the convent, an injunction which was obeyed. The officer followed, and arrived at the convent in time to see Argomedo enter the door. The police, however, exacted from the Superior a written guarantee for the safe, keeping of the fugitive. The public is now on the tiptoe of expectation to learn something about the motive which induced Argomedo to act as he has.

CONKLING

As Described by His Enemies.

Mr. Conkling hates everybody above him and despises everybody below. He is malignant toward his superiors and contemptuous toward his inferiors. All his efforts are in the endeavour to pull down and destroy the first, and to do it he makes use of the second. When Arthur became President and Conkling a private citizen, he began to hate Arthur and plot against him. Blaine he has always hated and feared. These two men he has plotted to destroy with all the meanness of a nature that resents the rule of Jehovah as a personal indignity, and esteems the precedency of the Almighty over him as an outrageous blunder in the economy of the universe; the nature of a man that would measure the Infinite with his own two-foot rule and use his own lamp to exmine the sun by. His creatures claim with glee and chuckling that Conkling has killed both Arthur and Blaine for the Presidency, and the plan now in contemplation will leave both Arthur and Blaine in private life, and Conkling in the Senate, representing no party, beholden to no faction—independent and free to act as he pleases. He will be a Senator at large, the great power and balance of power—not the Republican Senator Conkling, not Senator Conkling of New York, but Senator Conkling, the great Senator. Lord Roscoe, soaring above party ties, or State consideration, or geographical lines; his enemies cast down and destroyed, his feet upon the tempest and the storm, his head in the empyrean, and his haughty glance cast down upon the humbly-rolling world below, with its meek mortals of common earth and clay.

INDIA AND CANADA.

The Advantages of the Dominion—An Army Veteran's Experience.

[Toronto Mail.]

The Earl of Dufferin, our late Governor-General, is evidently a man of destiny. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of India is a deserved honor, and he will have the best wishes of every loyal Canadian. But he has no sinecure. English rule in India is a difficult thing to maintain—as the late Postmaster-General Fawcett often pointedly told Parliament—for it is one civilization attempting to rule another on its own domain. Moreover, the ruling class will always be in a minority because the climate is so exacting that Englishmen cannot colonize the country in any considerable numbers. Adults cannot long abide there without a change of climate, and children born there of Caucasian parents, invariably die if they are kept in the country over six years.

India has many natural advatages over other English dependencies, but Canada has a more healthful climate, and she is not vexed, with the problem of the government of aliens.

The heat of the lowlands of India is something dreadful, the average being over 80 degrees. In the dry season the glass often registers 120°. Most of the wealthy class can flee to the mountains in summer, but the army officers and men have to endure it. As a consequence the mortality is very great.

Not long ago it was our privilege to converse at some length with Mr. T. B. Deacon, of Goderich, who has served in Her Majesty's Indian army over 17 years. To our inquiry on how the climate affects the health of foreigners, he said:

"Well, one does not notice the change at first unless the dry and hot season is on. Indeed I endured the damp hot of winter and the dry heat of summer very well for many years. Not until 1877, did I begin to feel knocked up entirely. Then I lost flesh rapidly, my appetite was that capricious that I could find nothing agreeable, my bowels were stupidly torpid, my spirit was gone directly I wanted any vim, I got that yellow that I looked very like a lemon, and my legs swelled like in size to an elephant's. And sure enough, I was weak! No, I had no pain at all, I was simply quietly wasting away, my system being completely saturated with malaria. None of the army physicians could help me, and I finally went home for treatment but the London medical men gave it up when they saw me and learned that I had been soldering in India. Quite given out, I came to Canada, but got no help here, either. I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me but by a very fortunate turn of circumstances I began to use the famous Warner's safe cure, and when I had taken nine bottles I got to be a strong and healthy man, having run from 92 to 141 lbs., the most I ever weighed. I have not had to take a drop of medicine in over a twelvemonth. No, I shall not go back to India and I don't advise any of my friends either here or at home to go there. The Caucasian has no business there whatever."

Some of us may at times feel like finding a little fault with our cold Dominion, but take it all in all we have a climate much preferable to that of "India's coral strands," and we will stick to our own country.

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LOCAL NEWS.

SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale or to hire at the New York Piano Co.'s, 228 St. James street. m

SHAKESPEARE TO-NIGHT.—Rev. Canon Norman lectures to-night on Shakespeare in Cote St. Antoine Schoolhouse, under the auspices of the Mutual Agassiz Association. Admission 25c.; chair taken at 8 o'clock.

FLOR DE CUBANA AND DE CABANAS REINA VICTORIAS—A fresh lot of the above very fine brands of Havana cigars just received. S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

"SHAKESPEARE and His Influence on English Literature and Language" will be the subject of Canon Norman's lecture in the Cote St. Antoine School House on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Montreal Agassiz Association. A great subject to be treated by a scholarly gentleman.

FINE PIANOS.—The N.Y. Piano Co., St. James street, are just now receiving some fine pianos, to which they invite the attention of the musical public. m

$5,000 FOR A HAND.—Samuel Griffin, a machinist, was an employe of the Canadian Pacific car shops in the capacity of foreman. While in the discharge of his duties a piece of machinery fell on one of his hands, rendering it useless for further work. He claims $5,000 damages on the ground that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the company.

A HEAVY CASE.—The case of Mr. Chausse, who was badly injured by falling through the elevator at the Ottawa Hotel, and who brought an action against Mr. Romeo Stephens for $15,000 damages, came up before Mr. Justice Jette yesterday. The case had been brought before Mr. Justice Rainville, but on account of the latter's illness has had to be commenced again.

ST. GEORGE'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the St. George's Young Men's Association was held last evening, when Mr. F. Cole delivered an essay on the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. Cole gave a very good sketch of the characteristics of the fathers, their stern piety and Protestant principles, their persecution in England and their immigration and final settlement in the New England states, with their influence on the religion and life of those States up to the present day.

A MIXED UP CASE.—An action has been brought against the Canadian Cattle Lloyds' Company by Mr. W. H. Reid, cattle dealer, to recover a note of $3,500 given by the company to Mr. Lingham and transferred to him. Defendants claim that they are not liable, as the note was transferred after maturity and that no legal demand was ever made for payment. It is also claimed that Mr. Lingham is indebted to the Canadian Lloyds' in a sum larger than the sum now sued upon.

ALL orders for tuning and repairing pianos should be left with the N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street. None but first-class men employed. m

THE KILLING OF HUMAN BEINGS goes on, east and west, along the Grand Trunk. Says a Richmond Station, P.Q., telegram to the *Star* of yesterday:—"A man named Robert Rudd was accidentally killed last evening by the cars on the Grand Trunk Railway. It appears he had some business at the depot, and while returning from there to reach the street he was killed. The depot is so badly situated that pedestrians have to pass between four tracks to reach the main street." How many does this make so far this week?

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—Numerous complaints have been received of late from travellers of having had their pockets picked at the Bonaventure Station. Yesterday a young man named Charles Levy was arrested by the Grand Trunk Railway police for snatching a purse out of a lady's hand and making off with it. He was brought before the Police Magistrate and pleaded guilty, and was remanded. When searched at the station a sum of money was found on his person, amounting to some $54, which, he said, he had stolen from his father, who is a tailor, and also keeps a confectionery store on Radegonde street. Levy has been up before on charges of robbery, but managed to elude justice.

A NEW IDEA.—An order has been issued to the effect that in future the prisoners to be transferred from the Central Station to jail must be separated as to sex, instead of all riding together in the Black Maria. Yesterday one man and two women were sent down, the male prisoner was driven off in solitary grandeur, the vehicle having to make a second trip for the fair sex. This is but right. The proposition made in the Police Committee the other day to provide a female searcher for female prisoners has not come a moment too soon, and ought to be acted upon at once. It is a remarkable thing that such a provision was not made long ago.

THE TEN CENT STAMP CASE.—A cable despatch has been received by the Hon. Mr. Lacoste from his partner now in England, stating that the Privy Council had confirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the famous ten cent stamp csse. The action was first instituted by Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., contesting the right of the Provincial Government to institute a tax of ten cents upon all exhibits filed in the Superior Court as being illegal and *ultra vires* according to the constitution. The *Minerve*, speaking of the decision, says that our Provincial rights have received a terrible blow and that it is evidently time that the constitution of the Province was revised as far as the Provincial and Federal rights were concerned.

A NUMBER OF GOOD PEOPLE have been aiding a good work in a quiet way and doing it very thoroughly. Prominent among them is our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. J. K. Ward. The following announcement is self-explanatory:—Calumet, County Argenteuil, Nov. 20. The undersigned, inhabitants of the Calumet, desire publicly to express their gratitude to J. K. Ward, Esq., of Montreal, for the munificent gift of a church and grounds. Also, to the following parties for contributions towards furnishing the same:—J. A. Mathewson & Co., John Elliott & Co., Stirling, McCall & Co., Crathern & Caverhill, James Whitham & Co., Thos. Davidson & Co., T. S. Vipond, Esq., Wm. Rutheeford, Esq., Montreal, and to the friends in L'Orignal and the Calumet, for subscriptions to purchase an organ. Signed, R. Lanigan, on behalf of the Methodists; Jas. Wilson, on behalf of the Episcopalians; Robert McIntyre, on behalf of the Presbyterians.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The superintendent of the St. Andrew's Home acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—From Mr. James Johnston, Ailsa, 1 piece (28 yards) cotton sheeting; from Miss Morice, George street, 1 parcel cast-off clothing; 1 parcel cast-off clothing from Mr. George Patterson; 1 parcel socks and mitts from John Fraser, and from Mr. John Porteous, G. T. R., 3 barrels oatmeal and 2 barrels flour......The superintendent of the Boys' Home gratefully acknowledge donations from the following friends of clothing, &c.:—Mrs. A. G. Raebum, Friend per L. W. Scott, Mr. J. D. Thurston, Mrs. G. W. Morris, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. A. Murray, Mr. T. Harris, a Friend, Mrs. M. Bigelow, Mrs. R. S. Weir, Mr. Gentle 100 lbs flour, Boys of the Home 1 set lace curtains for the hall windows, Mr. Joseph Richard. Also subscriptions from: Hon. D. A. Smith, $50; Mr. G. A. Green, $25; Mr. S. Carsley, $20; Mr. J. S. McLachlan, $10; S., $10; Davis & Lawrence Co., $10; Mr. Arthur Masterman, $10; Mr. Laid Paton, $5; Mr. R. Benny, $5; Mr. J. Larmonth, $5; Mr. B. Dawson, jr., $5; J. R., $2.

THE MANN CASE.—In a corridor of the Court House yesterday afternoon two farmers from Verdun had a spirited discussion over the verdict in the recent case against Mr. Mann. It was held that the decision arrived out would in future deter agriculturalists from using any species of fertilizing material for fear of incurring the wrath of summer residents from the city, who are not accustomed to such proceedings. Now that the case is disposed of it may properly be stated that it has been impossible for any one to drive along the Lower Lachine road without being cognizant, through the sense of smell, of Mr. Mann's operation. The beastly odor has been simply an abomination, and it was high time something was done to mitigate the nuisance. The doctrine that a man may do as he pleases with his own is played out, and the sooner persons like Mr. Mann are taught that other people have rights to be respected the more smoothly things will move in the future.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC.—Vennor's almanac for 1885, edited by Mr. Walter H. Smith, Ass. B.A.A.S., has just been issued. It contains a mass of useful information, including an original biography of the dead scientist, whose name is perpetuated by the title of the book. A weather forecast for each week; the lunar influence on vegetation with tables for sowing to it in all latitudes, besides copious astronomical notes, etc., etc. Before he died Mr. Vennor made the following general forecast for the Fall of 1884. "From all appearances, we are at present in a very moist period, which, I believe, will continue for about two years, both in the United States and Canada. Europe will also be affected. The Fall of 1884 is likely to be very open, and a mild unsettled winter will follow, with a good deal of downfall in the shape of snow or rain. I look for a green Christmas and a mild New Year, 1885." January, 1885, is predicted to be mild; February, dry and cold; March, severe, with snowstorms, and the succeeding summer likely to be extremely hot. According to the forecast for January, Carnival week will open with fine, cold weather, moderating to snow or rain, and the month will close windy and mild.

THE COAL DEAL—In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company against the Exchange Bank, up before Mr. Justice Jette on Wednesday afternoon, the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie deposed that he had never seen before the two letters, signed by Craig, guaranteeing the payment of 26,000 tons of coal if shipped to Beard. Craig never brought the question of guaranteeing the payment of the coal before the directors prior to the suspension of the bank, certainly not in June. Craig did not speak to witness about these letters as mentioned in his deposition. He did not think that Beard's financial standing was such that the bank would ever enter into such a contract as that which Craig made with him. Witness repeatedly told Craig not to allow Beard inside the bank, and Craig in reply promised to get Beard out of the bank inside of six weeks. In reply to Mr. Atwater witness said that he never saw Beard at the bank at first, because he always came after hours, when the bank was closed. Latterly he saw him frequently. Mr. E. K. Greene also testified that he had never seen the letters of guarantee, and had no knowledge of any such contract between the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company and Craig. The remainder of witness' testimony corroborated that of the previous witness. Being cross-examined witness stated that he was aware that in July, 1883, Beard was indebted to the bank to the extent approximately of $40,000; but was not aware of any further indebtedness. The directors had the fullest confidence in Craig, but they did not allow him to make any transactions he pleased. After Messrs. Atwater and Geoffrion had addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Greenshields had replied for the Bank, the case was placed before the Court, the counsel for the defence reserving the right to examine Messrs. Buntin and Bulmer, directors of the bank, if required.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Peter Mitchell returned yesterday from his visit to his constituents in Northumberland, N.B., looking well and enjoying excellent spirits.

HERE AND THERE.

Eight names were on the sheet in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, all for minoroffences.

It is reported on the authority of the Hon. Hy. Starnes that Ald. Grenier will run against Mayor Beaudry next election.

At 11.56 yesterday an alarm of fire was rung from box 74 for a slight blaze in a shed at 18 St. Andre street. Loss trifling.

The decree on Monsiegneur Smeulders report of the Laval question and other ecclesiastical matters is now on its way from Rome.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day in the United States, and the flag was flying on the United States Consulate building in honor of the event.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. C. J. Coursol, M. P., that no nomination will be made for the vacant senatorship until Sir John arrives.

The next mail for Europe is per the White Star Line steamship Celtic, and will be closed at the post office here on Friday evening at 4.30.

The proceeds of the late bazaar of the Temple Emmanuel are to be devoted to the erection of a new synagogue, for which a site is now being sought.

An action has been taken out by Messrs. McLaren, Leet & Smith at the instance of Mr. W. R. Leet, of Danville, against Mr. W. R. Ingram, late manager of the Federal Bank here, for an overdue promissory note for $1,000.

A leak broke out in the gas pipe at the corner of Victoria square and St. James street last evening about 6 o'clock and while the men were digging for the pipe the gas caught fire and burned for some time before it was extinguished.

Some time ago Alphonse Lebeau visited Mrs. Latour, and while there, it is alleged, put some medicine in some porter which made the daughter of the defendant very sick. Her mother called her visitor some hard names for which he brought an action for slander. The case is now being tried in the Superior Court.

——The secret of the large and constant sales of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound probably lies in the fact that whereas there are many "Bitters" and "Tonics" of equal value, be it more or less, the Vegetable Compound is so completely superior to all other preparations specially recommended for the needs of women that it has practically no rivals.

SOMETHING that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. See advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

A large audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Florence making their appearance in Our Governor for the first time this season. This piece, which was presented here last winter, is a most amusing one, and affords the eccentric W. J. and his partner a fine opportunity to display their many accomplishments.

A PARLOR MATCH.

Evans and Hoey's Meteors will present a new tidal wave of merriment at the Academy of Music next week, commencing Tuesday, December 2nd, in the form of a new farcical comedy from the pen of Chas. H. Hoyt, author of the Bunch of Keys, and entitled A Parlor Match. The New York press claims this play to be the funniest comedy yet written by Mr. Hope. The New York *News*, speaking on the subject, says:—A Parlor Match was produced at Pastor's Theatre last evening. As A Buch of Keys satirizes the hotel clerk, and A Rag Baby a druggist, so does A Parlor Match lead to satirize two characters—that of a book agent and a tramp. Both are well drawn and are sufficiently amusing to please, while Mr. Hoyt has interwoven enough wit and humor to bring the parts into more prominence than those in either of his other two successes. The story is of two farmers who dispute their ancestry, and quarrel over such trifles as arise during the performance. The play is as funny as any ever seen here, and is, without exception, the best of Mr. Hoyt's list. It was especially written for two clever comedians, who give us all they know, and, therefore, are pleasing. Charles Evans, the Book-agent, introduces many ideas that are humorously original. Mr. Hoey's ability is too well known to need comment. The house was crowded, and the audience was kept in continuous roars of laughter from the rise until the final fall of ther curtain.

Royal Theatre Museum.

A large audience, chiefly composed of ladies, attended the Royal yesterday afternoon to witness the first representation of Called Back by the Bandmann-Beaudet Company. The play is a rather weak dramatization of Hugh Conway's popular novel of the same name. The company, however, made the most of it, and managed to make the representation a pleasing one. Miss Beaudet, as Pauline, was most acceptable, and evinced much inherent talent. Mr. Charles Thornton was very good as Gilbert Vaughan. The part of the villain, Macari, was fairly well played by Mr. R. P. Gibbs. In the evening there was an overwhelming house to see Mr. Bandmann as Shylock. Next week Mr. Bandmann and company will present Richard III., Called Back, Narisse, and The Hunchback.

Montreal Theatre Museum.

The Boston Specialty Company is drawing large audiences at the above theatre at each performance. Next week Miss Fanny Herring will make her appearance in the wild Western drama, entitled, Little Buckshot.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Snowshoeing.

The second annual meeting of the Lachine Snowshoe Club was held Wednesday evening at the Lake View House, Lachine. There was quite a large attendance, and the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, T. J. Church; Vice-President, A. Rochon; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Rathwell. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were found highly satisfactory. The club bids fair to increase in number during the coming season, there being quite a number of propositions for membership at this meeting.

WOLSELEY SNOWSHOE CLUB.

A large number of members of the Wolseley Snowshoe Club assembled at the McGill College gates last evening at 7.30 sharp and tramped out the Cote des Neiges to Braeside. Upon their arrival there the meeting was called to order and the election of officers for the coming year took place. After the choice for president was settled satisfactorily, the balloting commenced and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:—President, Nevin A. Hastie; Vice-President, J. W. Norton; Secretary, J. A. Hastie; Treasurer, G. A. MacGregor. Committee—A. Tye, A. G. Walker, Chas. Charters. The club then adjourned to the dining room and partook of a sumptuous repast, and the usual toasts were given and responded to in a very lively and pleasing manner, until near twelve o'clock, when the meeting broke up and resumed their tramp homeward, well pleased with the result of their annual election.

NOTES.

Mr. J. F. Hanver intends to formally open his new temperance winter resort, called Braeside, St. Luke's Road, Cote des Neiges, on Tuesday evening next, and has invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to be present on the occasion.

The Crescent Snowshoe Club will hold their usual weekly tramp on Friday evening, leaving club room, 797 Ontario street, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Football.

NEW YORK, November 26.—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 4; seven innings—darkness. Estimated fifteen thousand persons witnessed the football match at the Polo Grounds to-day between Yale and Princeton clubs. After a spirited contest of two hours, game was called on account of darkness, the score standing 6 to 4 in favor of Yale. During play Richards, of Yales, had his ankle dislocated.

Chess.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon Steinitz, champion chess player of Austria, defeated 21 members of the Manhattan Chess Club.

The Turf.

BRIGHTON BEACH, November 27.—In the first race, ¾ mile, Valparaiso won, Hickory Jim second, Shelby Barnes third; time, 1.18; Mutuals, 42.30.

Second race, ¾ mile, King Lion won, Frank E. second, Florentine third; time, 1.17¾.

Third race, 1¼ mile, Fosteral won, Glengarine second, Arsenic third; time, 2.12¼; Mutuals, 43.85.

Fourth race, 1 mile, Warren Lewis won, Unknown second, Gender third; time, 1.46.

Fifth race, mile and furlong, Herbert won, Burton second, Nitot third; time, 1.59¼.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, Miller won, Singerly second; Woodflower third; time, 1.32

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the Great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists 25 cents a bottle.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Reception of Reports—Election of Officers.

Last evening the thirty-third annual meeting of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Assembly Hall of the building. A fair audience was present. In the absence through sickness of President Murray Smith, Mr. George Hague officiated as chairman. After the singing of the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," Mr. G. S. Cole, travelling secretary of the general association, read a portion of Scripture from the second chapter of Ephesians, followed by prayer.

The chairman alluded to the good work of the President, and regretted that through affliction he had been unable to attend.

Mr. Cole spoke of the pleasure he experienced in being present, and was glad to have revealed to him the power of the work being performed by the Montreal Association. In his wanderings it was a joy to find an Association so full of life and enthusiasm as the one in this city. He had visited Associations which had been dead long enough to be buried, and which had a bad odor. To visit an Association such as flourished in Montreal was like a breeze of fresh air. The speaker having to leave by the evening train, his remarks were brief.

Mr. Budge read an extensive report on the work of the past year. The Montreal Association is the oldest one on the continent. Its work was increasing faster than accommodation for it could be found. A branch would soon be opened on St. Catherine street west, as well as one at Point St. Charles; there is already one among the McGill College students. Five evening classes had been inaugurated, with a membership of 170. Were the necessary means on hand, the number could be trebled. Endowment were urgently needed from wealthy friends of the Association towards an educational fund. Work among the members of the society proper had been neglected during the year for the sake of stranger work. A training class was one of the great needs at present, and perhaps one may be shortly inaugurated. The vast correspondence of the officers was indicated by the large postage account. Letters were sent and received from all parts of the world. This week one had been received from a friend in Italy, speaking of the benefits received by a person from the Association while here last winter. The departure of Mr. J. J. McLaren, Mr. Frank Holman, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. F. W. Henderson during the summe was to be regretted. Mr. Hawkins is now secretary at Port Hope, while Mr. Henderson has become identified with the work in Honolulu. During June the tenth annual conference of Secretaries of American and Canadian Associations was held in this city, and had been attended with beneficial results. In October the Provincial Convention had been held at Peterboro, with a delegation of three members from Montreal.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. L. Buchanan—Boys' meetings first commenced here in 1883. There are now 164 Associations paying particular attention to this branch of the work. Fifty-one meetings were held during the year, with an attendance of 1,871. The sum of $12 had been sent to the missions in Formosa.

Mr. Dawson—Sunday afternoon meetings—Average attendance at each meeting, 57.

Mr. Ross—Sunday morning Bible class—Referred to missionary work among the sailors. By the distribution of tracts many were induced to attend places of worship.

Mr. Craig — Sunday night Evangelistic meetings—Average attendance, 416. The enquiry meetings were also well attended.

Mr. Holland—Saturday night meetings—In 1883 the number attending averaged 51. Now it was nearly 100 each Saturday. The Tuesday evening meetings for Bible study have been conducted by Prof. Fenwick. The total number of meetings held during the past year was 663, with a total attendance of over 43,000 souls.

Mr. Bentley, from the Educational Committee, Mr. Henderson, Mission Work, read their reports. The 92 meetings held by the Scandinavians had brought out 3,553 persons.

Mr. Kuhring referred to the success of the tent of the Y. M. C. A. at the volunteer camp at St. Johns last June. Also, that out of 323 applications received for situations, 118 had been supplied with work of all kinds.

Mr. King, in the absence of Mr. Parker, read the financial statement, as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 30, 1884	$ 58 22
Subscriptions	4,893 39
Members' fees	472 50
Rent	1,325 00
Anniversary collection	47 19
Fines and catalogues	17 85
Sale of old papers	52 65
Witness subscription	250 00
Legacy from Edward MacKay	500 00
	$7,137 47

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$ 3,286 00
Gas and fuel	794 72
Repairs	288 95
Rates and assessments*	548 95
Printing	471 15
Stationery	94 88
Periodicals	213 69
Library	266 96
Postage	213 66
Insurance	119 45
Benevolent fund	98 10
Cleaning	60 06
Advertising	36 92
Travelling expenses	30 94
Interest	47 28
Sundries	335 76
	$ 7,137 47

*Special assessment of $170 for Dominion Square.

M. Paul—Membership Committee—He moved, seconded by Mr. Holland, that in future the fee for joining the Association be $2 to those over 21 years of age. The motion was carried. The membership roll now stands as follows:—

Life	28
Honorary	46
Associate	401
Active	504
	979

Dr. Kelly—Reception and Library—There are now on file in the reading room 130 papers and magazines. In the library 2,651 volumes, an increase of 273. The number of readers was 455; books taken out, 4,569.

The election of officers was proceeded with, the following being the result:—

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—Dr. F. W. Kelly.

Vice-Presidents—G. Hague, L. H. Packard, D. W. Ross, R. H. Holland.

Treasurer—J. S. McLachlan.

General Secretary—D. A. Budge.

Assistant Secretary—G. A. Kuhring.

Committee—J. Murray Smith, John Murphy, A. Kingman, D. Bentley, Warden King, Wm. Tees, D. Morrice, R. Henderson, Walter Paul, John Kennedy, H. L. Putnam, C. Cushing, A. D. Lanskail, J. B. Picken, R. H. Buchanan, W. Bell Dawson, W. G. Brown, Wm. Sloan, J. S. Buchan, H. W. Buchanan, Geo. Lamb, H. O. Wilson, David Yuile, David Watson, E. Percival Heaton, Alex. Robertson, J. Dumaresq, A. R. Whitman, H. E. Kendall, R. C. Smith, H. A. Hodgson.

Dr. Kelly's election was received with applause. Mr. Hague vacated the chair in his favor, when the new president addressed the meeting on subjects pertaining to the Association.

Auditors were appointed for the current year, motions were made to have the reports printed and circulated and thanks were voted the ladies for assistance during the past year.

Mr. Hague pronounced the Benediction.

WINTER CARNIVAL.

Meeting of the Executive Committee Last Night.

The Executive Committee met at the Windsor Hotel last evening, Mr. R. D. McGibbon in the chair. Formal organization for the active work of the Carnival was effected, Joseph Hickson, Esq., being declared Honorary Chairman, R. D. McGibbon, Esq., Chairman, and Angus Grant, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Mr. G. R. Prowse submitted the design for the Ice Palace, which was unanimously accepted without discussion, $5,000 being appropriated for its construction and incidental expenses. Electrotypes of the Palace are to be furnished the local and Dominion press. As the edifice is likely to require much more time in building than that of last winter, its construction will proceed day and night, the electric light being used at night.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Road Committee for their permission to use Dominion Square for the Palace.

Mr. C. E. Torrance tendered his resignation as representative of the Tobogganing Committee, and introduced Mr. J. R. Whyte, who had been elected as his successor. A hearty vote of thanks was voted Mr. Torrance for his unsparing services, coupled with an expression of regret at his withdrawal.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon stated that Consul-General Stearns had expressed his willingness to use his good offices to induce Governor Cleveland to visit Montreal during the Carnival. The deputation to Albany will probably leave during next week. Mr. Erastus Wiman was added to the deputation amid applause.

In view of Alderman Hood's untiring services to the committee, a resolution was passed inviting him to attend its meetings as a member.

The various chairmen of sub-committees will endeavor at the next meeting to come prepared with notes of their respective contributions to the general programme, which it is thought desirable to publish not later than December 15th.

The room in which the meeting was held (No. 4) is to be placed at the disposal of the Press during Carnival Week by the Windsor Hotel Company. A suitable acknowledgement of the courtesy was recorded.

The committee desire to warn the advertising public against agents representing themselves as authorized to dispose of spaces in what purports to be an *official* programme But one canvass is made by the committee, and the subscriptions obtained for the general funds will provide in part the cost of an ample edition of the official programme.

POLICE NOTES.

His Honor the Recorder delivered a lecture on morality to Maria Burk and Agnes McKenna, two girls before the court on a charge of slapping each others faces, pulling hair, and indulging in other tactics of feminine warfare towards each other. To impress the remarks upon Miss Maria, she was fined $2 and costs, while both received a caution as to the impropriety of being on the streets at night without proper escorts.

There resides in St. Henri a man named Samuel Cole, a watchman, who is married to a French woman. The internal affairs of the family are being disturbed by alleged unfaithfulness on the part of Samuel, while he in turn accuses his wife of being a "regular terror." Axes and revolvers have been brandished by the pair during quarrels, but no harm done. They are agreeable to separate, but the question of how to divide the household effects prevents an arrangement being arrived at. The Chief of Police has been asked to arbitrate upon the case.

Of late Mulcair Brothers, tailors, Chaboillez Square, have been missing considerable goods of a fancy description from their store. As the till did not show any particular increase in cash, the conclusion was that the goods had been stolen. Detective Cullen was asked to investigate, who suspected Denis Carroll, aged 13, a shop boy. Upon being arrested he confessed to the thefts. A visit to the second hand store dealers was the means of recovering a quantity of mufflers, neckties and silk scarfs, which had been disposed of by Carroll at ridiculously low figures. Charges of receiving stolen goods will probably be preferred against the keepers of the stores where the goods were recovered.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, a jury was sworn in to acquit Gideon Vallee of stealing from his employer on six indicted charges. The Groleau-Gauthier case occupied the entire afternoon. It is expected that the Mercier-Tasse libel suit will come up to-day, to be followed by the trial of Thomas Judah.

MARINE AND HARBOR NOTES.

The Season Over—Going into Winter Quarters.

The appearance of things along the water front yesterday was of a very dreary character. At present the dredges and derricks compose the sole remaining craft in port. The sheds of the steamship lines are about all removed, the spaces allotted to the Beaver, Dominion and Donaldson lines being entirely clear. By to-morrow all traces of the Allan warehouses will be gone. Some barrels of fish at the Island wharf and a few cars of railway iron constitute all the merchandise remaining on the wharf.

The Cacouna, of the Black Diamond line, goes to Norfolk to load cotton for an English port.

Up to date, the propellers Celtic, Acadia, St. Magnus, Canada and Lake Ontario are in winter quarters at Hamilton. The Gulnare is the only schooner tied up there so far.

The huge lake steamer Sir Leonard Tilley, it is believed, will have a full length cabin built on her upper deck at Port Dalhousie during the winter.

There is now on the stocks at the Union ship yard, Chicago, a steamer 300 feet long. When afloat she will be the seventeenth "finest vessel on the lakes."

The Welland Canals close on the 30th of this month.

Propeller Cuba, which went ashore opposite Alexandria Bay, last Saturday, was owned by Haggarty & Co., Toronto. Vessel and cargo valued at $50,000.

The Lapraire ferry is still running.

ON THIRTY DAY'S TRIAL

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Erskine Church—Addresses by Sir Wm. Dawson, Rev. Professor Mclaren and Rev. J. F Campbell.

The anniversary meeting held at the Erskine Church last evening for the purpose of discussing foreign missions was well attended.

Sir Wm. Dawson occupied the chair and among the other gentlemen present were Rev. Prof. McLaren, Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, Rev. Prof. Scrimger, Rev. C. Chiniquy, Rev. Dr. Laing, Rev. J. Bennet, Rev. R. Warden, Rev. Prof. Coussirat, Rev. J. Patterson, Rev. R. Campbell, Rev. Principal MacVicar, Rev. J. Fleck, Rev. A. B. McKay, Rev. J. McCaul and Rev. A. B. Cruchet.

Sir Wm. Dawson, in opening the meeting, said that they had reason to congratulate themselves on being able to gather together such a number for such a purpose as promoting foreign mission. The foreign mission work had increased wonderfully during the last century and certainly had had a beneficial effect on the home mission work. He had visited various foreign countries and had witnessed the missionaries at their active work in Italy, Egypt and Syria. In Italy the effect was very beneficial; in Egypt and Syria it put life into the Coptic Armenian, and Maronite churches of these countries.

The Rev. Prof. McLaren followed and gave a very graphic and interesting review of the home and foreign mission work during the year. They had been told that the Gospel was losing its hold on the world. but he did not think so, and the state of things around them supported this view. A strong proof that the gospel was increasing its hold on the world was the fact that they could not at present pick out any large country in which the gospel was not preached by the missionaries. This was surely a sign that the Bible was increasing in popularity. The skeptics and atheists might talk as they liked, but while these proofs were staring them in the face their arguments would not have much effect. The nations who were sending out missionaries were the most advanced and enlightened in the world, namely, Great Britain and the United States, and, as they were likely to remain in that proud position, the was no likelihood of the mission work lagging. At the beginning of the century foreign missions had just commenced, and now let them look at the foreign mission work of the Evangelical churches. It had spread all over the globe, and they would find missionaries in all climes, striving to bring the poor deluded heathen into the fold of the Lord.

The speaker then gave a brief review of the work in the several mission fields, and in conclusion said that he hoped that the citizens of Montreal would contribute as much aid in the future as they had in the past towards sustaining the missionaries in all parts of the world.

The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, missionary from India, followed and gave a very interesting and graphic description of mission work in India, with a short sketch of the different pagan beliefs. The speaker said that the great majority of the inhabitants were in a state of the most abject poverty. The people of this country had no idea of the disgusting rites practised by the worshippers of Vishnu and the various other Hindu deities. These rites were too obscene to be described to an enlightened and Christian audience.

The missionaries at present in India were unable to cover the whole work completely, and it was terrible to think that all these people would die in ignorance of the Lord God. What they wanted were more missionaries. What would the people of Canada think of a town of over 3,000 inhabitants who only heard the Gospel preached once a year. Yet this was the case, and the minister who preached there had also to travel over a vast tract of country to preach in other towns. He hoped that the people of Montreal would open their hearts and their hands and help the General Assembly in sending out missionaries to convert these poor people from their sad and disgusting rites.

The benediction by the Rev. Father Chiniquy brought the proceedings to a close.

AMUSING PRINTERS' ERRORS.

The unlucky poet who wrote:

See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire,

must have been completely crushed when the line appeared as:

See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire.

We can sympathize also with the poet who writing of his love, asserted that he had "kisssed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor had made him state that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs." True, it has been doubted if these two poets ever existed; but others, of less mythologic fame, have suffered as badly at the hands of the printer. Burns, in a cheap edition of his works, is made to say:

O, gin my love were yon red *nose*.

A well-known temperance lecturer was indignant at finding the sentiment ascribed to him that "Drunkenness was jolly," whereas he had declared that it was "folly."

Much surprise was occasioned by Sir Archibald Alison, in his "History of Europe," including among the persons present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington the name of "Sir Peregrine Pickle." There can be but little doubt but that the author had made an unconscious slip, intending to name Sir Peregrine Acton. Sir Thomas Brassey, having referred in a speech to the "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," the compositor transformed the title into "Golden Treasury of Soups and Cynics." A report in a Manchester of a recent dramatic performance mentioned the well-known farce of "No. 1 Round the Corner" under the amusing and suggestive title of "No One Round the Corner."

In the following instance it was no doubt a bachelor compositor who, in setting up the toast, "Woman, without her man would be a savage!" got the comma in the wrong place and made the sentence read, "Woman, without her man, would be a savage!"

The deplorable state of the press in Field's time may be realized from the fact that Bishop Usher, on his way to preach at Paul's Cross, asked at a stationer's for a copy of the Bible, and on his examining it found to his astonishment that the text from which he was about to preach was not in the book! The well-known "Vinegar Bible" was published in 1717, and obtains its name from the Parable of the Vineyard being printed as the Parable of the Vinegar. One of the most wilful alterations of the text, and one which cost the perpetrator her life, was committed by the widow of a German printer. One night, while an edition of the Bible was being printed in her house, she took the opportunity of altering the word Herr into "Narr," making the verse read, "He shall be thy fool," instead of "He shall be thy lord."

A Glasgow divine, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains in Scotland, was lately reported as saying that "personally he violated the Lord's Day as much as any member of the court." "Venerated" was probably the word actually employed by the reverend gentleman. — *Chambers' Journal.*

WINTER.

[From the December Century.]

O WINTER! thou art not that haggard Lear,
With stormy beard and countenance of woe,
Raving amain, or dumbly crouching low,
In hoary desolation mocked with fear.
To me thou art the white queen of the year,
A stately virgin in her robes of snow,
With royal lilies crowned, and all aglow
With holy charms and gems celestial clear.
Nor dost thou come in barren majesty,
Thou hast thy dower of sunbeams thrice refined;
Nor songless, but with cheerful minstrelsy
Rung from the singing harp strings of the wind;
And ah, with such sweet dreams—such visions bright,
Of flowers, and birds, and love's divine delight!

—O. C. Auringer.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES

SOUTH SHORE. Offices.	Mls	NORTH SHORE. Offices.	Mls
Point Levis	....	Quebec	....
L'Islet	47	Montmorency	7
Kamouraska	76	Chateau Richer	1[illegible]
Riviere Du Loup	111	Ste. Anne	2[illegible]
Trois Pistoles	138	St. Joachim	30
Rimouski	177	St. Pauls Bay	60
Father Point	185	Ste. Irene	83
Ste. Flavie	200	Murray Bay	90
Grand Metis	207	Ste. Fidele	100
Matane	237	St. Simon	111
Ste. Felicite	249	Anse au Portage	134
Cap Chatte Light	280	Tadousac	136
Cap Chatte V'ge	283	Bergeronnes	151
SteAnne des M'nts	292	Ecoumins	163
Martin River	309	Mille Vaches	179
Mont Louis	331	Portneuf L'ht H'e	188
River Madeleine	351	Sault au Cochon	198
Grande Vallee	360	Bersimis	226
Chlorodorme	375		
Grand Etang	384		
Fox River	405		
Griffin's Cove	412		
Cap Rosier	420		

ANTICOSTI.—INTERMEDIATE DISTANCES

Fox Bay	....	Jupiter River	7
H. P'nt L'thouse	23	Otter Rivers	17
S. P'nt L'thouse	82½	Becsie River	22½
Shallop Creek	17¼	Cape Eagle	10
Salt Lake	52½	W. P't L'thouse	14
S. W. P'nt L't'se	15	English Bay	3

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—INTERMEDIATE DISTANCES.

Amherst	....	West Island	26
South Point	9	Grosse Isle	19
Etang du Nord	15	Grand Ent	19
House Harbour	6		

CAPE BRETON—INTERMEDIATE DISTANCES

North Sydney	0	McLennan's	19¾
Big Bras d'Or	13	Ingonish Harbour	28¾
Kelly's Cove	2	Burk's	5¼
Englishtown	6½	Halfway House	9¼
S. Arm St. Ann Ha	6	Asper Bay	14¾
Baddeck	13	Meat Cove	10¾

MARINE SIGNALLING STATIONS.

Name of Station	Signals	Location.	*
L'Islet	Flags.	S'h Shore	42
Riviere du Loup	Semaphore.	Do.	95
Brandy Pots	Flags.	Do.	....
Rimouski do	Do	Do	....
F. P'nt Lighthouse	Do.	Do.	153
Little Metis do	Do.	Do.	175
Matane do	Do.	Do.	196
Cape Chatte do	Do.	Do	230
Martin River do	Do.	Do.	255
Cape Magdalen do	Do.	Do.	290
Fame Point do	Do.	Do.	329
Fox River do	Do.	Do.	330
Cape Rosier do	Do.	Do.	345
Cape Despair do	Do.	Do.	385
West Point do	Do.	I. Antic'ti	330
Becsie River do	Do.	Do	340
S. West Point do	Do.	Do.	355
South Point do	Do.	Do.	419
Heath Point do	Do.	Do.	435
Amherst Island do	Do.	Mag'n Is'd	....
Grosse Isle do	Do.	Do.	475
Bird Rocks do	Do.	Do.	....
Meat Cove do	Do.	C'pe B'ton	....
Low Point do	Do.	Do.	575
Cap Ray do	Do.	Newf'land	560

* Number of marine miles below Quebec.

The Allan steamship Buenos Ayrean sailed from Boston, for Glasgow, at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

The Allan steamship Austrian, from Glasgow, arrived at Portland at 7 a.m. on Thursday.

The Thomson line steamship Dracona arrived at London on the 27th inst., and landed all her live stock (92 head of cattle and 465 sheep), with the exception of 85 sheep, which died on the passage.

The Thomson line steamship Avlona arrived at Avonmouth Dock on the 26th inst., and landed all her live stock (103 head of cattle and 608 sheep), with the exception of 5 sheep, which died on the passage.

Closed Up.

PORT JERVIS, N.Y., November 27.—The last loaded boat on the Delaware and Hudson canal passed here last night. The water was drawn from the canal for winter to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 27, 1884.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street:—8 a. m., 28°; 1 p.m., 33°; 6 p. m. 33°; max., 34°; min., 20°; mean., 27°. By Standard Barometer—8 a. m., 29.78; 1 p. m., 29.84; 6 p. m., 29.92.

Meteorological Office, TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28, 1 a. m.

The pressure still continues low to the north of the Lakes, and light snow or rain has fallen generally in Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces the weather has been fair.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Light to moderate winds; generally fair weather; not much change in temperature.

Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Light southerly winds; fair to cloudy weather; stationery or slightly higher temperature.

Gulf—Light winds; cloudy weather; slightly higher temperature.

Maritime—Light to moderate winds; fair weather; not much change in temperature.

EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough Knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, England."

The Boston Waltham Watch Co. has given notice of a large reduction to be made immediately in the working force, and the wages of those remaining to be reduced ten to twenty per cent. The number to be discharged is estimated at from five to nine hundred. The company employs 2,500.

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