

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—279

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885

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New Advertisements.

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Oct. 15. du law s 27

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GENERAL MERCHANTS

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Oct. 3. ly 27

HAVANA CIGARS

Manuel Garcia,

Murias,

Golden Eagles,

Newtons,

Intimidados.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 St. James Street.

BRANCH: 1385 ST. CATHERINE STREET

Nov. 19. ly 89

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

JOHNSTON'S FLUID CHICKEN.

Johnston's Dissipated Oysters.

All the above preparations are invaluable
to invalids and a favorite luxury with con-
noisseurs.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

June 10. trs 192

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAYING CARDS

Wholesale Trade Only
Supplied.

32 St. Sulpice Street.

Oct. 19. ly 243

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Fenders, Fire Sets, Andirons, Spark
Guards, Coal Scuttles, &c. &c.

Marbled Slate Mantles.

GRATES!

GAS GRATELOGS, &c., &c.

GEORGE W. REED,

Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofs.

783 & 785 Craig St., Montreal.

June 8, 1885. trs 87

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

135 TO 139

St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN,

Proprietor.

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion.

July 25. mws 177

New Advertisements.

**Great Display
—OF—
Scotch Lambs' Wool
UNDERWEAR
TO-DAY.**

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.

Nov. 21. trs 279

ANTHONY FORCE,

RAILWAY SUPPLIES,

STEEL RAILS

PIG IRON,

STEEL & IRON BARS.

JOHN RUSSEL & CO'S

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings

FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER AND
HYDRAULIC PURPOSES.

LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES

For Locomotive and Marine Boilers.

STEEL AND HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.

STRUCTURAL IRON.

Universal Metal Polish.

MORGAN'S CRUCIBLES.

TALLOW, STEARINE,

FERTILIZERS,

Stearine Candles, &c.

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street.

Nov. 20. MONTREAL. trs 278

PAINT

—AND—
VARNISH!

USE THE

Crown & Anchor Brand of White Lead

Never deviates in quality and is always

Reliable.

"CROWN AND ANCHOR" Carriage Varnish

surpasses every other kind for Carriage work,
Baking, Polishing, Spirit and Furniture Var-
nishes of every grade.

To be obtained at all Hardware Dealers and
Carriage Supply Stores throughout the Dominion.

AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Nazareth St., Montreal.

Nov. 5. 3m 271

The Queen's Market,

1314 St. Catherine Street,

Corner University Street.

Opposite Christ Church Cathedral.

We have much pleasure in informing the
citizens of Montreal that we have opened at
the above address

A First-Class Meat Market.

We will have constantly on hand a very
large supply of choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Corned Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Sausages,
Poultry, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
All orders promptly attended to and deliv-
ered free of charge.

PRICES MODERATE.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the
citizens.

MESHANE BROS.

Orders received by Telephone No. 143.

Nov. 6. trs 266

SPRING HILL COAL.

We would remind steam users
that we can deliver them this
Coal FRESH MINED, ex cars,
during the winter as required.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY.

J. R. COWANS,

Secretary.

CHERRYFIELD CHAMBERS,
115 Alexis Street.

Oct. 31. trs 174

THE

CANADA COTTON COMPANY

Cornwall, Ont.

Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton
Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c.

Offices in Montreal:

Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets,
City and District.

Oct. 2. ly 236

RICHELIEU!

The Popular Canadian Table

Water.

Ask your Grocer for it, and insist upon
getting it.

Analysis on every bottle of the Genuine.

Oct. 2. trs 277

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA.

**Dr. Valade Interviewed—Supreme Court
Cases—Further Protraction of Par-
liament.**

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—Dr. Valade, of this
city, who with Dr. Lavell, of Kingston,
composed the Commission to enquire into
the sanity of Riel, was interviewed to-day
but refused to say whether he considered
Riel sane or insane. He stated that no
report had yet been made, but that Dr.
Lavell and himself would shortly meet to
draft a report.

In the Supreme Court to-day argu-
ment was commenced in the appeal
Beatty vs. North-West Transportation
Company; Hon. Attorney-General Mowat
and Mr. James MacLennan, Q.C., for ap-
pellant and respondents. This is a suit
by the plaintiff, shareholders in the com-
pany, to set aside a sale by the defendant
James H. Beatty to the company of his
steamer the "United Empire." The con-
tention of the shareholders is that the
matter of the purchase being referred to
the directors by the shareholders was
acquired in and carried by the votes of
himself, his brother and two other persons
to whom he transferred five shares respec-
tively of his own stock. Shortly before
the meeting, all the other substantial
shareholders opposing the purchase on the
ground that the steamer was not needed
and was over-valued. The defendants
say that the steamer was needed, and that
the amount of the purchase money was
only the actual cost of building and fit-
ting out with an allowance for time and
trouble in superintending the work, and
also that the owner agreed to take the
sum assessed upon the valuation which
the shareholders did not insist upon.
Argument was not concluded when the
Court rose.

Parliament has been further protracted
until the 2nd January.

TORONTO.

**Fatal Accident—Fined for Unlawful
Vaccination—A Youthful Sneak
Thief—Burglary—Liquor Case—New
Barriers—Incendiarism—Farmers' In-
sults—Advances in Seamen's Wages.**

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Shortly after six
o'clock this morning a policeman dis-
covered the body of Edward Russell,
travelling agent, lying at the foot of
the bottom of a flight of steps leading from
the sidewalk to the basement of 140
Chestnut street. It was evident that
deceased had fallen down the steps and
broken his neck. Deceased was about 32
years of age. An inquest will be held
to-day.

J. O. Woods, druggist, was this morning
fined \$30 and costs for breach
of the medical act in practicing vaccina-
tion and not being a medical practitioner.

Henry Burdette, aged 15, another rising
sneak thief, was sent to the reformatory
for two years this morning.

The residence of Sir W. P. Howland,
Simcoe street, was burglarized early this
morning. The burglar, who was seen
entering the house, was seen to take
into, and several articles of silver taken.
The burglar also made free with the
wine cellar, and must have been disturbed
as a box which he filled with
silverware was left behind.

Application was made at Osgoode Hall,
to-day, for an order to quash the con-
viction under the Seafaring Act in Simcoe
county against W. J. Ramsey & Co., mer-
chants here. One of their travelers being
in Barrie, took an order for a quantity of
liquor which was shipped from here. In-
formation was promptly laid, and the de-
fendants convicted. His contention was
that although the order was taken in Barrie
the liquor was sold here. Argument will
take place next week.

C. O. Ernstinger and A. Shaw, two of the
newly appointed Q.C.'s, presented their
patents, this morning, at Osgoode Hall,
and were called within the bar.

James French, who about a couple of
years ago sent two barrels of Canadian
apples to the Queen, is now sending a
barrel of choice apples to ex-Premier
Gladstone. The staves of the barrel are
of polished ash and other hardwoods. He
will, later on, send to Mr. Gladstone the
primest roast of Canadian beef that can
be found and two turkeys, one for him-
self and the other for the Prince of
Wales.

A case of incendiarism occurred here
about 4 o'clock this morning. A man was
buriedly leaving McLaughlin's tailor-
shop, 81 King street East, and a few
minutes afterwards flames were observed
inside the building. An alarm was given
and the flames were quickly extinguished.
When the firemen rushed up-stairs, three
women, who live on the same flat, were
found sound asleep, and had not been
checked in time, it is probable they
would have been burned to death, as their
escape would have been cut off by the
flames. The police have the case in
hand.

The professors of the Toronto Agricul-
tural College will assist in holding farm-
ers' institutes between the 24th and 25th
January next, at Newmarket, Colling-
wood, Boboyagan, Almonte, Renfrew,
Belleville, Drayton, Markdale, Owen
Sound, Simcoe, and Thomassville, also at
places to be fixed by the institutes in the
counties of West Elgin, North Brant,
South Huron, and Prince Edward.

The object of the institutes is to bring the
professors and farmers together to read
and discuss papers, deliver short addresses
and answer questions on agriculture, live
stock, and other matters of interest to the
farming community.

The inquest on the body of Edward
Russell, who fell and broke his neck, was
held to-night, and the jury brought in a
verdict of accidental death.

At a special meeting of the Seamen's
Union, to-night, wages were raised to \$2.50
per day, and by the run, or trip, with
fares paid back, to Oswego \$25, Kingston
\$25, Ogdensburg \$30, Charlotte \$20.

RIEL QUIETLY BURIED.

**His Grave dug at Night Under a Regina
Catholic Church.**

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—A Regina des-
patch to-day chronicles the last act in the
Riel tragedy as follows: Riel's remains
were quietly removed from the police
barracks, yesterday morning, and buried
in a vault below the Church of the
Immaculate Conception here. The re-
moval of the body was superintended by
Pere Andre, and the strictest precau-
tions were adopted to keep the removal

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Minha Set on Fire by a British Shell and Totally Destroyed.

Relations Between France and China Still
Badly Strained.

Conspiracy to Murder the Irish Crown
Prosecutor.

Rival Cable Companies Fail to Agree
Upon Rates.

THE BURMESE CAMPAIGN.

RANGOON, Nov. 20.—Some British
shells accidentally set fire to the town of
Minha and it was destroyed.

Calcutta, Nov. 20.—It is stated that
the Chinese Government has ordered the
troops on the frontier to prevent King
Theaw from taking refuge in Chinese
territory. England and China are in
complete accord on the Burmese ques-
tion.

The Irish Elections.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—Arthur O'Connor
has been selected to contest East Donegal
for a seat in Parliament.

Dublin, Nov. 20.—Mr. Parnell having
ordered a re-election in Dundalk for
delegates to the Nationalist Convention
of Louth, because the former delegates
were in favor of Callan for member of
Parliament, an election was held to-night,
which resulted in favor of the Callan
delegates by majorities of five to one.

A Cable War.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The conference of
managers of Atlantic Cable Cos. has been
abortive. Both sides (the Syndicate Com-
pany and the Commercial Cable Com-
pany) are defiant, and there are no signs
of a possible agreement between the par-
ties. A war of rates is impending.

Plotting Against Bolton.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—A laborer named
Kelly has sought police protection in this
city, alleging that the Fenians had threat-
ened him with death unless he shot ex-
Crown Solicitor Bolton, who secured the
conviction of so many of their friends for
various offenses.

Expelling German-Americans.

FLensburg, Prussia, Nov. 20.—A Ger-
man-American named Thulman, lock-
smith, has been expelled from this place
by the authorities. He went to America
in 1872 and returned to Germany in 1883.

Aid for Parnell.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—The sum of
\$2,500 was contributed to the Parnell
fund at a meeting of Irish sympathizers
held here last night.

De Lesseps' Birthday.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. De Lesseps cele-
brated his 80th birthday to-day and re-
ceived many presents. All foreign am-
bassadors and prominent persons in Paris
visited him, and ex-Empress Eugenie and
the Khedive of Egypt telegraphed their
congratulations. M. De Lesseps is confi-
dent he will live to sail through the Pan-
ama canal. He has not yet fixed the date
of his departure for Panama to inspect
the works on the canal. He says he will
start soon.

A Panic in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—There is a
panic in the corn trade in Denmark
owing to the failures of prominent
houses.

Carlisle and Goethe.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The complete
correspondence of Carlisle with Goethe
has been discovered in the Goethe
archives. Copies of original letters of
Goethe to Carlisle were also discovered.

Nathalie Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Zaire Martel Nathalie,
the actress, is dead.

Franco-Chinese Relations.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 20.—The relations be-
tween France and China are strained.
The Chinese Government is delaying the
completion of the commercial treaty with
France.

Lieut. Greely in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 19.—Lieutenant
Greely lectured here to-night, before the
Scottish Geographical Society. Two
thousand persons were present, including
many of distinction. The Earl of Rose-
bery presided. The lecturer gave the
history of the expedition to the Arctic
regions. He complained that the "En-
cyclopedia Britannica" credited the
British with the results of his expedition.
He expressed gratitude for the aid ex-
tended by the British Government in send-
ing the steamer Alert to take part in the
expedition, and for the sympathy shown by
Queen Victoria. He urged that further
explorations be made in the direction of
Franz Josef Land. The Earl of Rosebery
made a brief address, saying that Lieut.
Greely, by lecturing in Edinburgh, paid a
tribute to the whalers of Scotland. He
also said that the existing communion of
feeling between Great Britain and the
United States rendered a war between
those countries impossible.

Rebels Defeated.

LIMA, November 20.—An official de-
spatch from the prefect of Jaaja states
that Caceres has been defeated by the
first division of the Government force,
who cut off his retreat by Huapampa.
Caceres lost heavily in killed and pris-
oners.

Riotous Strikers.

PARIS, November 20.—The weavers in
the various mills at St. Quentin have
struck for higher wages. They rioted
this morning, threatened the lives and
property of the rich, and broke a number
of windows. The gendarmes were at first
powerless to quell the disturbance, but
on receiving reinforcements succeeded in ar-
resting several of the ringleaders.

The German Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Parliament to-day
re-elected the president and vice-presi-
dent of the last Reichstag. The Polish
members gave notice that they would
question the Government in regard to
the expulsion of Poles from Eastern
Prussia. The Conservatives introduced a
proposal for the holding of quinquennial
parliaments.

Five Women Burned to Death.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 20.—The County In-
fermary, near this city, was partially
destroyed by fire to-night. Five women
were burned to death and the superin-
tendent was badly injured and uncon-
scious and unable to give any informa-
tion. There were 98 inmates.

SERVIANS DISHEARTENED.

Panic in Belgrade, and a General Dis-
missed by Court-Martial.

Recent Reverses Said to be Due to Defective
Generalship.

Turkey Carrying on Secret War Prepara-
tions.

SOFIA, Nov. 20.—The Bulgarians re-
pulsed the Serbian attacks on Slavnitz,
and drove the enemy back eight kilo-
meters. Subsequently the Servians
opened a strong artillery fire from the
right wing. The Bulgarians stoutly de-
fended their position and again repulsed
the Servians. The Serbian force con-
sisted of three battalions of infantry, one
of artillery and a squadron of cavalry,
the victory finally belonging to the Bul-
garians. The latter further repulsed the
Servians' attack on Glinitz, taking several
prisoners. The behavior of the Bulgarians
was admirable. Fifty Serbian prisoners
have arrived here.

SERVIANS DISHEARTENED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Despatches re-

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Montreal Must be Protected
Against Smallpox.

Valuable Contribution From Mr.
F. E. Grafton.

At yesterday's sitting of the Citizens' Committee there were present, Mr. Hollis Shorey in the chair, Mr. M. Michaels, secretary, and Messrs. Paul, Turton, Grafton and others.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Paul called attention to the fact that several of the Protestant clergy were intending to visit the smallpox hospitals, each taking his turn for a week in administering spiritual aid. He thought this a dangerous thing for them to do.

The Chairman thought all precautions, however great, would not be sufficient to protect the congregations from contagion.

Mr. Turton called attention to St. Hyacinthe, where but a few days ago there were hardly twenty cases and now there were nearly twenty.

He thought that the people of Montreal needed some protection against these municipalities.

Mr. Paul asked if they were taking any sanitary precautions in St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Nichols said they were not. No houses were placarded and vaccination was not carried out at all.

The Chairman said a doctor should be placed on the train coming to the city. Montreal must now protect herself against the outside world where the epidemic exists.

Mr. Turton: You don't need protection against Ontario.

Mr. Paul: Shut out any province or municipality where smallpox exists.

Mr. F. E. Grafton then read the following report which was accepted by the Committee:

REPORT ON HEALTH WORK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

During a recent visit to New York I availed myself of the opportunity to obtain information from the Health Department of that city. I found Dr. J. Taylor, who has charge of the practical part of its operations, an earnest, energetic, well-informed sanitary worker. I am greatly indebted to him for his courteous attention and the many pressing calls upon his time.

He expressed a desire for a long interview, "for," he remarked, "I want to say a good deal to you about the epidemic in your city." I may state here that he found it exceedingly difficult to reply to the letters he had received from Montreal as soon and as fully as he desired.

He deeply sympathizes with us in our severe affliction, from which he sees no deliverance but the dying out of the disease for want of victims.

Of course he advised the perseverance of isolation, vaccination and re-vaccination.

I do not propose to give all the details of the two conversations I had with Dr. Taylor, but confine myself to a few leading points, and these present some suggestions of a practical nature.

THE NEW YORK HEALTH BOARD.

The city of New York places its health affairs in the charge of four paid commissioners—two appointed by the Mayor—one of them must be a medical man. The other two are ex-officio members, one being the President of the Board of Police, the other, the Port Health Officer—a medical man appointed by the Governor of the State, whose duty it is to guard against the introduction of disease by coasting and ocean vessels.

The most important part of the commissioners' operations is that assigned to Dr. Taylor, who supervises the work of looking after and dealing with all cases of infectious disease. In the case of smallpox, the treatment is in every case, first, rigid isolation or removal to hospital; secondly, vaccination; thirdly, disinfection.

He also prescribes the vaccine inoculation. To obtain this he vaccinates at the present time, two or three calves every day in the city, so as to have at hand a constant supply of fresh virus, for which in New York city alone there is an incessant demand.

The city, also, owns a vaccine farm in the country. One of my conversations with him was "What he was occupied in vaccinating two calves—what takes a long time. The quills, or points, dipped in the fresh lymph, are kept in sealed bottles, which bear date of the month on which they were filled. To my inquiry, "How long does the lymph keep good?" he replied, "About two or three weeks." I asked myself if the repeated failures to vaccinate persons in Montreal had arisen from the use of points, the lymph in which had lost its active principle. I know of many individuals operated upon three or four times unsuccessfully, who, when the operation was repeated, had cowpox in a severe form.

Dr. Taylor thought it was the vaccine virus that was used, whether human or bovine, that he preferred the latter. Yet he knew of no great difference, when one year about 125,000 persons were vaccinated with human virus and the next year bovine virus was used to about the same number. He now confines himself to lymph from the cow, but it is more difficult to vaccinate that animal.

Thorough systematic vaccination commenced in 1874. Previous to that time the Smallpox Hospital would have at times 400 to 500 patients, and 600 to 700 school children suffered annually from the disease. During my visit there were four patients in the hospital—all having the disease in a mild form. Vaccination is carried out in the public schools, and is compulsory. Commencing with No. 1, the vaccinators go from school to school till all have been visited. This occupies 30 months, when they again begin with No. 1, and repeat the round. As the law requires that all children over a certain age shall attend school, the vaccinators then reach all children who have not been vaccinated. The vaccination of young children and of adults is going on all the time in other places or by private doctors.

Isolation is a large portion of the work from smallpox is due not so much to the virus vaccination as to constant watchfulness and immediate and thorough isolation when a case of smallpox occurs. Large sections of the foreign population are opposed to vaccination and isolation. This is the case with Bohemians, Italians and Poles, numbering about two hundred thousand. In addition to these are many others, concerning whom one of the health reports says there is a deep-seated prejudice against vaccination, and with others, a most culpable carelessness and indifference to consequences. Parents living in infected houses will persist in sending children to school. Of course, such instances occur only among the most ignorant classes.

These remarks, it is to be regretted, apply to a large portion of the inhabitants of Montreal. These, however, go beyond their New York confiners by fully exposing their children to the disease that they may become its victims. A New Jersey judge, in charging a grand jury respecting a man who had gone from a smallpox hospital to his own house and communicated the disease to his children—one

of whom died—declared: "If a man, conscious that he carries about with him the germs of a contagious disease, recklessly exposes the health and lives of others, it is a public nuisance and a criminal act, and may be held answerable for the results of his conduct. If death occurs through his recklessness he may be indicted for manslaughter."

ISOLATION.

New York is divided for sanitary purposes into districts, each of which is under the charge of a medical sanitary inspector. When any case of contagious disease is reported by a medical man—this he is obliged to do—the health inspector visits the house and ascertains the nature of the disease.

If smallpox, in a self-contained house, and he is satisfied that the patient can safely remain there, he may isolate the case in the house, one of the conditions being that none but those whom he permits shall enter the patient's room. If this condition is departed from the patient is at once removed to hospital. In the case of apartment houses, in all cases the patient is sent to hospital. The inspector takes charge of the house, visits it as often as he deems necessary, vacuolates all who reside in it and after the recovery or removal of the patient attends to the disinfection. He ascertains, on his first visit, the names and residence of all persons who may have visited the patient after he became unwell, vaccinates him and all in his house and keeps a watch over him for more than two weeks.

In all these cases of vaccination, if in three days the vaccine has not worked, he re-vaccinates. With these precautions it is very rare that a second case occurs in connection with that family.

THE REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.

There should be no publicity. Usually an ordinary closed carriage is all that is needed to the disinfection. He ascertains, on his first visit, the names and residence of all persons who may have visited the patient after he became unwell, vaccinates him and all in his house and keeps a watch over him for more than two weeks.

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In all these cases of vaccination, if in three days the vaccine has not worked, he re-vaccinates. With these precautions it is very rare that a second case occurs in connection with that family.

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tion. If three days the appearance of the arm is not satisfactory to the vaccinator the operation is to be repeated.

Truth—the sooner the vaccine matter is used after removal from the arm of a healthy young infant the better. Time appears to impair its efficiency. This may account to some extent for the many failures to secure good vaccination until after three or four operations.

Eleventh—The foregoing shows the necessity for small vaccination establishments, where the matter can be supplied quickly and regularly. Montreal should provide its own vaccine supply, which may be done at small cost.

Twelfth—We need to learn how to do the operation without accident. In New York they most effectively overcome the opposition and prejudices of an ignorant population to vaccination through the employers of labor. These are simply told that if they do not persuade their employees to be vaccinated, they will be punished through the newspapers as employing people who have smallpox in their families. This always brings opposition to an end.

Lastly—After the experience of the present year, if we are afflicted with another smallpox epidemic, it will be as has been said by another "because of criminal neglect of precautions, for which neglect those who neglect those who are responsible should be held accountable."

Respectfully submitted,
F. E. GRAFTON.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge Service at 3 p.m. Preacher, Mr. W. M. Rochester, of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Knox Church (Presbyterian)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James Fieck, pastor, will preach.

Church of the Messiah.—Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both services. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Providence Presbytery Church.—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.: The Rev. A. B. Mackay, the pastor, will preach at both services.

First Baptist Church—Mr. Geo. Sala, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Jude's Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. J. H. Dixon, rector.

Emmanuel Church (Congregational), St. Catherine, corner of Stanley street.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. J. H. Dixon, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

The Advent Christian Congregation—Lecture Hall, 110 St. Catherine street, opposite the English Cathedral. Service at 7 p.m. by Mr. M. J. Kelly, of the English Cathedral.

St. Gabriel Church.—Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. James Street Methodist Church.—Rev. J. Philip, M.A., pastor, will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scottish)—Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street.—The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., pastor, will officiate at all services. Morning service at 11 a.m. and evening at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

Trinity Church, opposite Viger Square.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. A. Stone, B.D., rector of St. Martin's. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Prof. Fenwick's adult Bible class at 3 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Choral Litany at 4.15 p.m. Free evening service at 7 p.m. Large proportion of the news of the day.

Free evening service at 7 p.m. Large proportion of the news of the day. Sunday school and Bible in the evening. Service at 8 p.m. Ladies Aid Society Tuesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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Steamships.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DATES OF SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

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*SARINIA.....From Portland, 5th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 7th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 9th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 11th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 13th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 15th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 17th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 19th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 21st Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 23rd Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 25th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 27th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 29th Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 31st Dec.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 2nd Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 4th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 6th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 8th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 10th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 12th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 14th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 16th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 18th Jan.

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*SARINIA.....From Portland, 22nd Jan.

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*SARINIA.....From Portland, 26th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 28th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 30th Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 31st Jan.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 2nd Feb.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 4th Feb.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 6th Feb.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 8th Feb.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 10th Feb.

*SARINIA.....From Portland, 12th Feb.

Steamships.

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NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited), offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: HON. PETER MITCHELL, President, Mr. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21.

PREPARE!

The evidence that the smallpox is abating in this city is so strong as to be undeniable. It is clear that the authorities now have the disease fairly in hand, and the probability is that if proper vigilance be used and the means now at work be energetically continued, it will go on decreasing until it has entirely disappeared. This is a matter for devout thankfulness and sincere congratulation. But it must not be thought that because there is a good prospect of the complete disappearance of the scourge at no very distant day, it is not necessary to pay strict attention to the general sanitary condition of the city.

There is no doubt but that the virulence of the disease has been intensified and the difficulty of subduing it increased by the filthy condition in which some parts of the town have been allowed to remain. Smallpox, like every other disease, is most deadly in those places where the conditions of health are least regarded, and it must never be for a moment forgotten that cleanliness, thorough cleanliness, is one of the first and most essential conditions of the preservation of the public health. To secure such cleanliness in a large city is a difficult work requiring unceasing vigilance and continuous energetic exertion on the part of both private citizens and those placed in authority.

It did not require a very watchful eye or an extraordinarily keen sense of smell to discern that such cleanliness was done in this city while the plague was doing its deadliest work was but partial and superficial. Almost everywhere unsightly and offensive objects met the eye, and abominable smells proved that disease-engendering matter was lying somewhere out of sight.

The people of this city and its Health authorities must be convinced that the danger from disease is not past, is indeed scarcely lessened, as long as such a state of things is allowed to continue. The smallpox, as we see, is spreading all over the continent, and there is no telling how soon it may again be imported here from distant places. This city has commercial connection with every part of the Dominion. Travelers from the extreme east and the extreme west are continually passing through it. Contagious disease cannot exist in any part of Canada without danger of its spreading to Montreal. It is, therefore, most important that when smallpox or any other disease is brought here it should find the conditions for its growth as few as possible. Is this the case now? What about the ten thousand cess-pits that have been left to poison the air of the city and to make it a seed-bed for the germs of the most deadly diseases? How far has the work of emptying them gone on during the past summer? We fear that very little indeed has been done in this direction compared with what should be done to put the city in a better sanitary condition. What has been done to improve the sewerage of the city so that its dwelling houses, if ordinary care be used, shall be free from noxious gases? Have the scavengers been well looked after and compelled to do their duty thoroughly and faithfully? Has a better system than that which formerly obtained been established to rid the city of all matter calculated to breed disease quickly and effectively? We intend to make enquiries with respect to these matters and will soon let our readers know whether an affirmative or negative answer can be given to them.

That the sanitary condition of the city requires close and immediate attention must be seen by everyone who has watched the progress of the cholera in Europe. During the past summer it committed great ravages in Spain, Italy and southern France, and it still lingers in western Europe. It will be torpid during the winter, but who is to tell where it will break out when spring returns, or how soon it may be carried to this side of the Atlantic? If it appears on this continent at all there are few places more likely to be visited by it than this city of Montreal. There is, therefore, great reason that our citizens should be prepared for that appalling contingency, and there is no other way of preparing for it than to have the city clean.

We do not wish to be considered as alarmists, but the dangers we have pointed out are not imaginary, and they may be by no means remote. To place the city

in a good sanitary state is by far the best under any circumstances, and in case of the cholera coming here the penalty of neglecting the proper precautions is horrible to contemplate. Forewarned, forearmed.

A WARNING.

His Honor Justice Lorranger rendered an important service to the commercial community yesterday, by his judgments in the Carley cases against the Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. The text of the judgments will be found in another column. His Honor has decided in effect that mercantile agencies may not do as they please with business men and their affairs, and that those who resist the coercion of the agencies may safely look to the courts for relief. Weaker men in Messrs. Carley's place might have been compelled to submit to have their credit assailed by false reports, or to compromise the matter in the best way they could, being at the mercy of the agency. Fortunately for themselves and for the interest of business men generally, Messrs. Carley were in a position to contend with the agency and to hold it responsible for its wrong doing, and the Court has fully vindicated their course. Four thousand dollars damages, \$2,000 in each case, with interest and costs, will probably help to remind Bradstreet's that it is not above the reach of the law or the pursuit of aggrieved merchants. The name of those who have smarted under, without daring to resist, the tyranny of these foreign-hatched mercantile agencies is legion; but this in all probability will be a lesson to one and all of these institutions to be careful how they tamper with the credit of Canadian merchants, and a warning to them that they cannot injure the standing of our business men without paying the penalty of their misconduct.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

There have been many complaints about the Prohibitory Liquor Law in the North-West, and we fear there are few who defend it. It is severely criticized by those who are opposed to the use of spirits, and equally so by those who take the opposite view. It was intended to prevent persons taking spirits into the North-West, except in small quantities, to be used as "medical comforts," and in such quantities, by bona fide travelers, as might be serviceable to them in case of exposure, etc. It was desired to avoid the establishment of low-class saloons throughout the Territory, and, above all, to prevent its sale to the Indians. An Indian's love of liquor is phenomenal, and when intoxicated he is an uncontrollable and dangerous madman. Safety in his company can only be found by intensifying his drunkenness till he is in a condition of helplessness, when he can be disposed of as circumstances may prompt. It was hoped that a few seizures by mounted policemen, and fines by stipendiary magistrates would prove sufficiently deterring. These hopes and beliefs have proved to be visionary, and there is a general complaint on the subject. A practice seems to have arisen of late years of the Lieut. Governor granting permits on payment of a fee. Doubtless some discrimination is exercised, but obtaining a permit has been made subject to a payment for the benefit of the local revenue. This in itself is sufficient to open the gate to unlimited whisky importation. Knowing this, no one will be surprised to find the Macleod Gazette stating that "for every gallon of liquor which is imported to the North-West under permit from the Lieut. Governor, there are literally thousands which are imported without any authority whatever." The Government, in effect, are creating a large smuggling business and a smuggling business of that particular nature calculated to attract the worst species of desperados along the frontier. The several Governments concerned in this matter have intended well, but the methods have not been successful. The Macleod Gazette complains that all the money spent in this business goes to the United States, from which place the smuggling is done, and it avers that the prohibitory law is the cause of more drunkenness, and drunkenness of a worse type, than if there was no restriction whatever. People who have experienced this act in force will recognize the truth of these remarks; it almost seems to be a necessary consequence. Under the system the price of liquor is very great; every scamp that is too lazy to regularly employ himself has an opportunity of making a few dollars by selling whisky to the white men or trading it with the Indians. Respectable men cannot, of course, go into this business. A strong temptation is held out to the worthless hangers-on of a settlement in the facility that exists for running whisky across the line. The time of the Mounted Police is taken up in a fruitless endeavor to prevent this traffic. The fact that it is a defiance of the law is sufficient to attract some men, and the traffic begets and fosters scoundrelism of every kind. The Macleod people suggest the removal of the prohibitory regulation and the introduction of the license system, and they ought to be in a position to judge. One thing is clear: a prohibitory law can be justified only by its success; to perpetrate such an interference with the ordinary rights of citizens, and succeed only in increasing crime and lawlessness, is utterly indefensible. If liquor were by this means kept out of the territory individual dissenters would remain silent for the general good, but they cannot be expected to do so in face of the known facts attending the execution of this law. Considering the extent and importance of this North-West grievance, it has become the duty of the Government to consider what measures should be taken to remedy the evil.

SPREADING.

The smallpox is spreading with great rapidity in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. It is supposed to have been brought there by the steamer Bonavista from this city. A child of a person named Thompson was the first victim of the disease. As it was not known what the child died of a number of the neighbors attended the wake, many of them caught the disease and it spread like wildfire. The inhabitants of the town are greatly alarmed and the authorities have taken prompt measures so isolate not only all that had caught the smallpox, but everyone who was known to have entered an infected house. The schools are closed and the clergy of the city of all denominations needed no persuasion to prevail upon them to close the churches. The number of cases is already sixty-five and new ones are being discovered every day. The Government having hesitated to give an abandoned and tenantless lunatic asylum to the city to be used as a hospital, it was promptly taken possession of by the indignant citizens. It is a large building and will afford accommodation for more than a hundred patients. The disease has extended to Souris, a village on the east end of the Island, about sixty miles from Charlottetown. The Governments of the neighboring provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with which the Island has daily communication by steamer, are taking measures to prevent the disease spreading into their territory under their jurisdiction. The smallpox has already appeared in Sydney, which is a town of the latter province. It is evident that the people of the Maritime Provinces have a wholesome dread of the smallpox, and are ready to second any effort of their authorities to prevent its becoming a "scourge."

INDIANS STARVING.

We have heard from a gentleman who has resided in Battleford for some time, and who has just come east, that there will in all probability be much suffering among the Indians during the coming winter. They have, in the first place, been disarmed, and will not be able to kill game for their support. To make matters worse they have been put on half rations as a punishment for the crimes they committed during the rebellion. If these rations were carefully served out every day it is thought they might be sufficient to keep the miserable creatures alive; but some of the agents, being too careless and too lazy to do this, give the Indians their allowance once or twice a week. Being half-starved and possessing neither prudence nor self-restraint they eat in one day their three or four days' rations. They are obliged to starve until their rations are divided among them again, for they have no means of getting any food in the interval. Their white neighbors are almost as poor as themselves, and if they were not they would not feel well disposed to relieve them, and the few rabbits that the squaws can manage to snare can do but little to allay the pangs of a whole tribe's hunger. The prospect is at this moment that many of the Indians will, before spring sets in, die of actual starvation, or of disease induced and aggravated by an insufficient supply of food.

The Indians are under the care of the Prime Minister himself, who acts as Superintendent-General. He should see to it that they are not allowed to starve to death. He ought to have his agents under the supervision of some energetic and humane man whom he can trust and who will not allow them to neglect their duties.

To deprive the Indians of their firearms and at the same time to put them on half rations is a measure in which severity becomes cruelty. If it is considered necessary to get the Indians out of the way, some more merciful mode of exterminating them than by starving them to death might be found.

Once more we renew our recommendation to send the Indians to the Peace River, or other northern country, where they will have a chance to take game and furs in the winter. Or even if they have to be fed there, let them be fed away from the white settlements. We approve of the disarming of the Indians, but we must not both disarm and starve them.

EARL SALISBURY ON BRITISH TRADE.

Addressing the South London Conservative Associations on the 4th inst., Earl Salisbury dealt with England's commercial relations with foreign powers and intimated that his Government was not unwilling to depart so far from free trade principles as to use differential duties as a means of coercing certain countries into dealing more fairly with imports from England. He said some irreverent things of the free trade dogma. He called the slavish adherence to Free Trade a "kind of fetish worship," and differed radically from those who seem to think it deserves to rank with Christianity as a civilizing, elevating force. As his statements seem to indicate a possible change-it may be only to a moderate degree-in England's commercial policy, should the Salisbury Government continue in office, we quote the Premier's remarks under this head:—

For example, Sir Charles Dilke, speaking of Free Trade the other day, at Kensington, said that "after our race character, Free Trade is the base of our power." Did it occur to Sir Charles Dilke that Free Trade began in this country in 1846? Surely England was not a wholly despicable nation before that time. I have heard of the power of England previous to 1846. (Cheers.) I did imagine that during the days of Nelson, and of Wellington, and of Marlborough, and of Cromwell, not to go further back, England was a country in which there was a remarkable capacity

for power, which was not based upon the possession of free trade. (Cheers.) That is the kind of fetish worship with which you have to deal. Not content with wholesome, honest, plain belief in economical doctrines which can very easily be proved, these men set up as if they were some sacred religion, and directly anybody says anything which, by the most exaggerated sophistry, can be tortured into an attack upon their fetish, with one accord they all cry out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." My objection to this state of mind is that it is very favorable to the admission of other doctrines which are not free trade—doctrines which they require us to believe with the same violence and under the same sanction. You know that when a gentleman has gone in to see a portmanteau which he wishes to land without attracting the attention of the Customs House officers he is very fond of trying to get into respectable company and passing his luggage as a portion of theirs. (Laughter.) That is very much what is done with some doctrines current in the present day, which we are required to believe as if they were really the doctrines of free trade. For instance, one of them is that it is wrong to use your tariff arrangements for the purpose of inducing nations to open their markets which are at present closed to you. You know that free trade is a thing to be believed in, but it is confined to it. The great nations of the world, besides ourselves, are strongly opposed to it, and make us feel their opposition by erecting a wall of tariffs which has a most prejudicial effect upon the industry of our people. (Cheers.) Our wish is to use every instrument that we can to induce them to a better state of mind, so that we come into this war unarmed, and are forbidden by those principles which have been foisted into the doctrine of free trade to beat them with their own weapons or reply to them by their own system. I understand free trade to be the negation of protection—that is to say, abstaining from creating an artificial price by excluding the goods of other nations from the markets here. But that has nothing to do with the raising of the duties in our own tariff for the purpose of influencing the action and the legislation of other countries. * * *

It is simply an act of retaliation, an act of fiscal war. No doubt, war is a bad thing, and if we could abolish it we would; but it is the only way of defending ourselves from wrong, as well in fiscal duties as in any other international relation. Of course, it must be done with prudence, and where there is a probability of the end sought will be attained. What I desire to press upon you is that under cover of this kind of fiscal warfare—the setting up of doctrines called free trade, which are not free trade—you are excluded from these legitimate acts of self-defence, and that so long as you are so excluded, you may sigh in vain for justice in fiscal matters at the hands of the other nations of the globe. (Cheers.)

This reads not unlike the argument addressed to the people of Canada in connection with the introduction of the National Policy. A good deal was heard then about using our duties against the United States, for instance, as a retaliation for excessive duties levied on Canadian exports, and we were asked to look for a change of base in that quarter as a result of the retaliatory policy. Nothing, however, has yet been accomplished in this direction, but the result would probably be different if England, the world's customers and warehousemen, were to take up this line of policy. In the same connection Earl Salisbury made the following reference to the Colonies:—

Then, again, there is the question of altering our duties in favor of our Colonies—that is to say, drawing our Colonies nearer to ourselves—(Cheers)—by abolishing, as far as may be, the custom houses that separate the two. I do not put this before you as a matter that is free from difficulty; I do not deny that in many points you will find obstacles hard to overcome; but what I demur to is that you should be forbidden—as you are by what has been foisted into the gospel of free trade—from entertaining the idea of fiscal warfare, fiscal duties in favor of our Colonies, as though it were an economical heresy. (Cheers.) To knock down the internal custom houses which separate one province from another has always been regarded as the first duty of the earliest triumph of free trade; what difference does it make if these custom houses stand upon the sea shore? It would be a happy thing—I do not say it is possible—if we could recognize the unity of the Empire by destroying the custom houses which separate, as it were, the Colonies from this country as much as we have destroyed those that stood between England and Ireland. (Cheers.)

When Earl Salisbury has given fuller consideration to this complicated subject he will understand why those Colonies at least which have been at pains and expense to protect their infant manufactures, will be slow to adopt any policy that would threaten their existence. The National Policy of Canada and Free Trade with England cannot co-exist any more than two trains can pass each other on the same pair of rails.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS to newspapers supporting the Government are all very well—up to a certain point; but when the whole of Canada is interested in obtaining certain information such discrimination is a nuisance and an injury. An exchange states that "the Government advertises that all parties and classes are invited to come forward and 'vie with each other in endeavoring on 'this great occasion, to put Canada in her 'true place as the premier colony of the 'British Empire, and to establish her 'proper position before the world,' but confine the circulation of this invitation to Conservative newspapers. As there are Canadians in thousands who never see a Conservative newspaper, this action of the Department is not merely small but mischievous. It is not a question of dispensing a few dollars here or there; the object should be to encourage every Canadian to assist in making this exhibition a success. Probably this will be rectified when it comes to the knowledge of the Minister concerned.

A VALUABLE MAN.

On the appearance of smallpox in a town in Ontario noted for the beauty of its situation on the St. Lawrence River near the Thousand Islands, the mayor called a meeting of medical men to consult with them as to the best means to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, on the appointment of a medical health officer, etc. Instead of discussing the matter in a practical way, the medical men seemed to have only one object in view, i.e., to make as much out of the situation as possible. The annexed offer was received by the town the next day. Evidently the authorities considered the offer was made in good faith, as they at once engaged a medical man from an adjacent town, fully competent to fill the position of medical health officer, (including attendance on smallpox patients), at a reasonable salary, viz.: \$100 per month, for six months. The following is a copy of the interesting proposition:—

B—, Oct. 21, 1885.

To the Mayor and Town Council of —

GENTLEMEN,—With regard to Public Health Officer, I am prepared to accept the position under the following conditions:—

1. An ordinary salary of one thousand dollars per year for three years, payable monthly; for which I will do all town sanitary work, public vaccination, attendance on prisoners in the police cells and paupers in their houses, in all cases except child-birth and smallpox.
2. An extra-ordinary payment while in attendance upon pauper smallpox patients, or of smallpox patients in the case of the town authorities, of ten dollars per day. This is to include all patients up to the number of ten, and ten dollars per part for each additional ten patients or part of ten. These sums to be paid weekly.
3. The town to furnish all medicines, vaccine, appliances, premises, nursing, printing and all other material requirements.
4. To be at liberty to collect payment from smallpox patients able to pay.
5. To be at liberty to occupy myself as I see fit when not engaged in town work.
6. In case I contract the disease of smallpox, while in attendance upon the disease on behalf of the town, or within fourteen days afterwards, the town guarantees.
7. In case of my death from smallpox, contracted under the conditions just stated, or of any complication or sequel thereof, the town guarantees to pay, within three months of my death, to my estate the sum of five thousand dollars.
8. In case of my death from any cause, or my permanent or temporary disability from any cause, myself, my estate, heirs, &c., be relieved from any and all requirements under this agreement.

(Note).—I have been three times vaccinated, and will have the operation performed again in case this agreement is entered into.

I would require that my income from the town funds be exempt from municipal taxation.

Awaiting your consideration,
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.

There are one or two things the medical omitted in his stipulations. He asked no guarantee in regard to what would become of him in the next world had he died at his post. He may not have thought it worth while, or he may have considered a Town Council the last authority to apply to. Perhaps he was right; Aldermen don't seem to know much about it; if they did, perhaps they would lead different lives. What strikes us as remarkable is that this distinguished medical man did not ask for a monument in case he died, or a medal in case he lived. But perhaps he thought medals and monuments were getting too common. He might, however, have stipulated for an official residence during the rest of his life, but even these may not be what some suppose they are. There is the new Minister of the Interior, for instance; he has just taken an official residence in Ottawa; whereas, if the French members continue raising Cain in the way they have commenced, that official residence may not be needed. We give that up. Suppose he had demanded to be ensured a first-class Government appointment—but there we are again. The fact is there is nothing absolutely certain in this world, not even a seat in the horse cars. The old adage about the cup and the lip, and so forth. We had almost forgotten the "Sirs" and the "K. O. M. G's." These are plentiful and cheap; no doubt he might get one; but they do not compare in remuneration with the office of a plumber. Why not stipulate for a plumber's position, after the drying up of smallpox? There's wealth for you. And where's the bank—we beg pardon!—where's the town without its plumber? After reading the proposed contract—now there's an idea. Why not have demanded a contract on the C. P. R. in the Lake Superior district, under an easy-going engineer? There would have been a chance of accumulating riches. But, as luck will have it, the jobs have been all taken—although not all collected; the Canadian Pacific Railway is finished. All things considered, and in the presence of this document, the Chairman of the Montreal Board of Health, and the Chairman of the City Council's Finance Committee have evidently had very narrow ideas of what the services of a smallpox doctor are worth. Let them look at B—. There! we were near giving the town away. But let them scrutinize the features of this contract that "might have been" only that the townspeople would not consent to mortgage all their revenues for the next fifty years. Let them note the value this canny doctor places on his services and weep when they think of the beggarly allowances they have been doling out to the disciples of Esculapius here in Montreal. Here is a gentleman of whom the profession may be proud. Notice his towering ambition in a financial way, his provision against nearly all emergencies. But in spirit, and seeing that a cruel Town Council

failed to value him at his own liberal estimate, may he not now be sighing with the disappointed Parisian who, tired of life, exclaimed, "Born to be a man and died a grocer!" If this gifted Ontario had not been a doctor, he might have been a plumber! And such a plumber!

THE REFORMERS of Toronto have been considering the propriety of entering as an organization into municipal politics. This should not require deep deliberation. The evil of "the machine" in New York and elsewhere should have been sufficiently apparent to everyone to cause it to be regarded as a warning rather than an example. The great effort of a city that desires to be well governed should be to separate party politics as widely as possible from municipal affairs. There will always be a certain number of extreme men on either side who will vote on party rather than on municipal considerations, but the fewer they are and the stronger the uncommitted party the better for all. City government is peculiarly open to small, and sometimes to large jobs, and the government of the town in the hands of a political party might mean corruption run riot. It is hard enough to keep iniquity out of a city council and its committee rooms, in any circumstances; with party government it would be next to impossible. It is alleged by some that when party affiliations are agreed not to be used, the side that honestly adheres to this arrangement suffers by reason of its opponents breaking the arrangement. Publicity can cure this if good men, that is, men of honorable standing in the community, are selected as candidates. It should not be forgotten that if the system is followed at one election it will be extremely hard to eradicate it in future contests.

Nevertheless, at a meeting of Toronto Liberals a few nights ago, a majority of those present resolved that it was advisable to introduce party politics into the civic elections! We shall be greatly surprised if the Liberals do not lose more than they can gain by such a step.

ST. ANN'S WARD ELECTION.—Among the newspapers, the Star championed Mr. Malone and the Gazette threw its shield around Mr. Tansey. Our morning contemporary got "left," as usual. Both parties made a strong fight, and Alderman McShane was a happy man last night.

DEATHS.—On the 18th inst., George Browne, Architect, aged 74 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, Wellington Terrace.

GOLDEN—Killed, at Point St. Charles, on Wednesday night, 18th inst., William R. Golden, aged 4 years, a native of St. John's, P. Q.

Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30, from St. Champ de Mars street to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK—At Bloomfield, Ont., on the 18th inst., Ella Parley, in her eightieth year, relict of the late Philip Clark, Esq., and mother of Mrs. J. C. Holden, Mrs. Alex. Ramsay, and the late Mrs. James Donnelly, all of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Silk Mufflers!—Just opened a very handsome lot of Silk Mufflers; a nice present for Christmas.

Great Display
—OF—
Scotch Lambs' Wool
UNDERWEAR
TO-DAY.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

R. J. TOOKE,
177 St. James Street.
Nov. 21

DEMONSTRATION!

We demonstrate to the best of our power the fact that we have the BEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS in the city.

Kitchen Lamps,
Bed Room Lamps,
Sewing Room Lamps,
Smoking Room Lamps,
Drawing Room Lamps,
LIBRARY LAMPS! HALL LAMPS!
Circulars on application.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
1801 Notre Dame Street.
Nov. 21

Nov. 21

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Sparrow & Jacobs. Proprietors and Managers.
Week Commencing November 22nd.
A Grand Bouffon Production of ALEXANDER DUMAS' Great Play.

MONTE CRISTO!

direct from New York, with all its great scenic effects, stage appointments, and a powerful Dramatic Company, including the DUMAS' Great Play.

GUSTAVUS CLARK.

Every Afternoon and Evening.
Admission, 10 and 20 cents.

Lytell Opera House,
Beaver Hall Hill.

Commencing Monday Nov. 22nd.
A Grand Scenic Production.

SEA OF ICE.

—OR—
The Wild Flower of Mexico.

POPULAR PRICES.
Seats reserved during the day at Box Office.
Nov. 18

Art Association of Montreal.

Gallery of Paintings.

PHILLIPS SQUARE,
OPEN FROM 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.
Nov. 4 SATURDAYS FREE! 220

DANCING.

PROF. DURKEE'S Beginners' Classes—
Monday and Friday evenings; Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Advanced Class—Tuesday evening, December 1st.

"Would you learn to dance in style, Prof. Durkee gives a trial!"

115 MANSFIELD ST., MONTREAL.
Nov. 11 5m 291

New Advertisements.

OUR STOCK

Is now complete in every respect, and we can confidently claim, is

UNEXCELLED IN THE DOMINION TO-DAY!

FINE TEAS, PURE COFFEES, CHOICE

Groceries, and Genuine
Wines & Liquors.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

We have just received in a small lot of cases of fine Old Highland Whisky. When ordering, our instructions were to procure the best HIGHLANDS could produce, regardless of cost, and we can confidently present this lot to connoisseurs for their approval.

We have also, both in Wood and Bottle, Sheriff's Far Famed Old Islay. Sheriff's Very Old Islay, 10 Years in Wood.

Rob Roy, Glenora, Glenmahar, The Royal Blend, and The Tappit Blend in Stone Jugs.

FINE OLD IRISH WHISKIES.

Mitchell's and the Craythar in Stone Jugs.

John Jamieson's Fine Old. John Jamieson's Fine Old. Kinahan's L. L. (the Cream of Irish Whiskies).

Geo. Roe's One and Three Star. Duval's and the Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.

Fine Old Rye Whiskies.

Walker's Old Rye, Walker's Very Old Rye, Walker's Extra Old Rye, Walker's 1883 and 1879 Club Rye.

Plymouth Gin.

Conte's Original Plymouth Gin.

Apollinaris Water, 50 cases fresh just received.

Reisch Water (Nature's Own). German Seltzer in Stone Jugs, quarts and pints.

Saratoga Grey Water. Saratoga Hathorn Water. Saratoga Congress Water, &c.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Family Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Nov. 21

New Scarfs!—Look at

our Western Window for the "latest" in Gentlemen's Scarfs; price only 50c.

J. J. HANNAN'S,
1697 Notre Dame st.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

THIS SEASON.

OFFICE DESK AND LIBRARY

BASKETS.

Fox Tail, Ostrich and Feather

DUSTERS.

KEY BOARDS!—New designs

for Painting or Covering

with Plush.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

1755 Notre Dame st.

Nov. 21 MONTREAL 1y 287 J

CARSLEY VS. BRADSTREETS.

Judgment for the Plaintiffs for Four Thousand Dollars, Interest and Costs.

Yesterday, His Honor Justice Lorange, in the Superior Court, delivered judgment in the cases of Messrs. S. Carsley & Co. vs. Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, and Mr. S. Carsley vs. the same. The following is the full text:—

SAMUEL CARSLEY, ET AL., plaintiffs, vs. THE BRADSTREETS COMPANY, defendants. The Court, after having heard the pleadings of the advocates of the parties in the case between them and the defence on *droit* for adjudication on merits, by consent of parties, taken cognizance of the writings for the instruction of the jury, procured the documents produced, examined the proof and having deliberated:—

Whereas, The plaintiff merchants, claiming for the company, defendants, a mercantile agency, having a place of business in the city of Montreal, the sum of \$50,000 damages, and alleges:—

That on the 16th of June, 1884, the defendants published and caused to be circulated in Montreal, and elsewhere, a circular in Canada as abroad, a circular on which it is inscribed, after the manner of "Carsley & Co." firm name, the words, "Call at office," that this invitation conveyed the idea that the defendants possessed, in relation to the commercial house of the plaintiffs, information of a character to place its credit in doubt; that this circular was distributed not only to the defendants' subscribers, but also to strange persons wholly uninterested in the business of the plaintiffs; that the words "Call at office" are to have been received by a warning of danger and a notice to quit doing business with the plaintiffs until more ample information; that conformably to this invitation, a large number of persons, several of whom were not clients or subscribers to the defendants' publication, called at the office of the latter, and when there were informed that the plaintiffs had asked, or obtained, an extension of time in London for a sum of nearly \$300,000; that this information was false and malicious; that there resulted therefrom for the plaintiffs considerable damage to their credit for their commercial reputation, and an embarrassment in their business, the banks' business houses, with which they had relations, having suspended all business with them, for which reasons the present action was taken to recover damages.

Whereas, the defendants plead that they are a commercial company framed for the purpose of giving information on the standing and commercial reputation of business men; that to this effect it enters into a contract with parties desiring such information, and is compensated therefor; by such contract it binds itself to make the necessary researches to obtain such information and to communicate it to its clients or subscribers; that these communications are secret between the defendants and their clients; and that without malice, but with the sole object of informing them in the transaction of their business; that for this object it invited its clients, by the circular in question, to call at its offices to impart to them the information which it possessed; that the circular, which having so acted, it was moved by no malicious sentiment, and that the words themselves, "Call at office," did not convey any intention on the part of defendants to wish to transmit information which would be of a nature to injure the trade of the plaintiffs; that the communication of the defendants to its clients are secret and in the interests of commerce, are privileged and can give no ground for an action for damages, considering that the communication made by the commercial agencies of the nature of the defendants are not privileged, and are made in the furtherance of their business, those companies are subjected to the ordinary responsibilities and held liable for the damages caused to others by their fault, imprudence, negligence or inability.

Considering that it is in proof that on the 16th of June, 1884, the said Priestman, general manager, and whose place of business is in Toronto, told a reporter, at said Toronto office, that a man named Tosack, agent for an English commercial house, had received a telegram from London informing him that the plaintiffs had asked for an extension of \$300,000; that said Priestman, without even making himself aware of the existence of such a telegram, immediately transmitted the news to the defendants' manager at Montreal; that this latter issued on the same day the circular mentioned above, and addressed it to 600 persons, clients of the defendants, but a certain number of whom had no interest in the plaintiffs' business.

Considering that it is equally proved that a certain number of persons, after having received the said circular, went to the offices of the defendant and there were informed by its manager, named Bell, that it was rumored that the plaintiffs had asked or obtained an extension of time in London for \$300,000; that among these persons was a man named Wallace, a non-subscriber, who said manager knew was employed by the journal, the *Mail of Toronto*, and said Wallace, published in said journal, the report of his interview with the manager of the defendants.

Considering that it is in proof that the words, "Call at office," inscribed on the said circular, and considered as being a notice to suspend all business relations until further ample information, is received concerning the persons designated; that in the present case the witnesses declare that they so acted with the defendants;

Considering that it is established that one of the banks of this city, where the plaintiffs secured advances of money for the purposes of their business suspended said advances for a month after having received the information mentioned from the defendants' manager, and made further advances only after having found out themselves in London the falsehood of said information; that a business house of Ontario refused to accept an order received from the plaintiffs; that it is admitted by all witnesses, that the rumors which were circulated after the publication of the said circular reached as far as Manchester and London in England and were of a character to do injury to the plaintiffs.

Considering that the information given by the defendants was false and which nothing could justify that, on the contrary it is proved that the plaintiffs enjoyed a good credit in England and only owed the sum of \$152,000 instead of \$300,000 mentioned by the defendants.

Considering that the defendants have been guilty of a great want of forethought in having this report circulated without even making itself certain of the correctness of the reports received by them, by circulating a false rumor of a nature to hurt the credit and commercial reputation of the plaintiffs.

Considering that the allegations of the declaration are sufficient in law to justify its conclusions to the plaintiff and that the

defence on *droit* by the defendants is unfounded, rejects the said defence on *droit* made at the enquete.

Considering that the proofs made in the present case are applicable in the action taken by Samuel Carsley in his individual name against the defendants for the above mentioned and to be limited on a single agreement by the advocates of the parties in the case.

Considering that the defendants did not prove the essential allegations of its defence and that the plaintiffs have proved those of their declaration;

Condemns the defendants to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of \$2,000 currency with interest from the day of the taking out of the action, and costs to Messrs. Abbott, Tait & Abbotts, advocates for the plaintiffs.

In the case of Carsley vs. Bradstreet's, same judgment.

Kerr & Carter appeal.

English Collars!—The Largest Assortment in the city to choose from, at J. J. HANNAN'S, 1697 Notre Dame St.

Advertisements. STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1825.)

Total Assets \$100,000,000
Invested Funds 31,470,000
Annual Income 4,000,000
Bonuses distributed amount to the large sum of 17,000,000

The time for closing the Company's Books, and dividing the Profits, having been extended to the 31st of December next, all persons entitled in prior to that date will participate in a full year's share of the profits.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

Standard Life Insurance, Montreal, Nov. 21

Preparing for the Coming Contest

One of the most complete and best assorted stocks of plain and fancy furniture ever yet shown in the city, and in order to make room for new styles and new goods now in progress of finish for the coming holidays, on entire stock on hand will be marked off 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. reduction, on and after Monday and up to the 15th of December, when our new stock of holiday goods will be completed, and consisting of a full line of Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture, with the largest assortment yet imported of Italian and French Chairs, Work Tables, Centre Tables, Crisps, Swing Cots and the very newest styles of Ladies' Work Benches and Stands, Trimmings and various shades of silk, and outside embroidered with the very newest designs of embroidery. A full line of Solid and Iron Beds, Crisps, Swing Cots, Reclining Chairs and Folding Bed Frames, upholstered in plush, with the usual Java stock suitable for the trade, always to be had at

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, No. 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame St. Corner of McGill Street. Nov. 21

DECIDED!!

We have never yet held what may be called a forced sale; simply because neither commercial nor other circumstances have ever called for it. The position of affairs commercially in Montreal is at present both peculiar and special, and calls forth from Tradesmen all the sagacity and judgment they possess, in order to steer clear through what may be called the Epidemic Period. Business men who have no liabilities, and a fortune over and above their business, which should be the case with all old firms, have nothing to trouble them, and can afford to hold their goods until they can sell them at a paying profit, which is the wisest thing to do. But those like ourselves, who are not so fortunate, require to forecast the immediate future with very great care.

After thinking the matter over carefully, we have decided upon our course for the next two or three months. This course can be best judged by the prices we offer goods at during the next few weeks or months.

A forced sale of goods will begin to-morrow. It will take a few days to make all the reductions. We begin to-day, and will throw some of the goods in our windows as they are reduced. This sale means a loss of from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

S. CARSLEY'S

MANTLES FIRST.

All high-priced Mantles will be reduced to \$50. on the 21st, exactly half the price. The prices will not be altered, but any Mantle at \$50 or over will be sold for half price.

8180 Mantles for \$90.
8180 Mantles for \$75.
8125 Mantles for \$65.50.
8100 Mantles for \$50.
8080 Mantles for \$40.
8070 Mantles for \$35.
8060 Mantles for \$25.
8050 Mantles for \$25.

All Mantles below \$50 will be sold for 75c. in

330 New Mantles for \$22.50.
325 New Mantles for \$18.75.
320 New Mantles for \$15.00.
315 New Mantles for \$12.00.
310 New Mantles for \$9.00.
305 New Mantles for \$6.00.
300 New Mantles for \$4.50.
295 New Mantles for \$3.00.

All Intermediate Prices in the same proportion.

NOTICE.

At the Original Prices our Mantles were considered the best value in the market.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Mr. John Aikin, under the name and firm of M. WILLIAMS & CO., has been dissolved, and from the 1st day of August last. The business will be continued by Mr. Aikin individually, and he is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the late firm and will settle all its liabilities. MILES WILLIAMS.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1885. m 278

Royal Canadian Passenger Steamship Co

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 21st day of November instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and the transaction of other business. By order, H. Y. COTT, Secy. Montreal, November 19th, 1885. 21N 282

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

CITIZENS' MASS MEETING!

You are requested to attend a Mass Meeting of citizens on

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

FULL AND FREE DISCUSSION

invited as to the respective merits of the two hundred styles of Desks manufactured by Toss & Co., 301 St. James Street, Montreal.

November 21

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA (Limited).

221 ST. JAMES STREET,

T. V. R. BROWN, Manager,

MONTREAL.

November 21

SUBSCRIBE

TO

THE HERALD.

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

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FOR

The Montreal Herald

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

Daily Herald, - - - \$6 00 a Year.

Proportional rates for shorter periods.

Weekly Herald, - - - \$1 00 a Year.

Address:—

THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited),

Victoria Square, Montreal.

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 at its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next.

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

By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1885. ws 1D 355

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late D. LORNA MACDOUGALL, who have requested to make payment to the undersigned Executors, at their Office, No. 11 Hospital Street, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to send in the same duly attested to the undersigned.

JOHN S. MACDOUGALL, ALEX. T. PATTERSON.

The Brokerage and Financial Agency business heretofore carried on by the late D. Lorna MacDougall will hereafter be continued by Messrs. J. S. MacDougall and ALEX. T. PATTERSON, for their individual account.

JOHN S. MACDOUGALL, ALEX. T. PATTERSON.

Nov. 19

NOTICE.

I have made arrangements with WM. PATTERSON, JR., M.D., V.S., M.R.C.S., to take over my Veterinary practice, and hope my former clients will extend to him that liberal patronage so long enjoyed by me. Feeling sure that Dr. Patterson will give every satisfaction to those of my clients employing him.

C. J. ALLOWAY.

In reference to the above I will be pleased to attend to any of Dr. C. J. ALLOWAY's former clients, and can always be found at 32 Bleury street, or 1154 St. Catherine street Telephone 125.

WM. PATTERSON, JR. Nov. 5

NOTICE.

Patent Act of 1872 and Amendments, Sec. 23. Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of making and using the inventions in Electric Cables and Apparatus for the Manufacture of the same, for which certain letters patent of Canada were granted, that the undersigned is prepared to grant licenses upon reasonable terms under each and all of said letters patent, and otherwise place the patent inventions in possession of the public in accordance with the provisions of the above recited Act. Communications may be addressed to me in care of the Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., or No. 18 Pearl street, New York, U.S.A. All applications will receive prompt consideration and reply.

R. S. WARING.

The following is a list of the letters patent above referred to: No. 13, 229, Dec. 4, 1885; Electric Cables; 18, 240, Dec. 4, 1885; Electric Cables; 18, 245, Dec. 4, 1885; Branching Cables; 18, 248, Dec. 4, 1885; Branching and Looping Cables; 18, 277, Dec. 11, 1885; Submarine Electric Cables; 21, 221, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 232, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 233, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 234, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 235, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 236, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 237, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 238, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 239, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 240, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 241, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 242, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 243, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 244, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 245, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 246, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 21, 247, March 12, 1885; Electric Cables; 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CORRESPONDENCE.

Concerning that Government Loan.

The Finance Department at Ottawa still refuse to sell Dominion Four Per Cent Bonds to investors in this country who have repeatedly offered to take large amounts at par. A premium of 2 1/2 per cent. is demanded and it is possible that in some instances it is paid by trustees and others who are restricted in the class of securities they can invest in.

I claim that it is unfair to Canadians to charge a higher premium than has ever been obtained in the London market, and that it would be better policy to issue these bonds at par, as there is just now a plethora of money and the Government could obtain all the money they require at home, and avoid the necessity of their Finance Minister going back in hand to London in a few months again, as he will assuredly have to do, as it is well known that Sir Leonard Tilley did not obtain all he needed last July.

Yours,
FINANCE.

Life-Saving Suggestions.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

The recent wreck of the fine steamship *Algonia*, coupled with the large loss of life, should awaken our rulers to the absolute necessity that exists for better and more suitable boats than are now found on passenger and other ships. From the published and other reports, the *Algonia*, one of the finest steamers afloat in Canadian waters, had but one boat that could be depended on in a serious emergency, and even that boat seems to have been provided with oars, or at least, none were fastened to her, as the Captain is said to have wrenched off one of the foot boards and used it in place of an oar to steer the boat to land.

Presumably the *Algonia* was better supplied with boats and other life-saving appliances than the average passenger ships, and yet three-fourths of the crew and passengers were drowned. To prove that I am not an alarmist, let any of your readers inspect the shipping of any of our exports and carefully examine the boats attached to half the ships in port, and he will find most of them unprovided with any means of storing either food or water, and the oars, if any, are generally laid loose and not fastened to the boat. Still these often flimsy and occasionally half-rotten constructions are supposed to be capable of carrying the crew of a vessel in safety through storms that wreck the strongest ships.

Some years ago the wreck of the *War-moth* on the Magdalen Islands directed the writer's attention to this subject and I outlined a method of making ordinary ships' boats fairly safe, and perfected appliances for holding safely food and water, and a ready means of attaching the oars to boats. At the same time I submitted a form of construction for life boats which would be practically suitable if these improvements were brought to the notice of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, but no notice was taken of these representations. Legislation should be obtained, and at least all passenger ships should be provided with the safest boats that can be procured, and it should be the duty of the Port Warden to see that ships' boats were provided with stores of food and water in vessels fastened to the boats, and with oars also fastened, and attachments for adding to the buoyancy of ordinary boats.

Yours respectfully,
H. F. COOMBS.

St. John, N.B., November 17, 1895.

\$75,000.

A Royal Commission for the King of American Artists.

Cor. of Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.
Mr. Henry Mosler, of Paris, whose exhibition at the New York Academy of Design a short time ago, for a fortnight, attracted such general attention among art connoisseurs, stated that he was very much gratified with the success of the exhibition.

Twelve years ago, Mr. Mosler removed from Cincinnati to Paris for the purpose of completing his studies, and in 1879 he won the proud distinction of being the first American artist patronized by France, and his picture, "The Return," being purchased by the French Government and is now hanging in the Luxembourg.

When asked if he noticed any material improvement in art in this country during the past decade, he said:
"Yes, very marked indeed. The American people have wonderfully improved, and I have no doubt that they will only become the greatest patrons of art, but, eventually, the greatest artists of the world will spring from America."

The American purchaser usually commissions some well posted art lover to go abroad and select pictures for him. This commissioner makes his purchases of the French artist, through his agent. Purchaser and painter seldom come together.

Mr. James Wright, 757 Broadway, New York city, is frequently commissioned to do such work, and in a recent interview with a reporter, said: The last time I was over I picked up a very strong bit of character drawing. A middle aged man bolted up in a chair, with a tub of steaming water and a blazing fire in front of him and a table covered with various vials, was depicted in a condition of abject misery. His nurse, nearly distracted at her master's fretful commands, is a type of dismay, and the old man himself is a picture of intolerable pain.

This picture affords me great personal satisfaction. I know how the old fellow feels. I, myself, for 12 years was a victim of a full amputated rheumatism, and every spring and winter was tortured beyond measure. Had the artist discovered me in one of these attacks, the picture would have been a faithful representation of my sick room. I, too, tried hot baths and lotions and liniments, and roasting fires and plasters and prescriptions without number, and mineral springs, but every one of them was discarded as useless.

"Yes, the picture is now a reminiscence. Three years ago, when my physician said I was beyond recovery, I made up my mind what the real cause of the difficulty was, and verified my conclusions, for I got entirely well after using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, and I never enjoyed such robust health as I have had for the last two years."

Mr. Mosler who has never been alienated from his native land because of the flattering honors which have been heaped upon him while abroad, is going west shortly to make some preliminary studies of Indian life, having been commissioned to paint three typical American scenes for Mr. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of Rochester, N.Y., to place in his private gallery. It is stated that these three pictures will be worth \$25,000 each. It is a cause for great congratulation that these products of Mosler's best years will remain in the possession of an American gentleman, and one who, by the way, recognized in genius fifteen years ago and encouraged him then with his patronage.

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Telephone communication.
Nov. 5 1y 235

NOTICE.

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J. MURRAY, A. M. ROLLAND.
Telephone communication.
Oct. 23 1y ws 254

North British and Mercantile FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.
Authorized Capital.....\$3,000,000 Sg
Subscribed.....2,500,000 " "
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At 31st December, 1894, £1,597,235 9 6
Life and Annuity Funds, 3,594,692 7 1/2
Revenue, Fire Branch, £201,068 11 1/2
Life and Annuity Branches £87,561 8 8

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector

Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
October 1 1y 235

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

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C. C. FOSTER, Chief Agent.

ASSETS, 31st Dec., 1894. \$16,500,000.

Oct. 31 Jan 1 231

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(Limited),
Of London, England.

Capital.....\$4,500,000
Reserve Fund.....\$50,000
Government Deposit.....100,000

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WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
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E. P. HEATON, J.
Fire Superintendent.
Oct. 10 1y 243

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

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This Company, doing business in Canada only, represents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment:

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31st Dec., 1894.....\$425,000

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
HON. J. R. THIBAudeau, Esq., Vice-President.
GEO. H. MCHEENY, Esq., Sec.-Treas.
Oct. 2 1y 238

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE CO.

Canada Board of Directors:

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THEODORE HART, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.
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Amount Invested in Canada.....900,000
Assets.....\$23,000,000

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

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Sub-Agents:

CYRILLE LAURIN, 24 Hospital Street.
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 Street.
Telephone Communication.

DON'T BE MISLED!!

Some advertisers of disinfectants would lead the public to believe that they were offering the best and cheapest disinfectant. We wish to again remind them that the far-famed English disinfectant **TYMO-CRESOL** is most indisputably the cheapest. One teaspoonful will make one pint, or a twenty-five cent bottle will make three gallons of very powerful and effective disinfectant, and it is also universally acknowledged to be the best disinfectant from all parts of the world during the last 13 years and the gold medals awarded.

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W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

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SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES

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July 21 1y 231

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Screws, Bridge Bolts, Gate Hinges and Hot

Pressed nuts, Track Bolts, Railway, Ship and

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Oct. 9 1y 242

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Furnings of all kinds made to order. Steam

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

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This most fashionable and centrally located

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R. H. Southgate, upon the American and

European plans. This hotel is the favorite

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MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE,
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Oct. 2 1y 238

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The largest and finest constructed hotel in

New England. Fireproof, modern in all

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on the American plan. Locally unsurpassed;

near Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity, New Old

South, and convenient to other churches and

Public Garden. Reasonable street cars pass the

hotel.

BARNES & DUNKLEE,
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THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the

most modern style, is now open. The Russell

contains accommodations for over FOUR

HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and bag-

gage elevators, and commands a splendid

view of the city, Parliamentary grounds,

river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having

business with the Government find it most

convenient to stop at the Russell, where they

can always meet leading public men. The entire

Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Mr. Centilore's Busybody—The Admiration of the "Busybody" is a new play by the author of "The Ladies Interference" and "The Ladies Interference." It is a comedy in three acts, and is a very clever and original work. It is a play that will be a success.

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Mr. Centilore's Busybody—The Admiration of the "Busybody" is a new play by the author of "The Ladies Interference" and "The Ladies Interference." It is a comedy in three acts, and is a very clever and original work. It is a play that will be a success.

Grand National Crazy-Quilt and Needle Art Exhibition.

A grand exhibition, the first of the kind in this country, was held in Boston last spring, and proved very popular, remaining open six weeks. The manager, Frederick Kyle, who was in charge of the Boston affair, says that the interest shown in the matter here has fully equalled his expectations. The number of entries is about 2,500. The articles exhibited are from various parts of the country, but principally from this city and immediate vicinity. The principal feature of the show is the "crazy" work. The quilts of this order that meet the eye are gorgeous, and show an immense amount of labor and patience. Among the articles worthy of considerable attention is a quilt made by a soldier from pieces of cloth taken from the uniforms of distinguished officers. This contains 8,700 pieces, took two and a half years to make, and is valued at \$3,000. A handsome quilt of light blue silk, embroidered by a Japanese boy sixteen years old, is shown by a lady to whom it was presented by the late John McCullough. All sorts of curiously wrought articles are on exhibition. Not a few have been done by blind persons. Both sexes are showing their skill in what is usually considered only women's domain. Our ladies are highly interested in the show. And as many were noticed for their diligence in making fancy work at the various watering places during this just passed summer season, no doubt they will give an example of what may be accomplished with fingers, while ears and tongues were also employed, thus proving that with real more than one thing can be done well at a time.

LITERARY NOTES.

The usual autumn list of new books is before me, and though we have a number of commendable volumes, yet no startling work has up to this moment been presented. The "Wit and Humor of Women," by Kate Sanborn, published by Funk & Wagnall, is attracting attention for a two-fold reason. I suppose I ought to give the best reason first, viz., the excellency of the work, but if you will excuse my love of gossip, I'll tell you that the authoress was the affianced bride of the late Gordon W. Barnham, an octogenarian. The wedding day was set. The old man's mansion on Fifth Avenue was put in perfect order, fitting for the abode of so much geniality and talent. Miss Kate went to Jersey on a little visit. Mr. Barnham went to meet her. On the way he caught cold, which developed into pneumonia, and on the day he was to have been married, he died, and was good enough to leave his fiancée \$50,000 out of his several millions. As you may suppose, the intended groom's sudden demise caused havoc in the would-be bride's heart, and mourning his loss, she has just published "Wit and Humor." The *haut monde*, the lady's world, were crazy to read what the fair, rotund authoress had said, and the first editions have gone as rapidly as "snow-flakes in a river." This is pleasing to the author and the publishers. Miss Sanborn considers wit and humor the same. She confounds the physical, which causes laughter, with the intellectual. Certainly both undergo a mental process to induce merriment. But a comical situation is not a humorous idea. The authoress makes the same mistake that thousands of men make, but she is right in affirming that women can conceive of the grotesque, the comical, the ludicrous as well as men. It is true that men have created more humor, as they have created more of everything. But there may be, and I fancy there is, a growing capability in women, and no one can say to what heights it may attain.

And simultaneously almost with the above publication, G. P. Putnam's sons have prepared a series entitled, "Humorous Masterpieces of American Literature." This is edited by Edward T. Mason, and comprises three volumes, printed uniform with "Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists." Mr. Mason proposes to cover with his selections American literature from the time of the first writings of Washington Irving to the present day. The Messrs. Putnam also have in press: "Mechanics and Faith: a Study of Spiritual Truth in Nature," by Charles Talbot Porter; "The Adirondacks as a Health Resort," by Joseph W. Stickler, M.D.; and in the series of Military Monographs a paper by George T. Price, Captain of Fifth Cavalry, on the "Relations Between the Army and the People." For the American Historical Association will shortly be issued "The Louisiana Purchase," by C. J. Robertson, and "Political History of Canada," by Prof. Goldwin Smith.

The latest poetic production is that of Richard Watson Gilder, "Lyrics and Other Poems" published by Charles Scribner Sons. Mr. Gilder includes some of his earlier works besides a number of later compositions. The greater part have a sacred tone, his peculiar temperament taking him through sylvan scenes, where the Holy One and a gentle love pervade the beautiful, refined, reflective passages. Roberts' Brothers have just published "Letters from a Cat," by the late Helen Hunt Jackson. These are illustrated by Addie Ledyard. These letters are supposed to be published by the cat's mistress for the good of all cats and the delight of little children. They are charming compositions of their kind, and will be hailed with delight by all who wish to make gift books to children. The same publishers have also brought out a work by Susan Corbridge, "A Little Country Girl," a lovely little story for girls.

"Le Bulletin Mensuel de la Librairie Française," chez F. W. Christen, of West Twenty-third street, for September and October, show a variety of reading matter in moral philosophy, political economy, history, geography, and general literature. The Abbe Vidien sends "Victor Hugo et le Pantheon" Fortune du Boisgoyon, "La Violette Bleue" George Duval, "Chatelet," Henri Mayeux, "La Composition Decorative," text in dessein; Silas Marner, "Le Tisserand de Ravenna," translated from the English of George Eliot by Mme. Maisonneuve, and Xavier de Montepin, "Deux Amours—Hermine, Odile."

The horse-show excitement seems to have exhausted many society people, for since then, with the exception of attending weddings and wedding receptions, nothing of much importance has since occurred. The Italian opera, concerts, and theatres have been thoroughly done, and when the real social season becomes gay, our festive citizens will have nothing to reproach themselves with for omission in this respect.

Many country houses are still open, and a number will be opened for Thanksgiving parties. This will be on the twenty-sixth inst. After that, the town will contain these people until the sackcloth and ashes period.

Mr. Eliot Gregory gave a "high tea" on Wednesday afternoon. A number of fine pictures were exhibited. Among them were shown excellent portraits; that of Mrs. John Sherwood, which was seen at the last Paris Salon, one of Mrs. Griswold Gray, and one of the young daughter of Mr. Wm. W. Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robinson give a dancing party this evening, in honor of the debut of their daughter. A large number of invitations have been sent and accepted. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Banker, of Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of much merriment on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The large parlors were beautifully ornamented with choice flowers, palms and ferns. Over the mantel in the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Banker received were two tablets of flowers with the dates 1860-1885 in pink rosebuds on white grounds. Nine hundred invitations were issued, and two-thirds and over of the number were present. A large number went from this city. During the reception a supper was served by Terhism, of New York.

German and receptions have begun earlier this season in Brooklyn than in Gotham. Orange, a very fashionable suburb, is also emulating the example of the "City of Churches."

The subject of amateur theatricals is just now agitating some New York society people. There is a strong desire to form a society to be known as the "New York Amateurs," after the manner of the one formed in London. Their proposed plan is to obtain a number of subscribers to contribute a small sum individually and annually to the organization, and for which they will be entitled to five tickets for each performance to be used by themselves and friends. Three hundred subscribers, at \$10 each, is required, and with this sum at least three entertainments could be given a winter. Among the amateurs who are thus interested are Mrs. Jas. B. Potter, Mrs. O. S. Teal, Mrs. Walter Andrews, Messrs. Bird, Hall, Coward, Mason, and the remaining members of the Junior and Comedy Clubs. Of course, the New York society cannot hope to attain the proficiency of the London association known as "The Pastoral Players," for a year or two, yet much can be done to stimulate a desire for a thorough knowledge of the drama, which, no doubt, will prove to be of some practical good.

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