

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Riel's Counsel-Saturday Night's Fire-A Heavy Claim-A Battery Complete.

QUEBEC, August 10.—Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick return to Winnipeg on the 20th inst., to plead Riel's appeal to the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench. The venerable Archdeacon of Guelph is at Caouana. Commander Cheney of the U. S. Navy is in the city. The fire which occurred on Maple Avenue between Saturday night and Sunday morning originated in a building owned by Mr. W. H. Brown. The other buildings were owned and occupied by Messrs. W. Shaw, hardware dealer, and John Darlington, tailor, and two buildings owned by Mr. Burroughs, prothonotary, were unoccupied. The insurance are: Mr. Darlington, \$2,500 on the building; Mr. Brown, \$2,400 on the building in the Queen, and \$1,800 on furniture in the Royal; Mr. Shaw, \$1,000 on building in the Commercial Union, and \$2,000 on building and \$1,000 on furniture in the Quebec. Some little delay occurred before the fire brigade arrived. Maple avenue is outside the city limits and before an alarm could be sounded the consent of the Mayor had to be given, consequently the fire had gained considerable headway before the firemen arrived.

The Dominion arbitrators having only awarded \$30,000 to Mr. G. T. Davis for his property at Lévis, expropriated in connection with the St. Charles branch, he has appealed to the Exchequer Court. The claim filed was for \$190,000. A general order has been received on the Citadel from the Militia Department at Ottawa that no more recruits be enlisted for "A" Battery.

OTTAWA.

The Librarians Appointed—Revenue Statement for July—Protection Against Cholera.

OTTAWA, August 10.—The appointments of Alfred Duclos Desclaux and Martin J. Griffin, of Toronto, as joint librarians has been gazetted. Hon. Messrs. Pope and White have returned to the city.

The revenue statement for the Dominion for the month of July is as follows: Customs, \$1,587,708; excise, \$308,346; post-office, \$103,502; public works and railways, \$24,232; miscellaneous, \$23,915; total, \$2,047,793. The expenditure for the same month is \$2,092,301. There is a falling off in the revenue as compared with the same month last year of \$206,000, and an increase in the expenditure over the same month in 1884 of \$11,000.

Major Alphonse Ledoux, Special Commissioner to Canada from the North, Central and South American Commission, held in New Orleans next November, arrived in Ottawa this forenoon. He had an interview with Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and pointed out the advantages of Canada having an exhibit there. The Minister promised to take the matter into consideration. Deputy Minister of Justice, has returned to the city from Regina.

The Department of Agriculture have not sufficient proof yet of cholera being the cause of death of the sailor at Bristol, or of there being any case of cholera in England. Should there be other places as may from time to time be thought fit, shall be used as places of quarantine, and that boats suspected of being capable of introducing cholera into Canada shall remain at quarantine until discharged by the authorities. The second provides that all vessels coming from, or having called at on their voyage any port of Spain or the Mediterranean Sea, or the port of London, in England, shall be subject to the quarantine regulations in force for the ports on the east coast of the Dominion. Bristol not being in Spain, the Mediterranean Sea or the port of London, would require either a straining of the terms of the proclamation or a separate proclamation.

TORONTO.

An Obnoxious Tax—The Central Prison Investigation—Hon. Mr. Morris Falls.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—The City Assessors experience great difficulty in persuading young wage-earners to avail themselves of the advantages of the Mowat Franchise Act. The barrier seems to be that the declaration will subject the voter to the payment of \$1.50 statute labor. At the Central Prison investigation today the hearing of the complaints made by the prisoners direct to the Commissioners was taken up. Several prisoners were examined who complained of getting bad food, sour bread, soup with worms in it, etc. Several complained that they were punished unnecessarily and without being afforded an opportunity of explaining their side of the case. Hon. Alex. Morris met with a painful fall to-day which may result seriously.

WINNIPEG.

A Sad Accident—An Indian Murder—White Cap Again a Prisoner.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 10.—The woolen mill at St. Boniface was the scene of a sad accident yesterday afternoon, resulting in the death of the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. Hill, proprietor of the mill. She was swinging on a large belt which had been disconnected from the machinery and she fell into it. Death was instantaneous. A brother of the Assiniboine chief, Runner at Indian Head, near Regina, yesterday shot at and mortally wounded another Indian named Eagle Owl. The cause was jealousy about a woman. The police have gone to make the arrest. White Cap, the Sioux Indian chief, captured at Humboldt after the battle of

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A Commission Appointed to Enquire into British Trade Depression.

Sir Charles Dilke Cheered on the Floor of the Commons.

Black Flags Destroy Mission Stations and Massacre Christians.

Cholera Increasing in Virulence in French and Spanish Towns.

The Munster Bank to be Reestablished on a Substantial Basis.

Preparing for the Potentates.

VIENNA, August 10.—Extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, which will take place shortly at Krems in Moravia. The cost of the decorations and other arrangements will reach one million florins. The greatest efforts are being put forth by the authorities to prevent any attempt being made on the life of either of the potentates. Hundreds of the most experienced and trusted policemen and detectives have been drafted for service. Precautions have been taken to prevent the mining of any portion of the town, and great care is being taken in regard to the transportation of dynamite and other explosives. All parcels and boxes for Krems are carefully examined before they are permitted to be sent to the town. The names and occupations of all lodgers and all strangers arriving in town have been ordered to be furnished to the police by the proprietors of hotels and lodging-houses. No person will be admitted to the town after the 20th instant without special permission.

Outrage by Black Flags.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—An official despatch from Tonquin says the Black Flags have raided five missionary stations and completely destroyed them, killing many Christians. Eight thousand followers of the missionaries have taken refuge with the French troops.

LATER.

General DeCourcy telegraphs from Hue—"The leaders of the Black Flags have vanished and their hands have dispersed." The Bishop of Quin Hon reports that five missionaries and many Christians have been massacred in the provinces of Biendeh and Phuyen, and that 8,000 Christians have sought refuge in Quin Hon, which is occupied by the French. General Prudhomme has started for Quin Hon.

Parisian Vice.

LONDON, August 10.—Immoralities such as were recently exposed in London are being brought to light in Paris. The growth of low drinking shops, called "Brasseries de femmes," has of late years been enormous, especially in the Quartier Latin. Women of the lowest type are employed as waitresses and excite the most baneful influence on the youthful frequenters. The French *maisons de tolérance* are also hot-beds of crime where young girls are ruined.

German Colonies.

BERLIN, August 10.—The *Vossische Zeitung* condemns the scheme of German colonization in Zanzibar, and says its projectors ought to show that the territory which is proposed to be opened for settlement is not worth the cost that would be consumed in carrying thither the troops needed to retain possession of the country.

The Cologne Gazette complains of the procedure of German agents in Zanzibar, and warns other expeditions against repetition. It dwells upon the difficulty of colonization. The article is a damper on colonial enthusiasm.

Protection Wanted.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The friends of Cunningham and Burton, the convicted dynamiters, are persecuting Heston, the porter who testified against them. A man named Kerrigan and his two sisters recently went to Heston's house, smashed the windows and gave Mr. Heston a severe beating. Heston's life is in danger.

Noisy Communists.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—After the Blanqui monument was unveiled yesterday the Communists held meetings in the Salle Graffard, where stormy speeches were made. One of the speakers pointed out a detective in the audience and the man was thereupon seized and beaten almost to death. Another detective narrowly escaped. Several Communists were arrested.

The Sudan Question.

CAIRO, August 10.—The Government is circulating throughout the Sudan a proclamation exhorting the rebels to return to their allegiance. The article is a damper on colonial enthusiasm.

The Khedive has sent Morgani Pasha to Suakin to treat with Osman Digna (?) with a view to the relief of Kassala. The rebels have again been defeated at Kassala district.

A Depot Disaster.

LONDON, August 10.—The roof of the railway station at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fell in to-day while the building was fairly covered with people, and killed two persons instantly, besides injuring a large number of others. The catastrophe caused the wildest confusion for a while but no calamities are reported to have occurred during the stampede.

Cholera.

PARIS, August 10.—The weather is again very warm at Marseilles, and cholera is increasing to such an extent that hospitals have been opened for the reception of patients suffering from the disease. At Toulon two deaths from cholera have occurred, and several new cases are reported.

Toulon, August 10.—The sanitary condition of this city is excellent. It is not believed the cholera will prevail.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 10.—There were 35 deaths from cholera in this city to-day and 300 deaths during the past week.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

Thousands Flocking to View the Tomb of General Grant.

Maxwell, the St. Louis Murderer, Landed in San Francisco.

A New Brunswick Sues a New York Hospital for Damages.

A Divorced Wife Murdered at Church by Her ex-Husband.

AFTER THE FUNERAL.

How the South Regarded Grant—A Tribute from the London "Times."

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—It is said that 35,000 persons viewed Gen. Grant's tomb at Riverside Park yesterday. The tomb will be guarded for thirty days by United States troops.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in speaking of General Grant's funeral yesterday, said: "Old issues are eradicated in the south; the colored man is no longer regarded as a usurper; he feels he will not be returned to slavery. The people have come to love the north for the grand, magnanimous, fraternal treatment they have received since the war. No man has done more and neither has any circumstance, nor series of circumstances, to propitiate the feelings of the south and bring about the grand millennium than Gen. Grant."

The Russians in Central Asia.

TEHRAN, Persia, August 10.—A letter received here from Herat, dated July 30, states that the Heratis are buying and storing large quantities of grain. It also says that 2,000 men are engaged constantly in the work of repairing the forts and erecting great bastions. "The writer asserts that there is great enthusiasm among the citizens and a determined resolution to defend the city from Russian attack."

LONDON, August 10.—The Afghan Boundary Commission are nine miles west of Herat, buying mules and camels. A letter from Akshaid says the following: "The Russian railway to this place will be completed by October 1st. The officials are busily engaged in buying grain. Since the conquest of the Akhaltekke territory, four thousand Russians have died from the effects of the climate."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GERMAN AGGRESSION—PROTECTOR—THE HOUSING OF THE POOR—A Benevolent Scheme—British Trade Depression.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the advice in the possession of the Government did not confirm the reports of the alleged German annexations in Zanzibar, but on the contrary showed that the chiefs of the various districts remained steadfast in their loyalty to the Sultan.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach announced that the Government were still uncertain as to the time Parliament would be prorogued, as they hoped to proceed this session with the bill for the housing of the poor and with the Irish Land Purchase Bill. He further announced that he would on Thursday next move a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their services in Egypt.

Sir Richard A. Cross moved the second reading of the bill for the housing of the poor, and stated that the object of the measure was to prevent overcrowding of people in dwellings, and also the overcrowding of houses within particular areas. He added that the Government intended to place the great principle of the metropolis outside London, and utilize the present sites for the construction thereon of artisans' dwellings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Iddesleigh, First Lord of the Treasury, moved the House of Lords this afternoon that the peers approve the proposed appointment of a Commission to enquire into the causes of the present depression in British trade. He said the proposed Commission intended to ascertain, if possible, what were the actual facts respecting the depression, and to enquire into the causes of it and report without formulating any trade policy. The commission would be composed of the men best able to make the desired inquiries. There had been great complaint concerning the depression in British trade in recent years, and he hoped the Lords would sanction the appointment of the commission.

Earl Granville opposed the appointment, reiterating his argument that by appointing it the Government would encourage the public in a false belief that Parliament could, by legislation, remedy the evils complained of.

The Housing of the Poor Bill passed its second reading. Sir Charles Dilke spoke in the debate and was received with cheers.

Cable Notes.

Emperor William will leave Gastein to-morrow.

Persia is engaging German officers to organize her army.

There are several cases of cholera in the Haiphong hospital.

Russia is building hurriedly a strategic railway to the Russian frontier.

Kinachma, a town near Warsaw, in Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

The House of Lords has agreed to the amendments to the Criminal Bill adopted by the House of Commons.

The International Telegraph Conference opened in Berlin yesterday. The question of tariffs will be among those considered.

The Czar and Czarina started from Helsinki for Copenhagen to-day, having just completed a tour of Finland, on which they met with a series of ovations.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was present at a festival of rifle associations on Sunday, in Innsbruck. A Tyrolean torchlight procession was given in his honor and 12,000 riflemen took part.

Epidemic Dysentery.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 10.—A severe form of dysentery is now prevailing at Plymouth, Kingston and vicinity. A number of deaths have occurred.

Maxwell Brought Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The steamer Zealand arrived from Australia to-day, bringing Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Fuller at St. Louis. Maxwell positively refused to make any statement respecting the crime he is charged with, saying he had been strenuously advised by his counsel before leaving Auckland not to open his mouth except to put food in. He looks cheerful, and says he never felt better in his life. The officers are equally reticent. Maxwell will be taken east to-morrow.

A POLITICAL GATHERING.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting at Lachine Last Evening—Addresses by Messrs. Girouard and Royal.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lachine was called for last night by Mr. D. Girouard, M.P., for Jacques Cartier County. The meeting was called for the purpose of reviewing the acts of the member during the last session as well as for the purpose of petitioning the Government for the pardon of Riel.

The call was well responded to and by the time advertised for the meeting, 8 p.m., the gathering was so large that it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the open air, the Town Hall proving altogether inadequate.

On the platform were the Hon. Mr. Royal, member for Provenccher, Mr. Decarie, advocate, Mr. Girouard, Mayor Pigeon and others.

Mr. Pigeon was selected as president and in a short address said that the meeting was called to explain the situation of affairs in the North-West, and said that they were there to give Mr. Girouard an opportunity to explain his conduct in the House of Commons during the last term.

Mr. Girouard then appeared on the stand and, after a few introductory remarks, gave the history of the settlement of the North-West territories, and of the policy pursued by the Government towards the Indians and half-breeds. He spoke of the establishment of the schools for the Indians, and of the means taken by the Government to teach them agriculture when the means of living by hunting had failed them. The half-breeds were much more civilized than the Indians and were therefore to be treated in a different way. In 1873 the half-breeds sent a petition to the Government for compensation for losses in the rebellion. Mr. Mills returned them to the North-West Council, which was not established until three months afterwards. Each of the half-breeds was offered a homestead of 160 acres. As scrip had been previously given them by the Government as compensation they had no reason to complain against the Government. They had sold the scrip to speculators for a trifle when they settled in the Saskatchewan district. The complaint was that the land they had settled upon was not surveyed quickly enough and that the people could get no titles for their lands. The complaint was not well grounded, as it was impossible for the survey of such a large territory to be completed in a short time. Mr. Langevin took a tour through the Territories last year, and it was singular that, if the half-breeds had much to complain of, they did not state their grievance to him. He considered that Riel was actuated by a desire of vengeance for the losses he had suffered in the previous rebellion and his ambition to become governor of the new provinces in the North West. He had great influence over the half-breeds, and this influence led them into trouble. He regarded him as not of sound mind, and did not believe that he was responsible for his acts, and it was on the account that he took an interest in his case, and not because he believed that Riel had just cause to take up arms against the Government. He did not ask for his release but wanted the Government to appoint a commission of medical experts to examine him into his mental condition, and if he was found insane, as he had no doubt he was, that he should not suffer the penalty of the law. Mr. Girouard concluded by reading the following petition, which, owing to the lateness of the hour, he would not ask the audience to sign but would ask them to do so when the four for signature was made: To His Excellency the Governor-General, etc.—

The petition of the undersigned, electors of the parish or town of Lachine, in meeting assembled, respectfully sheweth,

That your petitioners have followed with great attention the different phases of the trial just closed at Regina, N.W.T., and the condemnation of death passed upon Louis Riel, accused of the crime of high treason. That your petitioners have confidence that all necessary delay will be granted to have the case examined by the Court of Appeals of Manitoba, and if necessary sent to the Privy Council of England to examine the question of jurisdiction raised by the defence so as to leave no doubt in the public mind that the accused had a legal trial.

That the proof adduced clearly demonstrated that there exists a good cause of doubt as to his mental condition, and in consequence upon the legal responsibility by reason of his state of mind.

That it was this doubt which evidently caused the jurors to recommend the accused to the clemency of the Court.

That in conclusion, the circumstances which gave occasion to the rebellion and which have been established before the Court clearly show that the rebellion of which Louis Riel was the head, was a piece of folly. Wherefore your petitioners pray that your petitioners be allowed to petition into consideration and order the issuing of a medical commission for the purpose of investigating the mental condition of the said Louis Riel.

And your petitioners, etc., etc. Mr. Girouard, during the delivery of his speech, which lasted for two and a-half hours, was listened to with the most absorbed attention.

Mr. Royal, M.P., for Provenccher, now spoke in the same strain as the previous speaker. He had examined into the grievances of the half-breeds, and believed that they had been greatly exaggerated. The late trouble had been compared by some people with the rebellion of 1837, but he considered that there was no comparison between them. While he thought the men of 1837 had reason for the stand they took he could not see that the half-breeds were justified in taking up arms. He knew Riel and he knew most of the people who took part with him in the rebellion and was convinced that they were led into error by Riel and that he was responsible for leading them into trouble. He was quite satisfied that Riel was insane and that all his actions in the North-West proved this. Being under this impression he did not wish to see him wronged. He considered it the duty of every French Canadian to see that justice was done; and he felt assured that, knowing how impartially the English law was administered Riel would suffer no injustice at the hands of the Government.

Mr. Decarie made a few remarks on Riel's mental condition, believing him to be insane. He stated his conviction that justice would be done and the petitions would have their effect.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman and the meeting quietly dispersed.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.—The returns of the Department of Agriculture mark a slight improvement of the condition of cotton on the 1st of August, the general average being 95 1/2, a point only once exceeded in the August returns of ten years, in 1880.

WEATHER FORECAST.

MONTREAL, August 10, 1885.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street.

8 A.M. 67° 1 P.M. 67° 6 P.M. 70°

MAX. 67° MIN. 63° MEAN. 67°

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A.M. 30.00 1 P.M. 30.05 6 P.M. 30.07

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, 100 m. f. TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 14, 1885.

The depression mentioned yesterday is now over the Lower St. Lawrence and has caused showery weather in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. The pressure has increased in the lake region with fine, warm weather. It is fair and warmer in the Maritime Provinces.

Probabilities.

Lakes.—Moderate winds, fine warm weather.

Upper St. Lawrence—Light winds, fine warm weather.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Light moderate winds, fair weather, preceded by a few local showers; higher temperatures.

Maritime—Moderate winds, mostly east and south, fair, warm weather.

VIGILANT CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

It is reported on good authority that an important seizure of jewelry which had been smuggled into the Dominion from New York, has recently been made by the Customs officers of this port. The total value of the seizure will not be less than \$8,000. The goods were brought in this very clever way:—A woman hailing from Gotham whose dress bore out the idea that she was a lady, crossed the boundary line several times at different points. At one time she would arrive by the South-Eastern Railway and at another time by the Central Vermont. She was always accompanied by a small poodle dog, and it was under the blanket which the dog invariably wore that the valuables were stored. Upon arriving here or at Ottawa or at Toronto—for it is said the wily woman's swindling operations were not confined to this city alone—the goods were turned over to an accomplice—a gentleman—who disposed of them to different parties. By being able to sell at a lower rate than the retail or even wholesale merchants, he was able to dispose of a large quantity of really fine jewelry at a fair profit. The game was dropped to by a vigilant Customs officer who upon watching the movements of the woman and her poodle dog, and further investigation disclosed the facts as stated above. Upon enquiry of the Customs officers here no information can be obtained regarding the matter, as they are forbidden to speak by the Powers at the Capital.

A TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

At Blue Bonnets' Crossing, Upper Lachine Road—Two Men Killed—Boy Seriously Injured.

We have to record a sad accident that occurred at Blue Bonnets last evening. The No. 11 train from Brockville, when passing over the crossing, struck an express wagon containing two men and a lad, killing the former instantaneously and severely injuring the boy.

The driver and conductor endeavored to back the train, but so heavily laden they were unable to do so.

The two unfortunate men were carried fifty yards up the track, the horse and wagon being smashed to pieces. One of the men was badly mutilated and the other had his neck dislocated.

The lad was taken to Mr. Irvine's hotel and the medical officer of the Company, Rogers, who had been immediately summoned by Mr. J. O'Hara, the assistant agent, was sent off on a special car to attend to his injuries.

The bodies were brought into town this morning. It has been learned that their names are Walsh and Miller. The boy injured is a son of Walsh. Both men were married.

It is deeply to be regretted that the unfortunate driver of the express did not heed the warnings given him by the care-

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Payable. Close.

Bank of Montreal, 1 p.m. 7 Sept. 15 Aug.
Can. Pac. R.R. Co., 1 p.m. 15 Aug. 27 July

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Monday Evening, August 10, 1886.

The Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market opened very dull this morning and the business done in bank stocks was limited to sales of 20 shares, divided among three banks. Prices were lower indicating that a reaction has set in after the delirium of the past week, and once more that busy market has become "a peaceful scene of slumber and thoughtless meditation."

In bank stocks the opening sales were made at 201, two shares only being sold. The next sales were at 201, and in the afternoon 200 1/2 was the price realized for 60 shares, with 5 shares selling at 201. A single share of Peoples brought 84. Merchants, which closed on Friday at 114 1/2, was sold this morning at the same price, afterwards bringing 115 1/2. In the afternoon it sold at the opening price with the closing sales 1/4 higher. In miscellaneous stocks Gas was the most active, with the opening sales 1/2 below those of Saturday, but 1/4 higher was afterwards obtained. City Passenger sold at 1/2 below Friday's highest price and 1/2 below the lowest, at 120 1/2. Canadian Pacific, the last sales of which were made at 43 1/2, sold to-day at 44 and 44 1/2, the latter being the closing sales, and an advance of 1/2 from the last previous sales. Canadian North-West Lands changed hands at 43 1/2, a deduction of 2 shillings from the last previous sales which were made on the 20th of July.

Montreal Harbor 5 p. c. bonds brought 103 1/2.

The market closed dull.

The total business transacted to-day was 926 shares, consisting of 116 shares of bank stocks and 810 shares of miscellaneous, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

2 Montreal at.....	201 1/2
3 " " " " " "	201
1 Peoples at.....	84
5 Merchants at.....	114 1/2
9 " " " " " "	115 1/2
60 Montreal Tel. at.....	120 1/2
50 City Pass. at.....	120 1/2
250 Gas at.....	187 1/2
100 " " " " " "	187 1/2
100 Can. N. W. Lands at.....	43 1/2
100 Can. Pac. at.....	44
\$2,000 Harbor 5 p. c. bonds at.....	103 1/2

AFTERNOON BOARD.

60 Montreal at.....	200 1/2
2 " " " " " "	201
26 Merchants at.....	114 1/2
10 " " " " " "	115
100 Gas at.....	187 1/2
100 Can. Pac. at.....	44 1/2

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

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal	Value	Price	Bank of Montreal	Value	Price
Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2	Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2
Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2	Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The following is a return of the amount of liabilities and assets of the Bank of Montreal on the 31st of July, 1886:—

CAPITAL.

	June 30.	July 31.
Capital authorized	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Capital subscribed	2,000,000	2,000,000
Capital paid up	2,000,000	2,000,000

RESERVE FUND.

	June 30.	July 31.
Reserve fund	\$200,000	\$200,000
Reserve fund	\$200,000	\$200,000
Reserve fund	\$200,000	\$200,000

LIABILITIES.

	June 30.	July 31.
Notes in circulation	\$966,406	\$937,968
Deposits on demand	18,453	11,565
Deposits on time	2,523,239	2,991,357

ASSETS.

	June 30.	July 31.
Specie	\$220,069	\$228,143
Notes and cheques on other banks	548,165	833,831
Notes and cheques on other banks	220,145	391,952

The New York Stock Market.

The market opened at about Friday's closing prices, and during the first hour betrayed signs of weakness, but after that it became steady for a time, and then fairly strong. Prices advanced and fairly recovered any decline experienced in the early trading, and then advanced steadily up to the closing when a fractional decline took place, the majority of the list closing within a fraction of the highest prices of the day.

There was considerable improvement in the volume of business done, many of the leading stocks exhibiting unusual activity especially Western Union which was the leading stock in this respect. St. Paul came next in the list followed closely by St. Paul and Lackawanna with North-West neck and neck for third place.

The total sales were 277,000 shares of stocks, and 62,400 West Shore bonds. The following is the result of a comparison between to-day's and Friday's closing prices:—

Advanced—Chicago, B. & Q., Denver & Rio G. & E., Erie bonds, Kansas & Texas, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific, O. & N., North-West, Oregon Trans., Pacific Mail, Reading, Rock Island, St. Paul, St. Paul & M. & M., Texas Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, do. pref. 4.

Declined—Central Pacific, Del. Lack & West, 14, New Jersey Central, West Shore bonds 3.

Unchanged—Can. South, Ill. Central, Western Union.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York to-day, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francis Xavier street:—

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal	Value	Price	Bank of Montreal	Value	Price
Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2	Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2
Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2	Bank of Montreal	\$200	201 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	25

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIVE STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Yards, Hochelaga, for the week ending Saturday, 8th Aug., are as follows:—

	Head.
Cattle	807
Sheep	42
Horses	27
Total	876

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, August 10th, 1886.

Flour.

The market was quiet but firm to-day with fresh ground qualities in demand. Values are unchanged. The only sale reported on 'Change was 125 bbls extra at \$4.10. The sales reported to the HERALD were 875 bbls Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.40.

We quote: Superior Extra, per bbl. \$4.30 @ 4.40 Extra Superfine..... 4.10 @ 4.25 Fancy..... 3.85 @ 3.90 Spring Extra..... 3.80 @ 3.90 Superfine..... 3.60 @ 3.70 Strong Bakers (Manitoba)..... 4.45 @ 4.55 Strong Bakers (Canadian)..... 4.25 @ 4.40 Strong Bakers (American)..... 4.50 @ 4.60 Fine..... 3.55 @ 3.60 Middlings..... 3.30 @ 3.40 Pollards..... 3.00 @ 3.10 Ontario bags (medium) bbl. 2.10 @ 2.15 " (superfine)..... 1.95 @ 2.00 " (extra)..... 1.85 @ 1.90 City bags (medium)..... 2.25 @ 2.30

OATMEAL.

Grated, per bbl. \$4.30 @ \$4.55 Ordinary, per bbl. 4.00 @ 4.25 " bags..... 1.95 @ 2.05

CORNFLOUR.

White, per bbl. \$0.00 @ \$0.10 " bag..... 0.00 @ 0.15 Yellow, per bbl. 0.00 @ 0.30 " bag..... 0.00 @ 0.10

WHEAT.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. A sale of 10,000 bushels of Canada spring was made on Saturday at 93¢ ad val., quotations being:—Canada No. 1, 93¢; No. 2, 90¢; No. 3, 88¢; No. 4, 86¢; No. 5, 84¢; No. 6, 82¢; No. 7, 80¢; No. 8, 78¢; No. 9, 76¢; No. 10, 74¢; No. 11, 72¢; No. 12, 70¢; No. 13, 68¢; No. 14, 66¢; No. 15, 64¢; No. 16, 62¢; No. 17, 60¢; No. 18, 58¢; No. 19, 56¢; No. 20, 54¢; No. 21, 52¢; No. 22, 50¢; No. 23, 48¢; No. 24, 46¢; No. 25, 44¢; No. 26, 42¢; No. 27, 40¢; No. 28, 38¢; No. 29, 36¢; No. 30, 34¢; No. 31, 32¢; No. 32, 30¢; No. 33, 28¢; No. 34, 26¢; No. 35, 24¢; No. 36, 22¢; No. 37, 20¢; No. 38, 18¢; No. 39, 16¢; No. 40, 14¢; No. 41, 12¢; No. 42, 10¢; No. 43, 8¢; No. 44, 6¢; No. 45, 4¢; No. 46, 2¢; No. 47, 0¢; No. 48, 0¢; No. 49, 0¢; No. 50, 0¢; No. 51, 0¢; No. 52, 0¢; No. 53, 0¢; No. 54, 0¢; No. 55, 0¢; No. 56, 0¢; No. 57, 0¢; No. 58, 0¢; No. 59, 0¢; No. 60, 0¢; No. 61, 0¢; No. 62, 0¢; No. 63, 0¢; No. 64, 0¢; No. 65, 0¢; No. 66, 0¢; No. 67, 0¢; No. 68, 0¢; No. 69, 0¢; No. 70, 0¢; No. 71, 0¢; No. 72, 0¢; 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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1895:—

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do do half year, - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00
do do half year, - 50c.
do do three months, 25c
Special Rates for Clubs on application

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

NOTICE.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, with all its rights and appurtenances, having been purchased by "THE HERALD COMPANY" (limited), the business will in future be conducted in their name.

P. MITCHELL,
MONTREAL, April 13, 1895.

At a meeting of THE HERALD COMPANY (limited), held in THE HERALD BUILDING, Victoria Square, the shareholders elected the following Board of Directors:—Hon. Peter Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, William Cassin; and at a meeting of the Directors, Hon. P. Mitchell was chosen President of the Company, and Mr. Albert Murray was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

P. MITCHELL,
President "The Herald Company,"
MONTREAL, April 13, 1895.

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 Square, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: Hon. PETER MITCHELL, President; Mr. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Herald" will be delivered during the Summer on incoming morning trains from surrounding summer resorts. Those of our patrons who desire such delivery will please advise us.

The "Herald" will also be mailed to any address, or delivered as above during the summer, at the rate of Fifty Cents a Month prepaid.

THE HERALD COMPANY,
(Limited).

THE RIEL PROTECTION MEETING.

The meeting that was held on Sunday in the Champ de Mars for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Riel, or rather, perhaps, with the view of promoting agitation against the sentence passed upon him, should not commend itself to thinking men. That it was largely attended and the speakers loudly cheered goes without saying, for race sympathy here or elsewhere may always be relied upon to that extent. But those who evoked those cheers have not considered the consequences of yielding to the temptation of playing the demagogue. If men of position are to array themselves against the course of law whenever the admiring shouts of the multitude are to be obtained by so doing, they cannot be surprised if for the gratifying applause of the ill-informed they sacrifice the respect of less impulsive people. A resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting so that the essence of the complaint that is made by the dissatisfied is easy of comprehension. It is as follows:—

Whereas, the English and French half-breeds of the North-West had in vain demanded for years the redress of the grievances of which they complained and they were driven on by circumstances out of the constitutional path upon which they had entered;

Whereas, the Government has before the commencement of the troubles, recognized the justice of their claim by sending to them commissioners charged to do them justice;

Whereas, Louis Riel has been the instrument rather than the chief of the movement, and the half-breeds went to the United States in search of him to assist in obtaining justice, and prevented him from returning on the eve of the rising;

Whereas, his trial took place before a tribunal which appeared not to have understood its responsibility and its duty, and, moreover, serious doubts exist as to the legality of the trial and as to its jurisdiction in a matter of treason;

Whereas, the mental condition of Riel makes it possible to believe that he was not always responsible for his acts and master of his will when he was acting for a cause, to the triumph of which he had devoted his entire life;

Whereas, the crime of which he has been accused is a political offence, and the execution of the sentence of death will be considered as the result of prejudice and fanaticism, and will be detrimental to the harmony so necessary in a mixed community like ours;

Resolved, That a subscription be at once opened to give to Louis Riel the means of bringing his case before a higher tribunal, and one more worthy of confidence, and that in the meantime all constitutional means be employed to prevent the execution being carried out.

The first two clauses of the preamble may be dismissed in a few words. Departmental grievances do not justify a section of a people in resorting to armed rebellion. Rebellion is justified only by intolerable wrong which every other method has failed to remove, and then only when it is reasonably hopeful of success. It entails the

loss of life by many innocent persons on both sides, and civilization no less than barbarism has rightly determined that the leaders of a rebellion shall be held to have committed a crime involving the severest penalty. There were many ways of making their case known to their fellow-countrymen, not attempted by the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan, and there were many able and influential men to whom, as they had good reason to know, they might have turned with a certainty of assistance. But even if this had not been the case, the second clause disposes of the matter, for by it the meeting declared that before the troubles had broken out the Government had sent commissioners to the North-West charged to do the half-breeds justice. What reason was there then for armed rebellion?

The excuse offered for Riel in the third clause seems to us to be still weaker. He was not a resident of the country, but of his own choice had become a citizen of another nation, and was, therefore, without any grievances against the Government of Canada. He came into the country with the avowed purpose of stirring up strife, assumed the leadership of the movement which he fostered into an open rebellion, and with a full knowledge of what the consequences would be should he be successful endeavored to snipe an Indian outbreak. If there is a settler's family alive on the banks of the Saskatchewan to-day they have not to thank Riel for their escape from a general massacre. And this person, be it remembered, a man who had once before headed a rebellion against the Canadian Government, to whose clemency he owed his life and liberty. The clause that pleads Riel's possible mental disorganization as an excuse for his acts is feeble, for we should have expected from such advocates. The most that they can say is that "it is possible to believe he was not always responsible for his acts." To those who desire to be credulous it is possible to believe a great deal, but nothing has yet been advanced to show that Riel was not fully aware, at every turn of affairs, of what he was doing and of the methods that seemed most likely to attain his object. To excuse him on the ground that he might not have been master of his own will when desiring "the triumph of a cause to which he had devoted his entire life" can hardly have been seriously intended. In the first place he was a man of mature years before he became "identified with the cause" for the all sufficient reason that it only then came into existence. He devoted a short time only to it and having obtained a sum of money to go, went. He paid occasional visits to the country which had resumed a tranquillity not since broken, and then disappeared to become an American. To talk then of the devotion of a lifetime is nonsense. And if every one is to be allowed to commit homicidal excesses providing he is to achieve a triumph for a cause that is much at heart, we must allow the Hindoo fakir to run "amuck" in the streets of Montreal, and the Thug to operate in the Mountain Park so soon as they shall have discovered the elysium that awaits them in Canada.

The most serious objection urged would appear to be the doubt raised as to the legality of the trial. Why a doubt should arise is not apparent, and it is the duty of Riel's friends to show wherein the court was illegal. He was tried by a court constituted by the parliament of Canada, and in conformity with the law and practice governing the proceedings of that court. The *onus probandi* lies with Riel's friends and it is idle exclaiming against the court without attempting to show wherein it was faulty.

That the sentence of death will be considered "as the result of prejudice and fanaticism"—as the sixth clause says—is extremely probable, if men of mark lend themselves to the task of exciting prejudice and fanaticism, instead of ranging themselves on the side of law; but as the same may be said of every crime of sufficient magnitude or atrocity to attract attention, the logical sequence of the resolution is that a crime, if one of enormity, should go unpunished.

SOMETHING FOR SIR HENRY TYLER'S STOCKHOLDERS TO PONDER ON.

Considerable comment has been excited by the difference in the returns made by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the Canadian Pacific. We last week published the respective earnings of the two companies for the last week of July in round numbers, the Grand Trunk at \$269,000 and the C. P. R. at \$301,000. The former has a road of 1,912 miles and a capital account of over \$280,000,000, while the latter has only a completed road of 2,794 miles and a capital of \$110,000,000; yet the Canadian Pacific with the lesser running road and less fixed charges has earned in the week, \$41,000 more than the Grand Trunk, and though still an uncompleted road, nearly enough to pay all its fixed charges.

The above facts speak for themselves. They need no comment. Let Sir Henry and his paid claqueurs, at their semi-annual meetings, decry Canada as a country for investment of capital, run down the Canadian Pacific Railway as an enterprise that will never pay, slander our public men, our people, and our Parliament for giving encouragement to such a railway, and attempt to cover up the condition of their doomed company, like the lawyer who had no defence, by abusing the plaintiff's attorney.

It would be well for Sir Henry to alter his stand before it is too late—to desert from his slander of Canada, her public men and her enterprises, and endeavor to

avoid the fate that every business man must see awaits his company unless the policy of the management is changed.

The company paid their last half-yearly dividend by supplementing their earnings by windfalls or plums as Sir Henry facetiously termed them. They may, and probably will, by the aid of the North Shore sale out of which they are clearing about \$500,000, be enabled for another half year to keep the wolf from the door, but what comes after—probably a default on their fixed charges and a receiver.

It is lamentable to think that a fine property should have thus been brought to the verge of ruin by an ambitious policy of attempted monopoly which the people of Canada resented, and the mismanagement of those who controlled its destinies.

GENERAL STRANGE'S LETTER.

We publish in another column a letter from General Strange, in which he complains of our having misread the report of his interview with a *Star* reporter on the subject of a cowboy militia for the North-West. It can hardly be necessary to say that if we mistook his meaning it was unwittingly done,—the recurrence of the word "danger" in one sentence after it had been used as a contingent possibility "of violent action on the part of this cowboy militia," was a little misleading, and, in fact, the construction of the sentence did not obviate the possibility of such a mistake. It appears that the "danger" referred to what might happen if improper magistrates were selected. General Strange is hardly justified in imputing "proverbial blindness" that will not see" to the *HERALD*, since his own language may be taken to mean one thing or the other. Nor is he quite within the limits of reason in taking us to task for pointing out the necessity of mounted police, while himself stating that the mounted police "simply can't handle Indian disturbances." That is one of the most important duties assigned to them, and the tenor of his argument, which we in a measure controverted, was that on account of their inefficiency a cowboy militia was necessary. We do not know why the General thinks it necessary to state that he has no object to serve but the good of his adopted country, since we did not directly or indirectly impute any motive to him in his advocacy of the enrolment of a cowboy militia, and the utterance of such a protest before his disinterestedness has been impugned is more likely to create the suspicion of a desire to be connected with such a force than to prevent its being harbored. However, the material point is whether the enrolment of a regiment of cowboys as a permanent force would be wise or not, and we must repeat that if we had entertained any doubts upon the subject they would not have been removed by being told that the absence of danger of violent action on the part of this militia would depend on the magistrates of the neighborhood being properly selected. We think we should first like to know who the magistrates, before an issue so very momentous is made to depend upon them.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AT HOME.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Rimouski in the Sardinian on Saturday and proceeded at once to Halifax to visit his relatives and friends in his native province. There has been a great deal of surprise as to why Sir Charles has crossed the Atlantic. The *Toronto Globe* confidently declares that the High Commissioner has come home in order to help Sir John Macdonald to reorganize his Ministry and to patch up the policy of the Conservative party. The *Toronto Mail* with equal confidence asserts that the object of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to the Dominion is to arrange his private business. We would not be at all surprised if both the party oracles were right for once. It is more than probable that Sir Charles' private affairs need his personal supervision for a time, and Sir John Macdonald is by far too shrewd a man not to avail himself of the experience and ability of so eminent a politician as his late Minister of Railways and Canals, both in any changes he may propose to make in the personnel of the Ministry and in deciding what course it is best for the Conservative party to pursue in the period that will intervene between now and the general election. The advice of such a man as Sir Charles Tupper who knows the public men of the Dominion so intimately who is so well versed in its public affairs, and who is withal so staunch and so loyal a party man, on these subjects must be to the leader of the Government of very great value; and there is hardly a doubt but that it will be asked and probably followed. Besides Sir Charles has been for some time in the position of a spectator of the political contest in the Dominion, and as it is proverbial that the looker-on sees more of the game than those who are engaged in it, his opinion on the political situation here and the best means in a Conservative sense of improving it will be most valuable. What, ever, then, may be the High Commissioner's object in coming to Canada those who believe that he will not be consulted on public and on party affairs must be exceedingly unsophisticated indeed.

OUR READERS will see from a report which we have clipped from the *Canadian Gazette* that the towns of Great Britain are competing for the Canadian cattle trade. The merchants of Greenock do not see why they should not have the privilege of dealing in Canadian cattle direct as well as those of Glasgow, Liverpool and other favored ports. The

farmers, too, of the north-eastern counties of Scotland desire to have an increased supply of Canadian cattle. The minister to whom the harbor trustees of Greenock applied for the privilege of being allowed to land Canadian cattle in their port was exceedingly non-committal in his reply, but whether they get what they want or not it is encouraging for Canadians to know that their cattle have a good character abroad and that the more that is known of them the more highly are they appreciated.

MANAGER HICKSON'S LETTER to the Mayor and Aldermen shows as much as anything that has transpired what straits the Grand Trunk is in at this present moment. It has every motive in building a decent passenger station in Montreal. The present station is a reproach alike to the company and the city. It is to the interest of the road to have a good station in this city, and the company are bound in honesty to erect such a one on Bonaventure street in the course of the present year. The sum required to enable the Grand Trunk to present a decent appearance in the first commercial city of Canada and to fulfil its obligations to the corporation is comparatively small. Yet, with so many and such powerful motives to incur moderate expense and to meet its liability punctually, Manager Hickson is under the humiliating necessity of begging the Mayor and Aldermen to grant the Grand Trunk Company an extension of time. This great company must be in a very tight place indeed when it is obliged to confess that it cannot undertake a work which both good faith towards the city of Montreal and its own necessities require to be commenced and completed in the time stipulated. If the Grand Trunk had a tithe of the money which it has wasted in ambitious and visionary projects, it would be able to build a station in this city on which both the citizens and the company could look with pride.

WE ARE now in the height of the season of picnics and excursions to the country. To the employees of large manufacturing concerns and to the members of societies a day's outing in the green fields and fragrant groves is very pleasant indeed. It affords healthy and innocent recreation to all, young, old and middle-aged. But would not the day be more enjoyable if the programmes of sports were shorter? It seems to us very like making a business of a pleasure to have a programme so long that to carry it out at all properly takes the whole of the day. An hour or two devoted to athletic sports seems to us to be quite sufficient. A greater amount of enjoyment would be got out of the rest of the time if it were spent in more sociable and less exciting recreations in which all could join to a greater or less extent. There are many ways of amusing young folks who are out in the country for a day's pleasure that seem far preferable to jumping and running races. Even to lie on the grass and chat, or, if one is not disposed to be sociable, to dream, is a great luxury. To many the day of the picnic is one of very hard work and after all but little true enjoyment. The writer noticed at a picnic which he attended lately that before evening the games began to pall and but little interest was taken in them. This is the evil of a long programme. With a shorter list of sports there would, we are quite satisfied, be more fun at picnics.

New Advertisements.

Notice to all in the Dominion of Canada.

ELLIOTT'S
Patent Sash Lifter and Lock

will be made to order at the extensive Machine Shop, Foundry and Brassworking Establishment of

E. CHANTELOUP, Craig Street,
Montreal, Canada.

It is the most perfect Lifter and Lock in existence for car windows. Only one hand is required to use. Can be made of any style or size and is neat and durable.

M. DONNELLY, Manager,
No. 9 Adams St., Roxbury, Mass. U.S.A.
August 11. 113A 191

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"Use nothing but Natural Mineral Waters, such as APOLLINARIS, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
August 11. 191

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS.

PEDRO MURIAS.
GOLDEN EAGLES.

MANUEL GARCIA.
HENRICUS PHILIPPUS.

Just received direct from Havana

PHILIP HENRY.

134 St. James Street.
BRANCH: 135 ST. CATHERINE ST.

BOARD.

Vacancies for two or three regular boarders at No. 60 Craig Street. Several table boarders can also be accommodated. m 191

WANTED BY KENSINGTON CO.
female help in all parts of the country to do our light, pleasant work at their homes. Sent by mail to any address; no canvassing, easy to learn, and any one can earn from \$7 to \$10 per week. For full information address KENSINGTON ART ROOMS, 33 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Box 5078.

July 22 Fcod DW 174

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

THE
LA NOBLESSE
MONTREAL
S. F. & CO.

— AND —
Gladstone.
CIGARS
Are now offered to the Public
BY THE TRADE!
SMITH, FISCHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.



CANADA PAPER COMPANY,
(Limited.)
No. 572 to 582 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.
August 11. n 191

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - - - - - President.

The Largest Financial Institution in the World.

CASH ASSETS - - - - - \$103,876,179.

The undersigned having been appointed General Managers of this well-known Company, for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, are prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance on all the approved methods. Agents wanted in the Towns and Counties throughout the Provinces.

GAULT & BROWN,
WADDELL'S BUILDING,
1762 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Lincrusta Walton!

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE
Lincrusta Walton Manufacturing Co.

We are prepared to furnish the material to the trade as manufactured by them at their temporary factory,

25 College Street, Montreal.
GEO. C. DEZOUQUE & SONS,

1735 Notre Dame Street.
August 4 14 123 133

Amusements.

Crystal Palace Opera House.
ROLAND G. I. BARNETT,
Sole Proprietor and Manager.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11th.
IXION.
The Great Comedian HARRY BROWN
especially engaged; also MISS TOSY VERN
NEW FEATURES AND SONGS.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Special Price—25c Only.
Admission 15 cents. Reserved seats 25c and
50 cents. Secure your seats at Prince's Theatre,
St. James St. and St. Catherine St.
Now on sale. r 190

FIFTH ANNUAL
Grocers' Excursion and Picnic
— TO —
OTTERBURN PARK,
ST. HILAIRE.

Wednesday, August 12th, 1895

Music by the City Band and Pipers of the 9th
Royal Scots.

Good Games and Valuable Prizes.
Re-embarkments at City Prices.
Splendid Boating and Fishing.

Tickets—Adults, 50c; Children, 30c.
To be had from the Secretary, Alex. D.
Fraser, 199 St. James Street; Members of the
Committee, and at the Depot on the morning
of the Picnic.
Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8 and
8.15 a.m., sharp.

Trains will stop going and returning, at
Point St. Charles for the convenience of residents
there.

Ask Your Grocer for programme.
Grocers can obtain programmes from the
Secretary, on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.
A first-class lunch will be provided on the
grounds by a caterer from Montreal, for the
Committee and their friends. Tickets for the
lunch must be secured from John Robertson,
Grocer, Phillips Square, not later than Monday
evening, 10th inst.

ALEX. D. FRASER,
Chairman. Secretary.

191

Buffalo Bill's Wild West!



Montreal Driving Park!
Entrance on Hill Street.

Something New, Realistic, Grand!
ONLY FIVE MORE PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOONS ONLY.

Gates open at 1. Performance at 3.30 p.m.,
Rain or Shine.

Busses and vehicles leave Windsor
Hotel and Post Office Square to convey passengers
direct to grounds every few minutes.
FIRST TIME IN CANADA.

The Greatest Novelty of the Century.
BUFFALO BILL!

"He is king of them all."—Gen. E. A. Carr.
The renowned Sioux Chief!

SITTING BULL!

and staff, WHITE EAGLE and 52 Braves.
The One-Legged Sioux Spy, FRISKING ELK.
The great Mackinac woman from the Western
Border, Miss ANNIE OAKLEY. Largest
HERD OF BUFFALO ever exhibited. Great
INDIAN BUFFALO HUNT, known as the
"SURROUND." The Phenomenal Boy Shot,
JOHNNY BAKER. Cowboy Kid, SET
C. OYER, the unequalled Cowboy Shot, shooting
at marbles, half-dollars and nickels.
MUSTANG JACK, the Champion Jumper,
jumping over a horse 10 hands high. BUFF
LO BILL will shoot at clay pigeons from
traps; also with revolver, rifle, on foot and
on horseback at full speed, at glass balls.
BUCK TAYLOR, King of the Cowboys, in
novel equestrian and lassoing wild cattle,
and riding bucking horses wilder than ever.
YELLOW HANDS DEATH, by Buffalo Bill
Grand BATTLE SCENES similar to Fish
Creek, Cut Knife and Batocche.

Music furnished by the famous Cow Boy
Band. We fulfil every promise.

CODY & SALSBERY.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
Carriages admitted free.
August 5. 18

17th ANNUAL MATCHES
OF THE

Province of Quebec Rifle Association.

Will commence on
TUESDAY, 11th Aug.

At Point St. Charles Ranges.
Entries must be sent in by 8th August.
For Railway Certificates, Entry Forms and
other information, apply to

Major W. M. BLAIRLOCK,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 1367.

Competitors will note that No. 9 ammunition
will be supplied by the Association.
184 1w

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL

GALLERY OF—
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

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

—ADMISSION—
Members and their Families.....FREE
Non-Members.....25c

May 25 SATURDAYS FREE. 124

Steamer Island Chief

Leaves Ogdensburg at 2 p.m. for Alexan-
dria Bay daily (Sunday excepted), return-
ing from Alexandria Bay at 7 a.m., connect-
ing with the Grand Trunk at Prescott at
1.30 p.m. and Brockville at 3 o'clock, and
also with the Canadian Pacific at Brock-
ville at 3 p.m.

W. D. HEMENWAY, Master
August 8 14 123 133

HON. J. H. POPE AT SHERBROOKE.

Is splendidly received and presented with an address—*Replique* Thero's speeches by Messrs. Hall, M. P. Robertson, M. P. P., and Ives, M. P. P.

On Saturday the 1st the Hon. J. H. Pope visited Sherbrooke where the inhabitants had prepared a reception for him commensurate with his public services and the resources of the town. The station and its surroundings were gaily decorated, floral arches had been erected bearing sentences of welcome, and the whole brilliantly illuminated. On his arrival by the G. T. train, which, however, was forty-five minutes late, Mr. Pope was met by the Mayor of Sherbrooke and a number of other gentlemen, including Messrs. Lomas, Ross, Murray, White, Bryant, Lemaire, R. N. Hall, M. P., Hon. J. G. Robertson, W. B. Ives, M. P., A. Paton, Rev. Mr. Dufresne, W. Farwell, P. P. Buck, G. Lucke, J. P. Morkill, Dr. F. D. Gilbert, L. E. Panneton, J. Mitchell and others. Mr. Pope was loudly applauded when he came forward, and after the applause had subsided, the following address was read by Mr. Mayor Cabana:

To the Honorable John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Railways for the Dominion of Canada, etc., etc.

HONORABLE SIR,—A distinguished writer has said: "The best recompense, the most precious reward for a public man to have is the satisfaction of having done his duty."

You then certainly must enjoy now this precious recompense; you must now experience a *caur joie*, all its pleasures and delights, for permit me to say, you indeed have nobly done your duty, not only to the citizens of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, but to the whole Dominion of Canada.

For more than a quarter of a century you have been permitted through the wisdom of your constituents of the beautiful County of Compton, to give to your country the benefit of your superior talents and executive ability, and during the whole of that period, you have invariably done honor to the high and important trusts which have devolved upon you. Of this you have repeatedly furnished, and particularly so during the last session of Parliament, proofs the most evident, the most convincing.

It was manifestly for the public interest, that the Government, of which you are one of the most distinguished members, should advocate the shortest railway line to the sea, in order to conserve to the fullest extent the interests of commerce upon which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. It has been proved, so as to leave no doubt in the minds of any right-thinking person, that the shortest line uniting the two oceans is, incontestably, the one which has just been chosen; and, happy coincidence, the importance of which cannot be too highly appreciated by us, this line will pass through Sherbrooke. It would therefore be a waste of your influence on our part not to profit by the first possible opportunity to thank you publicly, sincerely, and from the bottom of our hearts, for the tact, the ability, the zeal, the devotedness, and the energy which you have displayed in concert with your colleagues in obtaining the passing of the Short-Line Railway resolutions. Rest assured, moreover, that not only your constituents and the citizens of Sherbrooke, but also all true friends of the country will be thankful to you for having thrown into the balance, all the weight of your influence in favor of these measures.

If it be true to say that it is sufficient for a public man to receive the open and unreserved approval of his countrymen, in order to be amply compensated for all the vexations of political life, you must feel so compensated to day, for we have no hesitation in asserting that the public at large approve the course you have taken.

Permit us, Honorable Sir, in presenting this address to wish you prosperity, happiness and long life, and to express the hope that the public may not be deprived of your distinguished services for many years to come.

In reply to the address, Mr. Pope said he was not surprised at his reception, because the kindness he had always received from the people of Sherbrooke prepared him for it. He had been instrumental in determining the adopted route for the "Short Line" only so far as being a member of the Government had so determined, but that for individual exertion the greater praise was due to Messrs. Hall and Colby. As a Minister, the larger duty of considering the interests of the whole Dominion devolved upon him, and in that view the route by the Eastern Townships had been adopted. He then spoke of the C. P. R., congratulating the country on the rapidity with which it had been built, and expressed the belief that the loans made to the Company would be repaid at no distant date. The necessary expenses in connection with so important a work had been prevented as much as possible for local lines as he could have wished, but the Government would now be in a position to do more.

Mr. Hall alluded in complimentary language to the services Mr. Pope had rendered the country, and said that the secret of Mr. Pope's success was the invariable correctness of his judgment. To him was due a great deal of the credit attaching to the early completion of the C. P. R., and he referred to the stand Mr. Pope made against separation from the mother country at a time when the depression of business led many people to think that the interests of Canada would be served by annexation.

Mr. Hall alluded to the Eastern Townships Bank with which Mr. Pope was intimately connected and which had been of great service to the Townships. In reference to the "Short Line," it is true that Mr. Colby and himself had done all they could to secure the adopted route but that might not have been very successful without the active support of Mr. Pope. Many years ago that gentleman had foreseen the merits of that line and had steadily worked for its construction and the correctness of his judgment was now apparent.

The Hon. J. G. Robertson endorsed Mr. Hall's remarks and declared that he was not planned, as some appeared to be, at the debt incurred by railways, as their existence more than counterbalanced their cost.

Mr. Ives, M. P., also spoke in the same sense, dwelling on the advantages of the C. P. R., which had opened up what was a wilderness but which was now rapidly becoming a fertile grain country.

The proceedings terminated amidst music and a display of fireworks.

—Nebraska has now about 250,000 acres of growing forests, in which have been set 600,000 young trees. Besides this there have been planted over 12,000,000 fruit trees, over 2,500,000 grape vines, a vast number of berry bushes and plants, and countless quantities of ornamental shrubs.

EARLY CLOSING.

Meeting of the Drug Clerks Last Evening.

A largely attended meeting of the drug clerks and apprentices of the city was held last evening at the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Association at 9.30 p.m. for the purpose of inducing and aiding by all means in their power the early closing movement. Mr. James A. Harte, of the Glasgow Drug House, Notre Dame street, presided, with J. A. Charlebois, secretary. After some little discussion, the following resolution was moved by Mr. F. Charron and seconded by Geo. Tryet:—

That the efforts made by leading pharmacists of the city to extend the early closing movement, so as to benefit the students in pharmacy are deserving the hearty thanks of this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by C. A. Rice, Jr., seconded by Omer St. Amour:—

That in order to accomplish the objects aimed at by these gentlemen, the students deem it advisable to appoint a deputation to wait upon all the retail pharmacists, and that the deputation consist of Wm. Ahern, J. A. Harte, S. Lachance, J. O. Charlebois, W. H. Griffith, A. Davidson.—Carried.

Moved by Jules Hertz, seconded by J. H. Harte:—

That in view of the diversity of opinion with regard to the hours of closing of drug stores, this meeting considers it advisable for the present to suggest that an agreement be drawn up for signature binding the signers to close not later than 9 o'clock p.m. from the first day of May to the first day of October, and not later than 8 o'clock p.m. from the first day of October to the first day of May, and that the deputation named in the previous resolution respectively solicit all the pharmacists of this city to sign the aforesaid document.—Carried.

Moved by John T. Lyons, seconded by John Cuddihy:—

That this meeting do now resolve itself into the "Pharmacy Students' Union," and that the following be the officers of the same pro tempore:—

President—Alphus Davidson.
Vice-President—Jules Hertz.
Secretary—W. H. Griffith.
Treasurer—L. E. Mora.
Council—George Tregget, J. O. Charlebois, F. S. Charron, Ed. Leamond and John Cuddihy.—Carried.

Moved by E. Desormeaux, seconded by George Beaudy:—

That the clerk and officers be hereby authorized to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to submit the same to a meeting to be held later on.—Carried.

Moved by Henry Harwood, seconded by Eugene Ditchard:—

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the *Star*, *Witness*, *La Presse*, *La Patrie* for the hearty support and encouragement they have given to the early closing movement; and also to all the associations who have passed resolutions to help the said movement.—Carried.

Moved by J. L. Beaudry, seconded by J. A. Nault:—

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Association for the use of its hall.—Carried.

Moved by Ed. Leonard, seconded by F. Charron:—

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the president, secretary, and also to Mr. W. Ahern, for the interest they have displayed in the early closing movement.—Carried.

Mr. A. H. Mason then addressed the meeting. While he was speaking the early closing movement, yet he deprecated any attempt to force the druggists to yield.

The following names were then subscribed to the "Students' Union"—A. H. Mason, \$10; A. Davidson, \$5; J. A. Harte, \$5; and each clerk present donated fifty cents. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in one week.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS.

Cape Breton No. 1 and 2. Brils. and Hf. Brils; Loch Fyne in kegs, "Malcolm" Brand.

LOBSTERS.

In cases of 4 dozen tins.

SEAL OIL.

Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Seal and Straw.

GOOSE OIL.

Gaspé, Halifax and Newfoundland.

SYRUP.

Brils., Atlantic Refinery.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.

191 Commissioners Street

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line S.S. LAKE CHAMPLAIN, William Gould, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The R.M.S.S. SARDINIAN, Wm. H. Smith, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans S.S. NESTORIAN, D. J. James, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, in 191

New Advertisements.

CANADIAN WOOL CARPETS.

During the past week the show of these goods has excited the admiration of all in design, colors and texture.

Now looking for orders for these goods.

At S. CARSLY.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY SQUARES: A splendid assortment of these, from which, during the coming week, can be purchased considerably under value, some beautiful Carpets, rich in design, colors, and seamless; sizes to suit rooms of various dimensions.

At S. CARSLY'S.

Carpet, Bedstead & Bedding Department

SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY DRESS GOODS

NEXT WEEK.

FANCY SUMMER SILK.
BLACK BROCADED SILK.
COLORED BROCADED SILK.
FANCY PONGEE SILK.
S. CARSLY.

SPECIAL SALE OF FANCY TRIMMING SILK

NEXT WEEK.

FANCY STRIPE SILK.
FANCY CHECK SILK.
FANCY BROCHE SILK.
FANCY STRIPE SILK SATIN.
S. CARSLY.

SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS

NEXT WEEK.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE.
BLACK FRENCH SERGE.
BLACK BRITISH CLOTH.
BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH.
S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

135 TO 139

St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN,

Proprietor.

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion.

July 25

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED PURGATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

constitute the best, the most agreeable, the most active and most economical of all known purgatives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Beware of Imitations

DESLAURIERS (late BOUQUIN), 31, r. de Cléry, PARIS, and at all good chemists.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have been appointed and are duly qualified to act as Testamentary Executors of the late Thomas Wilson, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, formerly merchant, and one of the Aldermen of said city, and under his last Will executed at Montreal, on the 3rd April, 1888, an authentic copy whereof has been duly registered according to law. And all persons having claims against the estate of the said late Thomas Wilson are hereby requested to file them in their hands, and all those indebted to said estate are notified to settle with them within the office of the undersigned manager, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill, this city.

(Signed)

DAME G. NORMANDIN, Widow of the late Thomas Wilson

CHARLES LACAILLE, C. A. NORMANDIN, Executors.

By order, JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Managing Executor.

Montreal, 9th July 1888.

ELECTRO MECHANICAL CLOCK CO.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the ELECTRO MECHANICAL CLOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of McClelland, Haswell & Company, No. 480 St. Paul street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of August next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, electing the Directors, passing and sanctioning By-Laws, and the transaction of all other business that may be brought before the meeting.

Montreal, 30th July, 1888.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.

DUNCAN L. McDUGALL, Secretary pro tem.

COAL OIL STOVES

—AT—

COST PRICE.

NON-EXPLOSIVE, NO SMOKE

NO SMELL.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. R. PROWSE, 222 ST. JAMES STREET.

New Advertisements.

THE FINEST AND PUREST TOILET SOAP

IN THE WORLD. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS. CURES ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, REMOVES SUNBURN AND WONDERFULLY IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION.

THYMO-CRESOL SOAP.

TRAVELLERS SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A DISINFECTANT SOAP, AND THOSE GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD USE IT. BY ITS MEDICINAL AND DISINFECTANT PROPERTIES IT IS INVALUABLE FOR THE CHILDREN'S BATH. Ask Your Druggist For It.

NESS & CO., Proprietors & Manufacturers, Canadian Branch: 759 Craig St., Montreal.

June 25

Wall Paper Factory.

COLIN McARTHUR & CO.'S

SAMPLES FOR 1885-6.

ARE NOW OUT.

The finest selection ever produced in Canada.

SAMPLES SENT TO THE TRADE ON APPLICATION.

The Trade are requested to reserve their orders till Travellers call.

Factory: 1 to 21 Voligeurs Street, Corner Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

May 25

Government Notice.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, June 22nd, 1888.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER next, for

SUITABLE STEAMERS,

playing between a port in the United Kingdom and a Port in North America, North of Cape Henry, to call at St. John's, Newfoundland fortnightly, with and for Mails and Passengers; to make Twenty round trips per annum between April and the end of January in each year. The Service to begin in April, 1889, and to continue for Five Years.

Passage and Freight Rates, and Accommodation for Passengers to be subject to the approval of the Government.

Tenders to specify the rate for each round trip, East and West, at which the Service will be performed.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS

Will also be received for the above Service together with a Service between St. John's N.F. and Halifax, to be performed by a Suitable Steamer, fitted to contend with ice, to run fortnightly between the middle of January and middle of April in each year—say Six round trips. Tenders to specify rate per each trip to and from; or

The Government will receive Tenders for the latter Service separately.

Further particulars made known on application at this Office.

E. D. SHEA, Colonial Secretary.

THE CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited)

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE

—OPEN TO—

Shareholders, Members and THE PUBLIC.

The Liquidators of the Association notify the Shareholders, Members and the Public that the Stores will be open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for the Unreserved Sale of the various goods in the several departments, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS

Silks, Laces, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Rugs and Shawls, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Woolens, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths, and Mantles, Portmanteaus and Travelling Bags.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS

Of every description and at low prices.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, FINE SOAPS, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, and a great variety of useful articles.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Coffee and 5 o'clock Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Ornaments of every description, Lamps, and every Choice Lamp and Candle Shades, and in great variety.

GLASSWARE.

Very Fine and Medium Ware. DECANTERS, WATER & LIQUOR BOTTLES and all kinds of table ware, and Wine Glasses of the finest description, also Fancy Ware at greatly reduced prices.

GROCERIES.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS AND PROVISIONS, JAMS, JELLIES, PRESERVED AND FRESH FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ALL PURE AND BEST QUALITIES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Genuine and of the best qualities CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET, PORT AND SHERRY, BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN, ALE AND MINERAL WATERS.

Country and City orders

promptly filled as heretofore

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

June 10.

July 25

July 25

July 25

Miscellaneous.

POTTIER & STYMUS,

Furniture and Interior Decorations.

NEW WAREHOUSES,

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Antique Department,

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

Tapestries, Ancient and Modern, Bronzes, Vases and Curios.

June 13

BRASS GOODS!

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

Marbleized Slate Mantels.

GRATES!

GAS GRATELOGS, &c. &c.

GEORGE W. REED,

Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer.

783 & 785 Craig St., Montreal.

June 8, 1885.

SPRING HILL COAL.

Fresh mined arriving daily on Cars

For Price, &c.,

Apply to

SARATOGA BREEZES.

The Fashionable Season now at its height—Glittering Crowds in Gorgeous Costumes—Flashing Jewels that Eclipse the Electric Light—Matters and Things of General Interest.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 7, 1885.

The fashionable season at this most brilliant of America's summer resorts is now at its height, and the crowds of visitors here are now draining the cup of pleasure to the dregs—balls, hops, concerts, the races, all demand an equal share of attention, and the day seems scarce long enough, while the nights are too short to do full justice to all the attractions spread out for the delectation of the guests—Fashion's disciples resemble a flock of sheep, or a crowd of school-boys playing "Follow my Leader," and what one does all do, with a careful mimicry that copies every move.

To be anybody here, one must go, and be seen, everywhere, and it is this constant tax on the attention which makes the on-looker doubt if the summer passed in continual gaiety is as restful and restoring as some of the butterflies of fashion would try to prove.

All of the hotels are now giving their balls and hops regularly, and on full dress occasions the scene on the floor of the ballroom is something bewildering. Toilets that would adorn a palace are seen on every side, while on neck, on arm, or on head flash diamonds that are priceless, rubies that glow and burn like coals of living fire, and emeralds that are the size of a tiger's eye, and which like the orbs of the striped brute when enraged, throw out a greenish glare that the eye supports with difficulty. Many a monarch cannot count amongst his crown-jewels such gems as some of the ladies wear here when in full dress, while others of the participants in the dance wear strings of pearls such as Nourmahal never dreamed of, and if we are to believe Tom Moore, the Light of the Harem was thoroughly well supplied with such toys.

One of the most brilliant scenes to be met with at Saratoga is the procession of carriages and vehicles of all descriptions which moves out the avenues toward the lake, about the hour of noon, at which time the races commence; for everyone who is able, and many who are not, have brought their equipages with them, and in many cases each member of the family will have a conveyance of their own, and the number of fine teams that take the direction mentioned is something remarkable, and recalls Central Park on a pleasant afternoon in May or June, before the annual regatta has taken place, for the mountains, the sea-shore or the more fashionable springs.

It is considered one of the necessary everyday duties to visit the races, and, indeed, the sport furnished there, this year, has been unexceptionably fine. Never before has there been so large a number of entries, and, in consequence, some of the contests have been unusually exciting and brilliant, while in most cases, the favorites have been beaten, this fact adding an uncertainty to the result, which has increased the enjoyment by adding a zest which would otherwise be wanting, were there a few "sure winners" among the competing stables.

Many of the visitors to Saratoga prefer to take up their permanent quarters at the Hotel Balmoral, on Mount McGregor, which is ten miles distant, but connected with the springs by a finely-equipped narrow-gauge railroad. Trains are run early and late, and also on Sunday, so that the springs are made very accessible, while the purer air and cooler nights of Mount McGregor are proving very attractive, besides which the view is something superb.

Some of the young swells here have been endeavoring to introduce fox-hunting among the sports and pastimes of the Spa; but, as there are no foxes to be found, they have to content themselves with following a trail made by dragging an ancient fox-skin over the ground, which scent the hounds readily pick up and follow without fault, being rewarded at the end of their run by a good feed. It is more than probable that the dragger of the pelt is instructed to follow an easy line of country, for what is seen on Broadway of the horsemanship of the would-be hunters, does not impress one with the belief that they would willingly tackle a five-bar gate, or take a flyer over a blind hedge; indeed it is rumored that one of them got a nasty fall, the other day, when his horse refused a gutter, and that, before he could recover himself, the hounds were upon him and rent his red coat, until it resembled the crimson rag with which a mad bull has been amusing himself, more than anything else; he was taken to his hotel under cover of darkness and a huge ulcer, and, as the story is pretty well known, will probably not appear in public again, but will take his rides in the future in the safer street cars of his native town—Squidunck.

Despite all of the numerous attractions the Springs offer to the sojourner here, many of the visitors are getting uneasy and restless, and are preparing to move, for they do not consider that they have done their summer justice unless a portion of it has been occupied by a trip through Canada.

The Dominion offers so many pleasures, while the rates of travel are so cheap, both by rail and steamer, and the palatial hotels of the different cities so luxurious, that a jaunt down the St. Lawrence, to Montreal, Quebec and Tadoussac, with a flying visit to Ottawa and the many charming watering places along the lower St. Lawrence is one of those pleasures which no summer tourist can afford to forego. Americans are beginning to conceive a great liking for their Canadian cousins, as well they may, asking into consideration the uniform courtesy and politeness they meet with while guests in the Dominion, while they are stopping in the cities, floating

down the St. Lawrence, or penetrating the mysteries of the wonderful Saguenay. In conversation with Major H. S. Clement, of Congress Hall, he said that the demand for rooms for August and a good portion of September is nearly double that of last year. Congress Hall has evidently become very popular under Major Clement, and as famous as it is favorite. It is one of Saratoga's finest hotels, and the prices are \$1.50 per day less than at the United States or Grand Union. The charges at Congress Hall are \$3.50 per day, while they are \$5.00 at the other places named.

THE EXODUS is mainly for the Dominion, over the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railway, and the magnificent railway system of Canada, which the Canadian Pacific Company is doing so much to develop and extend, to the many attractive points on the great tourist route of seashore and mountain in North America.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL is one of the most select and popular first-class hotels of Saratoga. It is almost invariably filled with the best society, and has become noted as one of the most popular hotels at the Springs.

A SAD BLOW TO THE NATION. The sickness and death of General Grant has had the effect of diminishing arrivals at the Springs nearly one-half since his critical condition became known, of what they were at corresponding dates last year. To-day Saratoga is nearly deserted, so many have gone to New York to attend the funeral. After due respect has been paid to his memory, it is anticipated that the reaction will bring a greater rush than ever, and that the influx of Americans to Montreal will be greater than you have ever seen in the month of August.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ADVICE. state that the rush of travel has just commenced. The Boston and Lowell Railroad, under its excellent management, is doing an immense business. We shall soon feel the effect of White Mountain travel at Saratoga, and it will not be long before it reaches Montreal. The weather is unusually fine, and is fully enjoyed by the great throng of pleasure-seekers.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. GRANT. Repugnance to Ostentation—His Imperturbability—An Incident of Fort Donelson.

Gen. Grant's repugnance to anything like snobishness or ostentation was one of his marked characteristics. Shortly after he settled down in New York city a noted artist desired to paint his portrait. Consent being gained, the artist called at the house for his first sitting. He is a man whose elegant deportment and aristocratic bearing are among his prominent characteristics. The General received his guest in a blunt and open manner, invited him to the parlor, where an easel was prepared and the work begun. There was a knock at the door. "Come in," said the General. It proved to be Mrs. Grant. She wanted money for marketing. The artist struck an attitude of heroic indifference at the easel, while he watched the General pull out an old-fashioned, faded and much-worn pocket-book. It was tied with a black string, which he slowly removed, got the money, and handed some to his wife. The black string, or something in the transaction itself, shocked the sensibilities of the artist, if the painful expressions on his mobile face told the truthful tale, but he managed to resume work. It was a warm day. The artist perspired. Presently he went across the room and pulled a bell-cord. "What do you want?" asked Gen. Grant.

"I rang for a servant to bring me a glass of water," he replied. The General got up from his chair and walked out. In a moment or two he returned with a goblet of ice-water for the thirsty artist, who was so confused that he even forgot to express his thanks. The General paid not the slightest attention to his confusion, but went on with the sitting as if nothing had happened.

One of the stories of Grant's imperturbability was told after he had taken charge of the Army of the Potomac. A visitor to the army called on him one morning. The General was smoking and talking to his staff officers. The caller enquired of him: "General, if you thank Lee and get between him and Richmond will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" General Grant let a big wave of smoke roll out of his mouth as he replied in an indifferent way, "Yes, I reckon so." Encouraged in his line of attack on the citadel of information, the visitor continued: "General, don't you think Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?" "Not a doubt of it," said the General as calmly as before, while he knocked the ashes from his cigar with his little finger. The shocked face of the querist was evidence of his perturbation of spirit over Grant's replies, as he proposed a third inquiry: "General, is there not danger that Johnston may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing around and cut your communications and seize your supplies?" "Very likely," said Grant, as he puffed another wave of smoke out of his mouth so as to form a series of rings. The visitor hastily ended back to Washington, full of the horrible fate that was admittedly pending over Grant and the army, while Grant and the army went on to Richmond.

The colonel of a western regiment obtained from Gen. Grant a sick-furlough. While he was at home he was nominated for Congress, and proceeded to canvass the district, applying meanwhile for an extension of the furlough till election day. Gen. Grant wrote on the back of the papers: "If Col. Blaneer is able to travel over his district to electioneer for Congress he is able to be with his regiment, and he is hereby ordered to join it immediately or be dismissed from the service."

Gen. Grant could obey orders as well as give them. He walked down on the wharf at City Point one day, absorbed in thought. The inevitable cigar was in his mouth. A negro guard touched his arm and said: "No smoking on the dock, sah." "Are those your orders?" asked the General, looking up. "Yes, sah," replied the watchman, courteously but decidedly. "Very good orders," said Grant, as he threw his cigar in the water.

The attack on Fort Donelson, which established Grant's fame, is said to have been decided upon by a simple circumstance. The day before the attack most of the troops had marched a long distance, part of it in a bitter cold night. A council of war was called to determine whether an

immediate attack should be made, or whether the troops should have a day of rest. The officers were in favor of rest. Grant said nothing, but appeared absorbed in thought. Presently, when every one had expressed an opinion, he said: "There was a deserter came in this morning. Let us see him and hear what he has to say." The man was sent for and came in. Grant looked in his haversack and then asked: "Where are you from?" "Fort Donelson," he replied. "Got six days' rations in your haversack, have you not?" "Yes, sir," "When were they served out?" "Yesterday morning." "The same to all the troops?" "Yes, sir." "The soldier was sent out and Grant said: "Gentlemen, troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat—not to fight. We will attack at once."

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Hasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels are constipated, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fetid condition, sometimes in a wateryish to the taste. Often there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers from the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation, sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. The Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constive uses.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "One of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed), W. Bowker. To A. J. White, Esq., For sale at Druggists and A. J. White Limited, 67 St. James Street, City.

It is surprising how quickly Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, acting through the blood, removes all Pimples and blotches, and produces clear, healthy skin. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

For sale at Druggists and A. J. White Limited, 67 St. James Street, City.

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

WILLIS RUSSELL, President.
CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL, CO.
Proprietors.
June 28 1885

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KINGSTON, ONT.
This old-established and favorite establishment is again
OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

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

ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.
October 6 1885

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
REVERE HOUSE.
MRS. McNEIL, Proprietress.

First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Amusement.

GLASGOW, Scotland.
PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL,
141 BATH STREET.

First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

The MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel.
July 31 1885

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New roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years. \$4.75
Any roof under fifteen squares 5 00
All metal roofs covered with cotton and cement, and guaranteed for seven years 4 50
All flat tin and old gravelled roofs re-coated with cement, and guaranteed for five years. \$3.00 and 3 50

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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.

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—FOR—
IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
COLD MEDAL-PARIS 1875

Sold by Druggists generally.
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Hotels.

THE
Grand Union Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
NEW YORK.
The Largest and Most Elegantly Furnished
SUMMER HOUSE IN THE WORLD,
Contains all the Modern
Improvements.

Sanitary Conditions Perfect.
Surrounds a Magnificent Park of Seven Acres. Old Elms, Flowers and Fountains.

Special Rates for Families during June and July.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.
August 5. 18A 186

United States Hotel,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Finest Summer House in the United States.
Pleasantly located, and containing all modern improvements.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO., Proprietors.
August 5. 18A 186

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

OPEN FROM JUNE 13 TO OCTOBER 1. Rates June and September, \$3 per day; July, \$3.50, and August, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. Clement, Manager. 18A 186

Murray Hill Hotel.
NEW YORK.

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

(ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.) 600 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise. Stairways and 3 elevators.

No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.
June 15 18A 186

Albemarle Hotel,
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 21st St. facing Madison Square.

Conducted on the European Plan
JANVIER & WALTER, Proprietors.
June 29 18A 186

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BOSTON.

The Brunswick is the finest hotel structure in New England. Fireproof; modern in all its appointments; elegantly furnished; kept on the American plan. Locally unsurpassed; near Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity, New Old South, and convenient to other churches and Public Garden. Beacon-street cars pass the hotel.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.
June 14 18A 186

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SAGUENAY.

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SEA VIEW.

Hotels.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home. It is contiguous to the most fashionable thoroughfares, with means of quick conveyance to all the business centres; is within eight minutes' walk of the Grand Central Depot, from which trains depart for and arrive from all points, and within five minutes walk of East and West side Elevated Railroads.

As a structure it is absolutely the only entirely fire-proof hotel building in the United States.

Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter. Its Grand Parlor, Reception Rooms, Library, with its choice literature, Dining Rooms, and private apartments, with their connecting Bathing and Dressing rooms, ensure to its guests every comfort and luxury that can be desired.

All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while outside ones, on its upper floors, give extensive views of the East River, Long Island and the suburbs. Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure.

The sanitary condition of the house is very highly commended by the most eminent of the medical faculty. The entire house is elegantly furnished, and is perfect throughout in its appointments.

The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention. Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.
February 28 18A 186

Miscellaneous.
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croise and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap imitations. The Liebig Extract of Meat is the only one which has been analysed by the highest authorities and found to be pure and of the highest quality. It is the only one which has been analysed by the highest authorities and found to be pure and of the highest quality.

An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. It is successful and a boon for all who should feel grateful. See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 8, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:

Thos. J. Howard, 543 Dorchester street
Jos. Virtue, 19 Aymer street
Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth street
Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street
Thos. Kinsella, 118 Ottawa street

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.
Mr. Wm. Watson, 78 Fortification Lane, bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels.

May 2 18A 186

CLARET!
Cunliffe Dobson & Co.,
BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU LEONVILLE.
DO. MARGAUX.
DO. LAFITE.

Imported direct and for sale by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
25 Hospital Street.

October 18A 186

BILL HEADS
RULED TO PATTERN:
"Statement" Forms, &c.

Orders received by Telephone.
May 2 18A 186

MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE

LOCAL NOTES.

ASKING TO BE SEPARATED.—L. Hymen has commenced an action for separation de corps against Dame M. G. Guillet while J. Therault is suing Dame C. Lefebvre in the same petition.

HYMAN'S CELEBRATED CUT is the only tobacco that smokes mild and sweet and does not burn the tongue or parch the throat. Sold only by S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

STILL AT IT.—The preliminary investigation in the case of Mr. Senecal against Mr. Tremblant for sending threatening letters was opened before Recorder De Montigny, when Mr. C. O. Perrault was examined.

CALCEDONIA STERN AND WILD.—The grand annual gathering of the sons of the heather will take place on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds on Saturday afternoon, being the annual games of the Calcedonian Society. The programme is a very extensive one and a number of handsome prizes have already been presented for competition.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.—While in the City Surveyor's office yesterday morning Mr. Alfred Larocque, one of the Directors of the City and District Savings Bank, was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit and falling struck his head on the corner of the counter inflicting a deep gash. Dr. Laberge was called upon and attended to Mr. Larocque.

PAGE'S CUT PLUG. cut fresh this day, can be had at the Vice-Royal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James street and 1385 St. Catherine street. This tobacco is cut from the plug and is free from any inferior mixtures.

SHE WANTS THE INSURANCE.—Dame Isabella Mackintosh, through her attorneys, Messrs. MacLaren, Leet & Smith, has taken an action against the Provident Mutual Insurance Company for three thousand dollars, the amount of a policy on her late husband, who died on the 9th of February last, which the company refuses to pay.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found floating in the river at Point aux Trembles has on examination turned out to be that of the young man Charles May who was missed from his home on Monday evening last. The deceased was suffering from a temporary mental derangement and was a young man of great promise. His bereaved mother and relatives have the fullest sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement.

HER MONEY GONE.—On Sunday evening a female boarder in one of the numerous small hostels along Bonsecours street was robbed of her purse containing \$26. The lady thinks that she was robbed by some of her fellow boarders, as she had occasion to leave her room for a short time during the evening and left her door open. The case is in the hands of Detective Robinson, who believes he is on the trail of the thief.

ACCIDENT RECORD.—A little emigrant girl, while skipping on the deck of the steamship Sardinian yesterday, tripped and fell fracturing her thigh. Her hurt was attended to at the General Hospital. A man named Louis Cadorethe, while working in Messrs. Esplan's lumber yard on Ottawa Street, met with a serious accident, a pile of planks falling on him and inflicting some ugly wounds about the forehead. The ambulance was telegraphed for and the injured man removed to the hospital, where his injuries were found to be serious. Last evening he was doing fairly. The man resides on Seigneurs Street.

WE REFER our readers, both smokers and non-smokers, to the advertisement of Messrs. Smith, Fischel & Co., cigar manufacturers, which appears this morning. Mr. Sigmond Fischel has been for many years in the business, but the present firm dates from June last, when Mr. A. W. Smith (well known to the business community) entered the field as a manufacturer. We have been favored with advance samples of the cigars in question, and, in our opinion would be accepted, their success is assured. Our preference is, of course, for the "Gladstone," which, by the way, should become a popular brand from the name. The ever genial Mr. "Gus" Fischel represents the firm on the "road," and, to judge from his happy expression, we should say his late trip to the West has been anything but discouraging. We wish them success.

GROCERS' PICNIC.—The general committee in connection with the grocers' picnic met last evening and completed their arrangements for their picnic to-morrow. Should fine weather prevail a very large party is expected. Trains will leave Bonaventure station at eight and a quarter past eight, and returning leave Otterburn Park at six and half-past six. "I wonder who will be the fortunate ones to guess the number of beans in that jar?" is a question frequently asked amongst those who purrize attending the picnic, and as the prizes offered are such as anyone would be glad to secure, each one hopes he may be the fortunate guesser. In Fraser, Vigor & Co.'s window on St. James street may be seen the prizes offered for the different competitions; they are a valuable lot, having cost about three hundred dollars, and will no doubt draw forth keen competition.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's Attractive Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardized by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grief, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or her the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Wild West Show.

A LARGE CROWD AT THE DRIVING PARK—EXHIBITIONS OF MARKSMANSHIP AND HORSEMANSHIP WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED—BUFFALO BILL A GREAT FAVORITE.

The threatening clouds and fall of rain yesterday afternoon did not prevent the people from going to the Driving Park at Point St. Charles. Any other attraction given in the open air, or even under cover, would have played to a small audience, but the people are determined to see Buffalo Bill and his Wild West show, no matter what the weather may be. The grand stands were crowded and hundreds stood outside in the rain. The original cowboy band kept the people in good humor and their playing was very fine. The show opened with the grand mounted parade of Indians, cowboys and Mexicans, led by Buffalo Bill.

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CITY COUNCIL.

A Committee Named to Look After the Reception of the Distinguished French Guests to Visit Our City Shortly—Bonus to Dr. Lavocque—The Abattoir Matter Settled.

At a meeting of the City Council held yesterday afternoon there were present His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Jeannotte, Donovan, Gray, Beaulieu, Roy, Stroud, Rolland, Fairbairn, Rainville, Mathieu, Genereux, Perrault, Robert, Gauthier, McShane, Prefontaine, Dufresne.

The Mayor read a letter from the Chief of Police to the effect that an insane person had arrived in the city from Quebec, and had been in the last six months here waiting the certificate of the Mayor to send her to the Insane Asylum at the expense of the city. The Chief pointed out that it was the habit of outside municipalities to send in their poor and insane to be cared for at the city's expense. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Grenier then moved that a special committee composed of the Mayor, Ald. Grenier, Donovan, Rainville and Rolland be appointed to make necessary arrangements for the reception of the distinguished Frenchmen who were shortly expected in the city. In making the motion Ald. Grenier said that last year the city had voted \$5,000 towards receiving the distinguished scientists who visited our city in connection with the International Association. This money, he was quite sure, was well spent in the interest of science, but now, although the visit of the French gentlemen was not in the interest of science, it was in the interest of something quite as important, and that was commerce. He therefore hoped that the Council would be unanimous in the opinion that the visitors be received in a fitting manner.

The Mayor added a few words to Ald. Grenier's remarks, to the effect that among the party who were about to visit the city were the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, whose term of office has expired, was the next business, and in accordance with the usual custom of the Council, the Mayor's instalment, His Worship was appointed to the position.

Ald. Jeannotte hoped that if the Mayor should decide to retire at the end of the year or should not be re-elected, the Council would be willing to give up the office he had held for so long. He did not claim, like his predecessor, to be the "boss" of the Council, but considered himself its servant, and as such was willing to obey its orders.

Ald. Jeannotte moved that the 25th order of the day, for the first, second and third reading of a clause to amend section 1 of By-law No. 129, concerning abattoirs, be taken up. The amendment was to the effect that the City Surveyor be authorized to sign the certificate for the East End abattoir, and was carried without any dissent. The Council then adjourned on motion of Ald. Stevenson.

GUILTY OF MURDER.
The Coroner's Jury after a Short Deliberation Agree in Committing Chas. Considine to Stand His Trial for the Murder of Constable John Malone.

The inquest in the case of Officer John Malone who was killed while in the discharge of his duty, on Murray street, was continued yesterday morning before Coroner Jones at the Young street Police Station. The prisoner Considine, who was present during the entire examination, maintained an attitude of complete indifference.

The first witness called was Mary Cunningham, daughter of Constable Cunningham, who testified that on the afternoon of the 19th she had been a witness of the row on Murray street. She did not notice the deceased John Malone in the crowd and was unacquainted with him. She saw the prisoner Considine come out of the crowd with a stick in his hand. This was at the time that the officers were endeavoring to arrest the man Hamilton. The prisoner walked up to them and said, "Leave him go or by G— I'll kill you," raising the stick in the air and waving it about. Did not see him strike anyone at the time, but she knew the person to whom he addressed the threat. Shortly afterwards she saw Considine again, this time with a brick in his hand, but she did not see him throw it, however, as her attention was attracted by the other witnesses. She knew nothing more. A juror asked her why she turned her head. She replied to watch Hamilton struggling with the police. She was now questioned as to the exact date of the occurrence, but was unable to give any precise information.

Mrs. Alice Mooney, residing on Murray street, remembered the disturbance in which Malone had been wounded. Sylvas Paquette was next called and gave by far the most damaging evidence of any of the witnesses. He testified that at the time of the disturbance he had seen Considine run out from a yard with a long pole in his hand. He was about to strike a constable when another constable wrenched it away from him, whereupon the prisoner made off but returned shortly after with a brick in his hand. Witness then saw Considine lean against a house and throw the brick at the constable who was on the brick strike Malone on the back of the head, and he saw the blood issuing from the wound. At the time Considine threw the brick he was about seven or eight feet from the deceased. He saw Considine run away as fast as possible and he testified to him of being arrested for having thrown the missile. Malone was then carried to the station in an unconscious state. In answering a question from a juror witness said that he did not hear prisoner say anything either before or after he threw the brick.

Wm. Burk and Annie Hayes were next examined but stated no new facts. John Ryan was also examined but gave nothing new.

The reporters were then requested to retire, and the jury after a short deliberation fully committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next session of the Criminal Court on a charge of "Murder."

OUR CHARITIES.
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Statement for week ending 8th August, 1885—

Number of Permanent Inmates, 1885, 1884.	
Males	36
Females	32
Number of Temporary Inmates, 1885, 1884.	
Males	41
Females	14

Total.	
No. of night lodgings given in last night.	126
Males	144
Females	8
Girls	14

Total.	
No. of night lodgings given in last night.	157
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A HANDSOME BLOCK.

Erected by the Canada Paper Company for its Offices and Warehouses.

One of the handsomest and most substantial buildings in Montreal is that of the Canada Paper Company, recently completed and now occupied by the company, a cut of which appears in our issue of to-day. The building, one hundred feet square, stands on Craig street between Francois Xavier street and Place d'Armes Hill, a locality rapidly becoming an important business centre.

The front on Craig street, from the pavement to the top of the cornice is eighty feet high, and is divided into six stories; the floor of the first being two steps above the level of the pavement. This storey, which has a height of eleven feet, contains the boiler, engine, coal cellar, etc.; and has storage for heavy goods. The second storey is fourteen feet high, and is occupied all along the Craig street front by the offices, sample rooms, etc., access to which is afforded by a wide staircase, from Craig street placed in the centre of the front. The walls and ceilings of the offices are finished throughout in clear pine, panelled and moulded, the natural color of the wood being retained. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth storeys are for storage or manufacturing purposes, and are all well lighted both from the front and the rear, the sixth storey having, in addition to the windows, three large skylights. The main stairs are made with half landings, and are finished throughout in cherry. A separate staircase, entered from Fortification lane, gives access to each storey. The floors are all in all cases double, are designed to carry heavy loads, being of the strongest character, and supported on strong iron columns. No plastering is used in the building, the joists and beams in each storey being dressed and exposed to view. The front, which may be considered a most successful.

EXAMPLE OF COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE.
is designed in the most simple manner, and has a massive and substantial appearance, in keeping with the purpose for which the building is employed. It is wholly of cut stone, and is divided into 7 bays of panels by massive pilasters, reaching from the basement to the sixth story, where they are connected by rusticated arches. The first and second storeys form one composition, separated from the upper storeys by a bold cornice and rusticated arches, and marked by the entrance, two storeys high, which forms the principal feature of the front. A large boiler placed in the first story furnishes the heating by steam for the building and runs a 20 horse power engine.

The building has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest warehouse in the Dominion and perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, and is not surpassed, if equalled, by any paper warehouse in the United States.

LAND LEAGUES AT THE FOLK.
Manifesto of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League.

In the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, McGill street, on Sunday afternoon, at the meeting of the members of the Irish National Land League, the following manifesto was read by the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran:—

To the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada:—

The Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League, in compliance with the wishes of the National leaders at home and of our own Executive in America, takes this opportunity of addressing an earnest appeal to do their share towards building up an Irish Parliamentary fund. At this time is opportune and the need is pressing. Ireland is about to enter upon the final stage of her prolonged struggle for her legislative rights and civil liberty. The fight of the Irish National party against the traditional enemy of their country, and it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a progressive and winning one.

The happy results which have been accomplished so far, are no doubt, mainly due to the intelligence and patriotism of the Irish Parliamentary party and to the devotedness and union of the people; but it must also be recognized that the moral and material support brought to Ireland by the millions of her exiled sons and daughters has been no mean factor in the advancement of the national cause.

Mr. James Haughey, residing on Murray street, remembered the disturbance in which Malone had been wounded. Sylvas Paquette was next called and gave by far the most damaging evidence of any of the witnesses. He testified that at the time of the disturbance he had seen Considine run out from a yard with a long pole in his hand. He was about to strike a constable when another constable wrenched it away from him, whereupon the prisoner made off but returned shortly after with a brick in his hand. Witness then saw Considine lean against a house and throw the brick at the constable who was on the brick strike Malone on the back of the head, and he saw the blood issuing from the wound. At the time Considine threw the brick he was about seven or eight feet from the deceased. He saw Considine run away as fast as possible and he testified to him of being arrested for having thrown the missile. Malone was then carried to the station in an unconscious state. In answering a question from a juror witness said that he did not hear prisoner say anything either before or after he threw the brick.

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