

# The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—113.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

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## NORTH-WEST NEWS

Telegraphic Communication with General Middleton's Force Interrupted.

The Line Supposed to have been Damaged by Prairie Fires.

The Sequel of Saturday's Fight at Batoche's Enveloped in Doubt.

Qu'Appelle Valley Indians Retire to their Reserves; Settlers Reassured.

Sir John Macdonald on the Claims of Manitoba Half-breeds.

Major Crozier's Report of Duck Lake Fight Short and Imperfect.

**SETTLERS' RELIEF.**

Mr. Watson asked whether or not it was the intention of the Government to ask for a vote for the relief of the settlers in the North-West who have been driven from their homes and have had their property destroyed by the insurgents.

Sir John Macdonald—That matter is now under consideration by the Government.

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Cameron (Huron), said that no communication had taken place between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments on the subject of the disturbances in the North-West with reference to any suggested action by the latter Government.

Mr. Caron, in answer to enquiries by Mr. Cameron (Huron), said that Lieut.-Col. Otter's request the Government had forwarded to Winnipeg a large number of boots, for the use of the Toronto Corps, by special car. Col. Otter reached Winnipeg first and the boots were sent on from Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle, where he received them. There was no more information about the boots. (Laughter.)

Before the House rose, at 2 a.m., Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, stated that the Government had no further news from the North-West than was in the newspapers, and that the Minister of Militia had warned one or two regiments to be ready to go to the front if necessary.

## IN THE COMMONS.

**OTTAWA, May 11.**—After routine in the House this afternoon, Mr. Trow asked:—Has the Government received any official report from Col. Irvine or Major Crozier of the Duck Lake fight? If not, has the Government brought for such report? If so, when and from whom?

Sir John Macdonald.—A report has been received from Major Crozier. It is short and imperfect and further particulars are demanded. These when they come will be brought down.

## HALF-BREED CLAIMS.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked whether, on the application of Manitoba half-breeds, minors and others, who were temporarily absent in the North-West Territories or elsewhere during the enumeration and allotment, a Government official was directed, several years ago, to take their claims and evidence; and whether such claims and evidence were taken, the names entered on a supplementary list and the result reported to the Government; and when was such report made?

Sir John Macdonald.—Messrs. Ryan and Mackay, who were appointed in 1875 to make this enumeration, reported in 1876, and Mr. Ryan was authorized by Order-in-Council of 14th June, 1876, to take evidence in regard to claims of this sort if offered either at Swan River, where he was to have his headquarters as stipendiary magistrate, or at any other point in the Territories where his duties as magistrate might take him. His authority was, by the order, limited to a period of two years. On the 9th April, 1877, the agent of Dominion lands at Winnipeg was authorized to take evidence in support of the same class of claims. Messrs. George Newcomb and Augustus Mills, agents of Dominion lands at Emerson and Portage La Prairie respectively, were similarly authorized on 7th May, 1877. All these gentlemen reported at the time, as cases were entered on the supplementary list if the claims were shown to be valid.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked whether the claims of unenumerated Manitoba half-breeds, minors and others, have been before the Government for several years past, and whether applications have been made to the Government for their settlement?

Sir John Macdonald.—There are no unenumerated Manitoba claims before the Government with the exception of one or two at Prince Albert, in respect to which the North-West Half-breed Commission has authority to take evidence.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked whether a report was made to the Minister of the Interior, recommending a settlement of the claims of the Manitoba half-breeds enumerated upon what is known as the supplementary list, but not as to unenumerated half-breeds, minors or others. As a matter of fact there was no information in the Department to justify the assumption that any considerable number of the Manitoba half-breeds had not already been enumerated.

## THE ISSUE OF SCRIP.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked whether on or about April, 1885, action was taken by Order-in-Council or departmental order recognizing the claims of unenumerated Manitoba half-breeds, minors and others, and settling them on the basis of orders or scrip for 240 acres or otherwise; and how many claims were recognized?

Sir John Macdonald.—An Order-in-Council of 20th April, 1885, providing that the claims of Manitoba half-breeds on what is shown as the supplementary list be granted 160 acres in scrip to heads of families and 240 acres in scrip to children of half-breeds, was passed. The order provides that any claims of the same class not already enumerated shall be proved before the Commissioner of Dominion Lands on or before 1st May, 1886.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked whether the settlement of the claims of unenumerated Manitoba half-breeds, minors and others is now proceeding?

Sir John Macdonald.—The issue of scrip to the unenumerated half-breeds of Manitoba whose claims have been exhausted is now proceeding.

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Anglo-Russian Situation Enveloped in a Cloud of Uncertainty.

Russian Vexation and Military Discontent that May Hasten War.

Mr. Gladstone Violently Assailed in the House of Commons.

The Liberal Policy Declared to be Timorous and Vacillating.

Proposed Motion of Censure Falls Short of the Mark.

The Gladstone Ministry Sustained by a Good Majority.

A View of the Dynamiters—Fresh Plots and Movements.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**LONDON, May 11.**—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that arrangements had been effected between Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for India; Baron De Staal, Russian Minister to England, and M. Lessar, special Russian agent in London, in regard to the Afghan frontier arrangement. It was satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government and to the Earl of Dufferin. He hoped the arrangement would be made the subject of a convention with Russia.

Lord Harrington said that the Government had resolved to make Wady Halfa the most advanced position as a permanent defence of Egypt. British troops will be withdrawn as soon as the Nile rises. This probably will occur at the end of May.

## STATEMENT RECEIVED WITH CHEERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT BENCHES.

Efforts would be made, the Secretary said, to establish an administration in the Province of Dongola, and complete the Nile Railway as a commercial enterprise.

Lord Harrington said that the Government had advised the Government of Wadysley to Assouan from the Sudan. Gen. Wadysley attached great importance to the sending of armed boats to Egypt to be used in patrolling the Nile. The Government have no intention, the speaker said, of evacuating Suakin until some arrangement can be effected for holding it against the hostile Arabs, either by England or some other civilized power. At present Suakin, he said, could not be held without fighting Osman Digna for many months past had been besieging the place, and had frequently declared himself determined upon driving the garrison into the Red Sea. The holding of Suakin was a military, not a political question.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an interrogatory, said that the Government had already spent a great deal of money in the Sudan, but was unable to present to say whether any portion of the \$225,000,000 mentioned in the budget would be saved.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill (\$50,000,000 credit). He declared he was unable to understand the differences which existed on this subject between the Opposition and the Government. He urged the House to avoid every unnecessary issue just now, as it would be the duty of the House to pass judgment on the conduct of the Government.

After Mr. Gladstone had concluded, a bitter attack was made upon the Premier and the Government by the Conservatives led by Lord George Hamilton, who is being strongly pushed forward by the Tories as a leader in the Commons. He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1874 until 1878. He moved the consideration of the amendment given notice of by Sir Stafford Northcote on Friday, which concludes as follows:—"The House, having shown their readiness to vote supplies, refuse their assent until informed of the policy to be granted is to be applied."

Lord George Hamilton, in moving the consideration of this amendment, said:—"The Marquis of Harrington has just made the most extraordinary statement that ever fell from a minister of this House. After announcing their intention of taking Khartoum, the Government have announced their intention to abandon the Sudan after having murdered four or six thousand men, yet the Government expect the House to acquiesce silently in this policy. The greatest danger to the country is in the incapacity of the men in office (Conservative cheers). The Government have surrendered every one of the questions between them and Russia. The Prime Minister has altogether abandoned the attitude by which the Government obtained a vote of credit. The great objection I have to the Premier's policy is that from the very day he assumed office until now, he has shown a readiness to sacrifice anybody and anything to save himself (Cries of "Hear, hear")."

Mr. Chamberlain taunted Lord Hamilton with inconsistency in asking for information from a Government that could not be relied upon. Mr. Chamberlain then said:—"The House would be unable adequately to judge of the conduct of the Government until all the papers in the case were presented to it. He contended that the object of Sir Peter Lumsden's mission had a great extent been achieved. He was glad to find Lord Hampton not voting that assent, and that the placed course was to go to war. When the general election comes, the Government would remind the Opposition of their policy, and it would then be seen whether or not the country was tired of peace."

Mr. Chamberlain, Conservative, charged that the expenditure of so much blood and treasure and the ruin caused in the Sudan were due to the efforts to save the seats of an imbecile ministry.

Lord Randolph Churchill admitted that the meaning of the amendment was to enable the ministers to quit their seats with grace and dignity. The Tories, he said, had shown that they were not the war party but that those who had obtained a vote of £11,000,000 were.

Lord Hamilton's motion was defeated by 290 to 260. The majority consisted entirely of Liberals. The Parnellites voted with the minority. The House rejected the result rather listlessly.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government was acting in concert with the Ameer's wishes. He hoped to present papers by the end of the week in support of the arrangement.

Sir Stafford Northcote denied that the conservatives desired to fight Russia. He said they only wanted a distinct frontier arrangement with the Ameer in order to enable England to defend it, and a clear treaty with Russia defining the points beyond which an advance would be regarded as a casus belli.

Mr. Gladstone said that Sir Stafford Northcote repudiated the grounds of the motion proposed and approved by his supporters. The Opposition had guessed the motion without waiting for the promised papers, and made up for their deficiency of knowledge by a variety of baseless suppositions. When the papers were presented it might appear that Sir Peter Lumsden had returned in full conformity with the Government's policy, and that the frontier had been secured through friendly relations between Earl Dufferin and the Ameer. It was not without deep pain and regret that he had seen a change in the attitude of the Opposition as soon as the blessed prospect of peace appeared and when it was found that war had been averted, which would have been a calamity to England, Russia, civilized mankind and the whole world. (Loud and prolonged applause.) After division the bill was read a second time.

The House ordered the Redistribution of Seats Bill to a third reading by 116 to 33.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

During the discussion in the House of Lords this afternoon a dramatic and exciting incident occurred. The Duke of Argyll was speaking in defence of Mr. Gladstone, when the peers were startled by a most piercing shriek from Baron Dormer (Liberal). He sprang to his feet and became unconscious. Doctors succeeded, after much labor, in restoring consciousness to the unfortunate nobleman, who was seen afterwards removed to his home.

## CATHOLICISM AND FRENCH POLITICS.

**ROME, May 11.**—It is reported that M. Jules Ferry, late French Premier, has obtained a secret interview with the Pope, and has promised, in return for the support of the clergy in the coming election, to strengthen the Concordat if he shall be restored to power. Cardinal Czacki, a friend of M. Ferry, urges the Pope to assent to such an agreement. Cardinal Ozaki has the ear of the Pope, and it is expected he will replace Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, whose retention in office will be impossible, as he is becoming completely deaf.

## MONOPOLYING THE AMER.

**LONDON, May 10.**—The Ameer has agreed to allow the British to reside at Herat. In the pending arrangement with Russia, Earl Granville maintains the right to hold exclusive relations with the Ameer, who will communicate with the foreign powers through the Indian Government.

## LOOKING AT LONDON.

**LONDON, May 11.**—There was a serious disturbance in the vicinity of Tottenham Court Road about midnight last night. Four or five men who had been ejected from the European Club raised a cry that they had been swindled and assaulted in the club-house. A mob of roughs quickly collected and smashed in the windows of the building. A force of police soon arrived, and while some surrounded the building others proceeded to search the premises. The police failed to find the alleged gamblers, and jumping to the conclusion that they had escaped to a neighboring Social Democratic club, the police hastened thither and forced open the doors.

While the police were searching the upper floors of this building the mob smashed in the windows below and looted the refreshment-bar in the basement, taking liquors, cigars and even coats and umbrellas belonging to members of the club. The members, among whom were Socialists of all nationalities, resented the intrusion of the police, asserting that there had been no gambling in the club. A free fight with the police ensued, many of the members being badly injured. Fifty of them were arrested and were arraigned this morning, when all but six were liberated after their wounds had been dressed. No gamblers were found. The six men detained will be charged with hindering the police in the execution of their duty.

Thymen ejected from the European Club were desperadoes who had forced their way into the club-house. When ejected they created a row. The European is simply a social club.

## DYNAMITERS IN THE DOCK.

**LONDON, May 11.**—The trial of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, began this morning at the Old Bailey. Judge Hawkins presided. Little public interest is manifested in the trial, prosecution is conducted by Attorney-General James and Solicitor-General Herschell, assisted by Messrs. Pollard, Poland and Wright. In addition to Messrs. Quilliam and Meany for the defence, Mr. Frederick Little appears as

## SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR BURTON, AND MESSRS. RICHARDS AND DUKE FOR CUNNINGHAM.

The Attorney-General for the prosecution stated that he expected to prove that Cunningham caused the explosion at the Tower, and that Burton was the author of the outrage at the Victoria railway station. The taking of testimony was then begun. The court was thronged with people, who followed the proceedings closely. Many policemen are on duty.

## THE COMMERCE OF MERV.

**ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.**—Quantities of gunpowder and dynamite are being stored at several coaling stations. Work continues on the Cronstadt fleet. Despatches from Moscow show that Russia is beginning to enjoy in a very practical way the benefit of her southward march in Central Asia. The city of Merv, which was seized last year, is the centre of an immense caravan trade, and her bazaars attract merchants from all parts of Turkestan, Afghanistan, Persia and even from Europe. This is the first spring that the place has been in full possession of the Russians and the spring trade has opened with great activity. Thousands of workmen, many of whom have been brought from Russia, are building churches, mosques, and hundreds of houses for business and residence. A despatch from Teheran says the Ameer of Bokhara urges the Shah of Persia to release Ayoub Khan.

A Varna despatch says it is stated that Fehmi Pasha's recall is due to the influence of the Turkish Minister at St. Petersburg and the Russian Minister at Constantinople, who believed the recall would have a good effect in the settlement of the Afghan difficulty.

## A PRATING PRINCE.

**BERLIN, May 11.**—In the Reichstag Prince Bismarck, while opposing in debate the bill for Sunday labor, answered a deputy who asserted that English and American manufacturers in France, by vying with each other in the building of machinery in France, were in the habit of sending their machinery to the Ameer of Bokhara, who the Shah of Persia to release Ayoub Khan.

## POWER OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

**LONDON, May 11.**—It is believed that the Irish Liberals, who supported the Government in defeating the Conservative Government, have decided to vote against the Government on the question of the Redistribution of Seats Bill, and to support a clause providing that the expenses of registration be charged on the treasury. The Government considers the matter of vital importance. If the motion is carried the result may be very grave. Mr. Parnell has issued a strong warning to his followers to be present at the division. He estimated he will be able to throw five votes against the Government, and that on the 6th, when the result was 40 to 37. The grievance of the Parnellites is that the Government refuses to give its assurances in respect to the provision of a sufficient sum for the expenses of registration of voters in Ireland. It is believed that the new Irish Land Purchase Bill may be carried through Parliament by common consent.

## THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

**LONDON, May 11.**—The general aspect of London financial affairs for the closing week may be thus summarized:—Price of all securities, except American, have rallied in good earnest and advanced to a decided extent (consols from 95 to 98; and Russians from 85 to 93, thus each nearly reaching the former prices before the Komaroff-Lunden disturbance. Only very old members of the Stock Exchange recollect "so swift a turn round in prices."

## THE FIVE BOURSE.

**PARIS, May 11.**—All seemed changed in the aspect of French financial affairs since last week, but, in reality, things are much as they were. War is still regarded as possible, and the rise in securities is merely due to the necessity of tidying over the last settling day. Bankers have brought pressure to bear upon European governments and have succeeded in obtaining a truce. Thanks to their intervention, a momentary agreement has been patched up between England and Russia, but at bottom the rivals are as far apart as ever. The arbitration scheme looks well on paper, but if no falling out circles believed in the plan only as it would allow time to wind up outstanding matters, to settle the Suez Canal Egyptian loan questions before plunging into a struggle. Money is still plentiful, and there has been an increase of 19,000,000 in deposits in the Bank of France. On the other hand, there is a falling off in the amount of the Treasury. Railway returns also show a reduction in profits, and revenue receipts for the first four months of the year are short of the budget estimates by 10,000,000.

## THE BERLIN BOURSE.

**BERLIN, May 11.**—The fears of war have vanished. Covering purchases, partly for English account, were effected, causing a strong rise on the whole line, especially in Russian values, which almost reached the quotations of the time previous to the Afghan conflict. But it would seem that the Bourse had not regained confidence. The tax on exchange business was voted to its third reading by the Reichstag, but not yet being a law, it brings no new business, and though the rent market had not suffered by it, further advances were prevented. But all banking stock was very unfavorably influenced by the proposed tax, the Exchange being of the opinion that future dividends of the banks must be diminished by the tax.

## THE VIENNA BOURSE.

**VIENNA, May 11.**—Exchange shows quite a changed face, last week's stagnation being followed by an advance of nearly all quotations. At first the Bourse was somewhat sceptical when peaceable news arrived, but full confidence was soon restored on higher quotations from London. Large covering sales took place and money was invested both on public and on private account. Besides, more

## FAVORABLE REPORTS ABOUT THE HUNGARIAN CROP ACTED UPON THE MARKET, WHILE FEARS OF A RISE IN GOLD WERE PROVED TO BE UNFOUNDED.

**Russian Crop Prospects.**

**MOSCOW, May 11.**—The want of rain throughout the "black earth" country has seriously interfered with the spring sowing. The prospects of wheat look so unfavorable that cultivators refuse to sell the reserve supply of the last harvest. The outlook for corn, barley and rye crops is also bad, as they are now suffering from a commercial crisis, caused by overproduction and by German competition.

## THE KING OF HOLLAND.

**BERLIN, May 11.**—The King of Holland is suffering from a disease of the kidneys, giving cause for earnest fears of the question of succession. In Luxemburg, therefore, comes again on the foreground the question of the deposed Duke of Nassau, who would be the entitled member of the Orange family for succession in the Grand Duchy, which is connected with the Kingdom of Holland only by a so-called "personal union." In competent diplomatic circles the "no doubt" that the Emperor William will support the claims of the Duke, who will certainly become the successor. The betrothal of his daughter with the Emperor's grandson, the hereditary Prince of Baden, removed any impediment that existed to this arrangement.

## RUSSIAN MILITARY DISCONTENT.

**MOSCOW, May 11.**—An extremely sore feeling prevails in military circles because war has been postponed. Many generals openly declare that a magnificent opportunity is now lost. The feeling is so bitter and widespread that the Czar has been strongly advised to visit Moscow for a few weeks with the Empress, to calm down the excitement.

It is believed in many quarters that all the elements now exist in Russia for a military rule by a clique of generals similar to the *maires du palais* in France. It is also believed in military circles that had Skobelev lived he doubtless would have attempted the role of a Russian Bonaparte, and have overturned the Romanoff dynasty. And there are still many who believe in Skobelev's Russia.

## DYNAMITERS' PLOTS AND MOVEMENTS.

**PARIS, May 11.**—Although the dynamiters have been so quiet for some months, there is reason to believe that they have not said their last word. Information has reached Paris that two dynamiter have left New York by a German steamer with entirely new explosive machines, set in motion by three springs. The force of the machines cannot be destroyed by a partial failure of the machinery as one spring must go off and cause terrible damage. There is reason to believe that the French authorities have warned the Home Secretary of a plot of a large party of professing dynamiters now at Lausanne and Geneva. Eugene Davis is at the center place, but for the time being he has ceased to dabble in revolutionary schemes because his revolutionary acquaintances do not seem to be so ready to follow him. Harmony Flannery, whose Contingent Michael Flannery of dynamiters with the deposed Emperor, has received a letter accusing him of being an informant. One dated Brussels and unsigned says, among other things:—"Sir—Ever since you have cast your evil eye upon and touch with your evil hand the organizations of our former of our movements than at any period since 1871. Neither James Stephens, who has already ignominiously refused to hold converse with you, nor any other extreme combatant will be harassed by you. We warn you that as a patriot you are a suspect and that your movements are earnestly scanned. Control yourself, prepare for a vengeance which you will have brought upon yourself." It is supposed that Flannery's desirous of organizing another convention in Belgium. He affects to believe that his life is in danger. Several attempts have been made to talk out of him, but he has refused to be talked out of his lunacy by the Irish bishops now in Rome. One of the most violent dynamiters has retired to an Italian monastery.

## MESSRS. DE SOLA BROS. AND ASCHERS' FAILURE.

This tobacco manufacturing firm, which suspended heretofore, has made an assignment to Mr. G. C. Eat, of this city, who is now engaged in getting from the creditors accounts of their claims against the insolvents. The liabilities will be much greater than was represented at first and little doubt is felt that they will run between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars, if they do not exceed the latter sum. The firm has been manufacturing cigars, business they entered on without any experience.

## THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The date, some of the largest creditors allege, will yield very little as the principal stock of hand is about two millions of francs, which are in the Customs, and it is questionable whether anything could be made out of them after paying the Customs duty, which was lately advanced hundred per cent. The total indebtedness in Montreal is \$50,000, but over 40,000 of that sum is due to a relative of Messrs. de Sola Bros. The following are the New York creditors: J. L. Schmitt, \$1,200; Almiral & Co., \$500; L. Schmidt, representative of \$500; A. Co., of Holland, \$1,600; Calixto Ipez, \$1,400; Brand & Co., \$800; C. J. Sneider, \$1,400; Pretzfeld & Co., \$1,100; M. Phillips, \$1,700; F. Jeffrey, \$400; M. Lindheim, \$500; M. A. Montego, \$700; M. Watson, \$2,000; lithographers and cigar box makers, \$2,500. In Philadelphia a number of less firms are interested, the largest amount being due to Teller Bros., who are creditors for over \$4,000. The firm has lost very largely in the North-east, where they forwarded large supplies.

## UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS

### The New Foreign Contract for Bill Declared Unconstitution

Increased Acreage and Crop of Cotton in the Southern States.

### An Important Decision.

New York, May 10.—The first case that has arisen in this country under the new Act forbidding the importation of foreigners under contract made absolute met with but little success in the Supreme Court to-day.

### On Saturday the Musical Protection Union presented a motion in the Supreme Court asking that the North German Lloyd steamship be restrained from landing forty musicians who were about to reach this port on the Fulda. Judge Lawrence refused to grant the injunction, but issued an order to the Company to show cause why they should not be prevented from violating the new act. The musicians were brought hither under contract made for William Braun, of Philadelphia. The order on the company was made returnable to-day, and Judge Lawrence decided that inasmuch as the law was a new one, and the emigrants had already landed, the action should be vacated. This decision will considerably affect the action of several proprietors of summer resorts at Coney Island and elsewhere, who have incurred the penalty of labor organizations by their wholesale importation of waiters, musicians and servants, at cheap salaries for the summer season.

### More Cotton than Last Year.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—The cotton crop report for the Memphis District, which embraces West Tennessee, North Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama to be issued to-morrow by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say:—"As will be seen from the responses to 296 letters of inquiry sent out April 27 there will be an increased acreage planted in cotton in this district of 4 1/2 per cent. as compared with last year. The acreage planted in cotton also shows an increase of 1 1/2 per cent. The weather has in the main been favorable for planting purposes. Arkansas is the only section where too much wet weather is complained of. The spring has been somewhat backward, but farmers have had their lands in good condition and planting throughout the district is nearly completed. The season opens with the most favorable prospects. Labor is plentiful and is reported as working well."

### Mr. Cleveland's Sunday.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Sunday passed very quietly in the White House, the President only going out to the grounds to-day, when he attended service at Dr. Sunderland's Presbyterian Church. There were a number of stranger present, who paid more attention to the President, than to the sermon. After church the President had to pass through a throng of workmen to reach the White House. This afternoon he had appointments with Post-noon he had appointments with Secretary Lamar and General Vilas and Secretary Lamar in the Red Room. No work of any kind was attempted to-day. The President took a good rest to prepare himself for business to-morrow.

### Rioting Gondolier in Venice.

VENICE, May 11.—A serious riot is in progress here. The trouble was caused by the hotel proprietors keeping gondolas for the use of their guests. This innovation was resented by the regular gondoliers, who organized a mob, attacked the hotel proprietors and scattered their boats. Several serious casualties have occurred and many arrests have been made.

### Jailed By His Wife.

NEW YORK, May 11.—William Van Alstyne, a well-known real estate broker, was arrested a few days ago in a proceeding in a suit brought by his wife, alleging in him with the conversion to his own use of about \$135,000 worth of bonds and stocks entrusted to him by her. He is in jail in default of \$10,000 bail. To-day Judge Ingraham decided to continue the arrest and refused to reduce his bail. Mrs. Van Alstyne has also commenced suit for separation against her husband alleging abandonment.

### Shot His Wife's Slanderer.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 11.—A special from Wayne County says that Friday night Edwin Maynard was shot and killed by John Workman. It is alleged that Maynard had been slandering Workman's wife, who is a woman of good character and reputation. Workman has left the county to escape arrest.

### Steel Works Shutting Down.

SCRANTON, May 11.—The Scranton Steel Works have shut down and five hundred men are thrown out of employment until they sign an agreement to give two weeks' notice before quitting work and specifying that in the event of a failure to do so they shall forfeit their wages. The men will sign the contract if the mill-owners agree to give two weeks' notice of discharge. They refuse to do so.

### Yesterday at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 11.—The first race, mile and an eighth—Pearl Jennings won, Steppaway 2nd, Gold Dollar 3rd; time, 1:56.

Second race, 3/4 mile—Bankrupt won, Syntad 2nd, Hattie 3rd; time, 1:02.

Third race, mile and quarter—Ida Hope won, Lizzie Dwyer 2nd, Gold Bar 3rd; time, 2:11.

Fourth race, mile and quarter—Revenge won, Bucephalus 2nd, Ascoli 3rd; no time.

### Following is a list of the Saratogian's officers:—

President—Captain Graham; Messrs. Liddell, Gunnson, Fitz and Caine, metes; Dr. O'Connor, Purser; Hildreth, Chief Steward; Heaton; Mr. Richey and Mr. McNeil, first and second engineers.



CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sanitary Nuisance. To the Editor of THE HERALD. As a resident on Ste. Famille street, I desire to draw attention to the authorities to a nuisance committed on a vacant lot on that street by persons depositing therein filth, which, as soon as the warm weather sets in, will become a source of disease.

Electon Expenses. To the Editor of THE HERALD. Mr. Editor,—"The assertion in this morning's issue that Mr. Thos. Craig recently stated under examination, in the case of the Exchange Bank against Mr. M. H. Gault, that the latter's election expenses in 1878 amounted to \$30,000, is entirely without foundation. I assisted at the examination in question— which occurred more than two weeks ago—and all Mr. Craig said upon the subject was, in effect, that he had acted as Mr. Gault's agent in the election, and as such had made returns of the expenses of the election, which were published in the regular course at the time. An account has been opened by Mr. Craig with the Exchange Bank for this purpose, and the total amount for which even the bank pretends to hold Mr. Gault in this connection is some \$3,000, including interest since 1878, hardly an excessive expenditure for an election in such a constituency as Montreal West. It is but scant justice to Mr. Gault that the matter, if published, should be stated correctly. Had this been done there would have been no basis for the somewhat sensational paragraph which appears in this evening's Star, and the opportunity would not have been given for the slur of wholesale bribery therein cast upon both candidate and party.

A MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE. Letter from Bishop Grandin, St. Albert, N.W.T., to Father Antoine, Superior of the Oblats of Montreal. (Translated from La Minerve, May 11.) MY DEAR FATHER,—The authors of the revolt, believing that we were opposed to their movements, which we certainly were, represent us as men sold to the Government, who endeavored to blind them. Doubtless they would not have wished to massacre us, but the Indians, the majority of whom are yet idolaters, once excited are like the fire of our prairies, which cannot be arrested. My heart is filled with grief, my eyes tired of weeping, our poor fathers are massacred, our establishments are sacked, and what cannot be taken is burned.

Our fathers do what they can, nevertheless, things which the Indians, Fathers Scollen and Gabillon, who are with the largest hand of the most dangerous Indians, have indeed been exposed. The prudence and energy of Father Scollen have been admirable. He made his Indians lay down their arms, made them restore things which they had stolen, has prevented the shedding of blood, has rendered the greatest services to the Government, to the country, and to the Indians themselves, and yet up to the present, each time that the Indians have threatened to revolt, if a missionary be sent with them, they have been accused of trying them to kill. What has not been said and written against Father Scollen himself? We are not revolutionists. We deplore great ills, and these ills must necessarily go on increasing and subject us to great distress.

I pray, and cause prayers to be made for our dear Fathers, who know not when next how I can send you the letter, perhaps tomorrow, perhaps in eight or ten days. If I then have other news, I will endeavor to give it to you.

P.S.—The 26th April we were agreeably surprised by dear Father Lacombe. The blessing was still quiet when he left, but our bad news is constantly confirmed. I have had news from Dog Lake: it was quiet there ten days ago.

VITAL, BISHOP OF SAINT-ALBERT. The Hon. C. A. Pelletier, father of Lieut. Pelletier, has left for the North-West to bring back his son who was wounded in the last battle.—Le Canada, 5th May. The health of His Highness M. de Bourget continues to inspire serious fears among the numerous friends and admirers of the venerable prelate.—Le Canada, 5th May. Two young girls, aged respectively 17 and 18 years, whose names are yet unknown, were drowned yesterday at St. Jerome as they were crossing the river at Shaw's bridge. Their bodies have not yet been found.—Canada. Count Bernier's Breda arrived on Monday at Saint Boniface and has gone to reside with M. Jean Baptiste Desautels at Sainte Anne des Chenes. This young French gentleman, who is but 18, desires to establish himself in Manitoba, and he seems even before his departure from France to have adopted efficacious means of arriving at an advantageous result. Madam the Countess of Breda, mother of the young colonist, had written to Mgr. Tache asking him to assure for her son a position in a respectable farmer's family, where he would not only be safe so far as morals are concerned, but where he could study and practice farming and husbandry suitable to our country. Mr. turned his regards to the family Desautels, who will undertake to receive under its hospitable roof the honorable guest who arrived yesterday evening. M. de Breda has had to lose no time.

Everything was ready before his arrival, and he had only to report himself at Saint Anne, where we wish him success and prosperity. Mgr. the Bishop of Beauvais, in whose diocese the family of the young count reside, had warmly recommended him to the Archbishop of Saint Boniface.—Le Manitoba.

NARROW ESCAPE. ROCHESTER, June 1, 1883. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and kidneys.—Kinneys.

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain. The first dose cured my back, and which made me delicious! "From agony!!! "I took three men to hold me on my bed at times! "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. "Morphine and other opiates! "Had no effect. "After two months I was given up to die!!! "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain. The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks, but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I pooled at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly, and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter!!! "Can be made the picture of health! "With a few bottles of Hop Bitters! "None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Beware of the poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor. Montreal, May 11th.

A lively young Boston woman objects to Mr. Montgomery's "Song of the Free" in connection with Poe on the ground that Poe had no conceivable connection with free-om, excepting freedom from decent restraint.

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle and sell their own spirits, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES. bottled in accordance with the regulations, and each bottle bearing the Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to the quality of the whisky, which can be had of any dealer, and every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate on capsule.

CLUB WHISKY OF 1879. And our Old Rye Whisky of 1879, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of any dealer, and every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate on capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS. DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL. April 18. 6m str 83.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable H. Y. STANBISH, Chairman. THOS. CHAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman. THEODORE HART, Esq. AUGUST C. HOOPER, Esq. EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Capital, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, \$900,000. Assets, \$32,000,000. Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates. Fire, Marine, and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates. Chief Agent for the Dominion: CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED C. HENSHAW, 16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital Street. Sub-Agents: Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital Street. Telephone Communication.

APPLES. APPLES. APPLES. CHARLES DONALD & CO., 70 QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E. C. Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business, with them. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. July 31. 9m 183.

REFRIGERATORS! Complete stock of the following: "North Star," "Palace," "Kemballs," "Grocer," and Sisson's Glass Refrigerators. Prices from \$7.00 upwards. Wholesale and Retail. GEORGE W. REED, Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer, 783 & 785 Craig St., Montreal. April 23, 1883. 3m wtm 78.

Stamp and Stone Extractor. More of these Machines in use and giving better satisfaction than any other. For price, &c., address, S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., Montreal. August.

Professional Cards.

GRAHAM, TUPPER, BORDEN & PARKER. Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law. HESSLEIN'S BUILDING, HALIFAX.

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANOTOT. Barristers and Solicitors, No. 34 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

MAOMAHON, MACDONALD, DRAYTON & DUNBAR. Barristers, Solicitors, &c., No. 7 York Chambers, TORONTO.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. P. H. DRAYTON, GEO. MACDONALD, F. J. DUNBAR. November 14. 12m sw74.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

W. H. BEATTY, E. M. CHADWICK, T. G. BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS P. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE. Offices—Bank of Toronto Buildings. CORNER OF WELLINGTON AND CHURCH STS., TORONTO.

December 31. 311. GIBBONS, MONAG & MULKERN. Barristers and Attorneys. OFFICE: Corner Richmond and Darling Streets, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Geo. C. Gibbons, Geo. McNab, January 3. P. Mulkern. RICHARDS & CAMERON. Barristers, Solicitors, &c., No. 309 Main Street, WINNIPEG. A. E. Richards, J. D. Cameron, 21 January 3.

G. HERBERT LEE, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c., ST. JOHN, N.B. (P. O. Box 1243). A. E. Richards, J. D. Cameron, 21 January 3.

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late Maclellan and Macdonald), Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c., SOLLICITOR FOR THE OCEANOGRAPHIC CORNWALL, ONT. N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba. June 28. 153.

MCINTYRE & LEWIS, Barristers and Solicitors, Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Land Patents and Patents of Invention prepared. Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal. OTTAWA. A. F. McIntyre, J. Travers Lewis, October 17.

LEITON & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. Jas. Leitoh, August 25. R. W. Pringle.

WELDON, MOLEMAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, Chas. W. Weldon, Q. C., M. P., Hugh H. Moleman, James Devlin, March 18. 6m 64.

MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late Maclellan and Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. J. B. Maclellan, Q. C., J. W. Liddell, July 2. 156.

JOHN FAIR, Accountant, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. March 23. 79.

OLEMENT J. ALLOWAY, Veterinary Surgeon, Licentiate of Montreal Veterinary College. 77 BURNSIDE PLACE, COR. METCALFE. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m. Telephone communication. 6m 113.

CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street, Montreal. 83. J. RIELLE, LAND SURVEYOR, 148 St. James Street.

THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Consists of the finest WHEAT, MEADOW and GRAZING lands in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING.—Stock raising, dairy produce, &c. Land can be purchased With or Without Cultivation Conditions. At the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions regarding cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners. When the sale is made subject to cultivation A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated. TERMS OF PAYMENT: Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accreted interest, in payment for lands. Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. AN D&W 55. CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of the medicine of the most kind and of long standing has been cured. Indeed, so recently my wife in this city that I have been able to give together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any person. Give address F. O. address, W. J. A. STODOL, 111 Pacific St., New York. April 17th.

Steamships.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG. OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP. DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ANTWERP, Under Contract with Dominion Government. Steamers are intended to be despatched as follows: From ANTWERP Direct to QUEBEC and MONTREAL, From HALIFAX Direct for ANTWERP.

SS. HERMANN, on or about 15th April. This is the last steamer by which goods can be sent to the Antwerp Exhibition on account of the Dominion Government. Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Points West. For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp. MINDERLOE & Co., General Agents, Montreal, 25 February 23.

ROBERT REPOUD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 153 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

THE 14th MAY. Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

ROBERT REPOUD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or DONALDSON BROTHERS, 153 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

TEMPERLEY LINE. CANADIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY. Composed of the following first-class full power screw steamers: CONCORDIA, 2,540 Tons, COLINA, 2,000 " CYNTHIA, 2,200 " TITANIA, 2,200 " BARDEN TOWER, 2,270 " New Steamer (building), 3,540 "

STEAMER CONCORDIA, 100 (highest class at Lloyd's), is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW ON OR ABOUT THE 14th MAY.

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

ROBERT REPOUD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 2 Billiter Street, London.

GREAT WESTERN Steamship Company, (LIMITED). MONTREAL TO BRISTOL, Composed of the following First-Class Screw Steamers: DORSET, 2,600 Tons, CORNWALL, 2,000 " DEVON, 2,000 " WYOMING, 2,000 " SOMERSET, 2,000 " GLOUCESTER, 2,000 " BRISTOL, 2,000 "

The steamer BRISTOL is intended to be despatched for Bristol on or about the 14th MAY.

Special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods. They have also first-class facilities for the carriage of a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP.

ROBERT REPOUD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or TO MARK WHITEHEAD & SONS, The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE. SAILING BETWEEN Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne VIA LONDON. This Line is composed of the following IRON and STEEL STEAMSHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Provisions: AYON, 1,853 Tons, BARCELONA, 1,856 " CARMONA, 3,300 " ARAGON (Steel), 2,300 " ESCALONA, 2,000 "

The CARMONA is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON on or about the 14th MAY.

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

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines to any point in Canada or Western States, AND BY ANY OF THE CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of PERISHABLE GOODS. For further particulars apply to ROBT. REPOUD & CO., MONTREAL. 83.

Hansa Steamship Company. The SS. KEHRWIEDER, Will leave ANTWERP for QUEBEC and MONTREAL, BOTH APRIL, 15th MAY, to be followed every three weeks by other steamers of the line.

Through Bills of Lading granted from HAMBURG and ANTWERP to all points West. For Freight or other information, Apply to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents. 50 THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

THE SS. MIRAMICHI. Will leave Montreal on SATURDAY, 9th May, and Quebec on MONDAY, 11th May, For Pictou, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Percé, Summerside and Charlottetown. N.B.—Port of destination in full must be specified on all goods. Initials are not sufficient. Goods will not be received after three o'clock on the afternoon of day of sailing. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SHAW, Agent, WORLD TRAVEL CO., 138 St. James Street, Montreal. April 17th.

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE. STEINMANN & LUDWIG. OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP. DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ANTWERP, Under Contract with Dominion Government. Steamers are intended to be despatched as follows: From ANTWERP Direct to QUEBEC and MONTREAL, From HALIFAX Direct for ANTWERP.

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THE 14th MAY. Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

ROBERT REPOUD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 2 Billiter Street, London.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK: Nevada, Tuesday, May 19, 6.00 a.m. British King, Tuesday, May 23, 8.30 p.m. Wyoming, Tuesday, June 2, 7.50 a.m. British Queen, Tuesday, June 9, 2.00 p.m. British King, Tuesday, June 23, 8.00 a.m. Wisconsin, Tuesday, July 7, 4.00 p.m. British Queen, Tuesday, July 21, 6.00 a.m. Nevada, Tuesday, July 28, 5.00 a.m. British King, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 10.30 a.m. Wisconsin, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 5.00 a.m. Wyoming, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 11.00 a.m. British Queen, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 4.00 p.m.

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

CABIN PASSAGE: \$50, \$30 and \$100, according to location, &c. INTERMEDIATE. This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of traveling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room with either Cabin or Stewardess provided. Passage, \$35 single; \$70 round trip. Steerage at Very Low Rates. Apply to GUION & CO., 29 Broadway, New York. J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 155.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILING: Baltic, on Thursday, April 29, 3.00 p.m. City of Chester, Thursday, May 7, 11.00 a.m. City of Chester, Thursday, May 14, 3.00 p.m. City of Richmond, Thursday, May 21, 11.00 a.m. City of Berlin, Thursday, May 28, 3.00 p.m. From Pier 36, North River, New York.

Steerage at very low rates. Intermediate passage, \$35. Round Trip, \$65. RATES OF PASSAGE—\$30, \$20 and \$10, &c., according to accommodation, all having equal saloons; tees. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-price. Servants, \$30.

Special Round Trip Tickets, at reduced rates. Tickets to London, \$7; and to Paris, \$15, and \$20 additional, according to route selected. Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms, and every following Saturday from New York.

For freight or passage apply to the Inman S. S. Coy. (Limited), 10 Broadway, New York; or to C. O. McPALL, 143 St. James Street, or to J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 155.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER. Carrying the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILING: Baltic, on Thursday, April 29, 3.00 p.m. City of Chester, Thursday, May 7, 11.00 a.m. City of Chester, Thursday, May 14, 3.00 p.m. City of Richmond, Thursday, May 21, 11.00 a.m. City of Berlin, Thursday, May 28, 3.00 p.m. From Pier 36, North River, New York.

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BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES. QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York. For Bermuda—SS. ORINOCO, May 14. SS. MURIEL, May 21. For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad—SS. TRINIDAD (New) May 23. For Barbadoes direct and Martinique—SS. FIMBOROUGH, May 15, at noon. For freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, FIMBOROUGH, 51 Broadway, New York.

WORLD TRAVEL CO., 138 St. James Street, Montreal. ARTHUR ALHORN, Secretary, Quebec April 23.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Direct Line from Boston to Savannah, Connecting at Savannah with all-rail lines to points in the South and Southwest, and with rail and steamer lines to all points in Florida. Magnificent passenger accommodations, New Steamers—Fastest Line and lowest rates. The elegant new iron steamers of 2200 tons each, GATE CITY and CITY OF MAOON, will sail regularly every Thursday from Boston and Savannah. These steamers are considered the finest on the coast. For freight or passage apply to W. H. KING, Nickerson's Wharf, Congress St., Boston, or A. DEWEY, 211 Washington St., Boston.

CARPET FELT. Saves the Carpet, makes floor air-tight, pleasant to walk on, free from noise. De-livered to any part of the city by express. JOHN D. CO., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Steamships.

BEAVER LINE. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S. LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL, Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships: Tons. Lake Superior, 5200 Lake Winnipeg, 3800 Lake Huron, 3800 Lake Nipigon, 3800 Lake Manitowish, 3800 Lake Champlain, 2800 Will sail as follows: FROM LIVERPOOL. Lake Nepean, Capt. M. L. Trammor, April 19. Lake Superior, Capt. Wm. Stewart, May 7. Lake Champlain, " Wm. Gould, May 14. Lake Manitoba, " T. A. Jackson, May 21. FROM MONTREAL. Lake Nepean, " Wednesday, May 6. Lake Huron, " Thursday, May 13. Lake Winnipeg, " Thursday, May 13. Lake Superior, " Thursday, May 28. Lake Champlain, " Wednesday, June 3. Lake Manitoba, " Thursday, June 11. Callings at Queenstown on the outward voyage to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at the latter port by direct rail for all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued. These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade. The passenger accommodations the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the State-rooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Galvanic Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer. All Steamer tickets are subject to the wants of female and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$80. Steerage at lowest rates. For full particulars apply to the Agents: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SIMMONS & Co.; in Liverpool, to B. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water St.; in Quebec, to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter St., or to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, April 23.

WHITE STAR LINE. Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH and AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MADRY'S line route to all parts of Europe at moderate rates. Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows: FROM NEW YORK. Adriatic, Thursday, April 23, 12.30 p.m. Celtic, Saturday, April 25, 12.30 p.m. Britannia, Saturday, May 3, 12.30 p.m. Republic, Saturday, May 10, 12.30 p.m. Germany, Saturday, May 17, 12.30 p.m. Adriatic, Saturday, May 24, 12.30 p.m. This steamer has superior accommodations, and a limited number of intermediate passengers. CABIN RATES. New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, \$50 and \$100. Returns Tickets, \$110, \$144 and \$180. Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$23, additional. Children between one and two years, half-price. Infants free. THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE, SHEEP or PIGS. STEERAGE RATES. From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cork, Dublin, Southampton, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates. Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates. For further information and passage apply to J. O. WATTS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.

B. J. O'GILLIN, Sole Agent, 413 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 166.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates. SERVICIA, Saturday, May 18. GALATA, Saturday, May 25. AFRICA, Saturday, May 25. EURUBIA, Saturday, June 6. SERVICIA, Saturday, June 13. GALATA, Saturday, June 13. ALBANY, Saturday, June 27. EURUBIA, Saturday, July 4. SERVICIA, Saturday, July 4. And every following Saturday from New York. RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$30, \$50 and \$100, according to accommodation. Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets to Liverpool, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports. For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, 45 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., THOS. WILSON, 17 St. Sacramento Street. Steamers marked with \* will not carry cattle.

Black Diamond Line. Montreal to Lower Provinces. SS. BONA VISTA, 1,700 tons capacity. SS. COLOAN, 2,000 " SS. CACOUNA, 2,000 " The SS. BONA VISTA will sail from Montreal on THURSDAY, 14th MAY. For CHARLOTTETOWN, PICTOU, and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. Regular sailings throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading issued to points East and West. Superior passenger accommodations. For Freight or Passage, apply to KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., 14 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to Peake, Ross & Co., Charlottetown; Noonan & Davis, Pictou; Hickey & Co., St. John's, Nfld.; Archibald & Co., North Sydney; Burchell Bros., Sydney. April 18. 83.

TO STOCK BROKERS. A fresh supply of Stock Quotation Books. On hand, and for sale at "HERALD" OFFICE. The list has been specially revised for the present edition. April 23.

Steamships.

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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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Special Rates for Clubs on application. The Montreal Herald. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

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 18, 1895.

At a meeting of THE HERALD COMPANY held in THE HERALD BUILDING, Victoria Square, the shareholders elected the following Board of Directors:—Hon. Peter Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, William Cassils; and as 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 18, 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 Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: HON. PETER MITCHELL, President; MR. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their residences or place of business, will please advise us so as to ensure proper delivery of the "Herald." THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited). Montreal, April 30th, 1895.

COLONEL OTTER'S EXPEDITION.

It may be said, in explanation of Col. Otter's raid on Poundmaker, that there is no other course to pursue than to assail with armed force those Indians who have been guilty of murdering whites, pillaging and burning their homes and stealing their cattle, and who have broken up several settlements on the Saskatchewan. It seems to us that the first consideration should be the lives of the men, women and children now in the hands of the Indians of Poundmaker and Big Bear's hands, and the lives of settlers who are at the mercy of the Indians in alliance, by blood or otherwise, with these bands. It is stated on good authority that Big Bear has forty white prisoners, not counting those massacred by his band at Frog Lake, and there must be many in captivity to Poundmaker and other bands. It does not appear that any efforts have been made to rescue these prisoners before commencing active warfare upon Poundmaker. Colonel Otter gave it to be understood before reaching Battleford, that he proposed to assail Poundmaker at the first opportunity, and this intention appears to have been early formed. He was acting, of course, under General Middleton's instructions, and the General, we are told, congratulated the troops on the result of the fight. It would have been more satisfactory to the country to have learned that the resources of negotiation had been exhausted before a step so well calculated to bring about the massacre of the scores of white prisoners now in the Indians' hands was resorted to. The Indians must be punished. If they have been acting as individuals they must be surrendered to justice. If they have been acting as bands and under the leadership of their chiefs they must be punished collectively. An example must be made of them as a deterrent to future outrages and for the peace of the North-West, and not simply to avenge the death of the men and women who fell into their hands. But we repeat that whatever steps were necessary in this direction should have been preceded by negotiations looking to the safety of the captives. Poundmaker had done all the harm of which he was capable, barring murdering the captives still in his hands. He was on his reserve feasting and exhausting his stock of stolen provisions. There was no call for immediate action against him, and nothing but the most complete success could justify the hasty and ill-considered attack upon him without full consideration being given to the fate which the act would, in all likelihood, precipitate upon the whites in his and Big Bear's hands. That Colonel Otter did not meet with great success is now abundantly evident. Besides suffering heavy losses he appears to have been entrapped by Indian decoys, and his return to Battleford in good order was due to the extraordinary coolness and courage of his men. The country may be very thankful that, under the circumstances, one half of his command were not left behind. As far as can be seen by persons of ordinary discernment, nothing has been gained by their raid, and much harm may have been done; and although the earliest official telegram gave us to understand that Poundmaker had been severely "punished," and fifty to one

hundred Indians were killed, the data for such conclusions have not been forthcoming. In fact, if this was a "victory," it is safe to declare that the troops with Colonel Otter cannot stand many more such victories. In another place we have spoken of the unreliable character of the information supplied to the Government in regard to military operations in the field. Those who choose to compare the despatch relative to this affair read by the Government in the House of Commons with the actual facts, as now admitted, will appreciate the want of frankness of which the country has a right to complain.

SHALL WE HAVE THE TRUTH OR NOT?

The suppression of the North-West troubles, originated by Riel and his half-breeds, may involve a general Indian war. If but one-fifth of the Indians in the North-West Territories should take the war-path, the cost to the Dominion generally, and the injury to the North-West settlement and North-West interests in particular, would prove a disaster of very serious consequence. There could be no question of what the end would be, but that the conclusion of such a war would leave the treasury heavily burdened and the North-West a less desirable home for settlers than it has proved to be in the past, is equally certain. Before we have any more such raids as Colonel Otter's the country ought to know with whom lies the power of deciding this great question of public policy. Does the future of the North-West, does the question of an Indian war, depend upon the will of General Middleton? Are all the interests of that vast country, are all the great issues at stake in this serious business, placed in the keeping of a single individual who has been in Canada for a few months only, who knows nothing of the Indian style of warfare, and who does not appear to have taken much trouble to avail himself of the information and the services of men who have extended experience of North-West matters? These are questions which the people of Canada have been asking themselves for some weeks past without receiving much enlightenment from passing events; and it is now about time that those in authority and the Parliament of the country supplied the information so necessary to the quieting of the people's apprehensions. The representatives of the people may demand this information without embarrassing the operations of the military men in the field, and without impeaching the loyalty or capacity of the Government.

The country now understands that if we are to have an Indian war we shall need a larger force than we have sent to the field. It appears, however, that the raid of Colonel Otter can be interpreted only as meaning an offensive war on the Indians. It may be only the beginning of a long and bloody struggle, but although only a single action has been fought we are told that Colonel Otter can do nothing more until reinforced. That is to say, that although, in effect, an Indian war was inaugurated by Colonel Otter, it was undertaken without any adequate knowledge of the Indian strength. Colonel Otter's action was not a success, and the responsibility for it must lie somewhere. We fear that it was not only not a success, but a decided blunder; hence the greater necessity for knowing exactly who is controlling the movements in the North-West, and whether expeditions which appear to indicate the opening of a new campaign are properly authorized.

The absence of information which should be in the hands of the Government and by them placed before the public, is a striking feature of this North-West business. When the Government were preparing to put down the insurrection, the Opposition seemed bent upon harassing the Government with inopportune questions as to the Government's intentions. The country resented what seemed like a desire to make political capital out of the country's troubles, and the Opposition were compelled by public opinion to abandon their hostile attitude. The forces are now in the field; four important actions have been fought—Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Cut Knife Creek and Batoche's Crossing;—there have been heavy losses of life and enormous disbursements for the purposes of the war, but the people of Canada have had to depend exclusively upon the press and private enterprise for any information they have received in regard to the details of the fighting and the movements of the troops. As a rule, the contemptible meagre statements laid by the Government before Parliament were *couleur de rose* and quite unreliable, and were anticipated by the press correspondents. It is now six weeks since the Duck Lake fight occurred and the Government of Canada has without any official report either from Colonel Irvine or Major Crozier; the report from General Middleton, laid before Parliament, misled the country in regard to the actual situation at Fish Creek; and Colonel Otter's report of his raid on Poundmaker's band of Indians had precisely the same effect. It appears that the Government are either unable or unwilling to place the real facts of the situation before Parliament and the people, and now that a policy has seemingly been inaugurated which ensures to the country an Indian war of considerable extent, the past failure of the Government to inform the country in regard to the true position of affairs would justify Parliament in taking the reins once more into its own hands. If the Government would avoid this they will at once take Parliament into their confidence, and, through Parliament, inform the country

as to the meaning of Colonel Otter's movement—whether it was authorized by the Government as establishing the proper policy of dealing with the Indian question, and whether the Government have counted the cost to the North-West of an Indian war on an extensive scale.

THE MONTREAL BAR.

For many years there has been a tacit and well-observed understanding among the members of the Bar of Montreal that the office of Batonnier should be filled by a French and English lawyer alternately. Such an arrangement was eminently equitable, and, as we say, it has been respected for many years. The annual meeting of the Bar takes place on the first day of May, and for some time before the elections the question of candidates is discussed by the advocates. This year it was universally conceded that it was the turn of an English lawyer to fill the chair, the retiring Batonnier being Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., who had filled the office with great credit, and the name of Mr. M. M. Tait, Q.C., was mentioned on all hands as the proper person to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tait is a lawyer of high professional and social standing, and admittedly qualified for and entitled to the position. At the meeting of the Bar on the first of May, Mr. Tait was duly proposed, and it was expected would be elected unanimously. However, some French lawyer, whose name we have forgotten, rose and proposed Mr. C. C. de Lorimier. This was, of course, a violation of the old-time understanding, and Messrs. Lafamme, Branchaud and other leading French lawyers protested against the contest and urged that no departure from the custom be made. Their words were unheeded, however, by Mr. de Lorimier's supporters who cried "Non! non!" when his withdrawal was suggested. Mr. de Lorimier himself was present, but made no sign. He did not withdraw or ask permission to withdraw from the contest, but was willing to be the first member of the Montreal Bar to violate the time-honored custom which had so long prevailed. He got the reward he deserved for his conduct. It happens that Mr. de Lorimier and his friends who proposed and supported him claim to be Conservatives, but we should be extremely sorry to believe that such men are representative of Conservative methods among our French-Canadian friends. If they are, we regret it devoutly. Seeing that Mr. de Lorimier persisted in running against Mr. Tait, who is also a Conservative, and, to say the least, as able and learned a lawyer as Mr. de Lorimier, a number of young lawyers, without making any nomination, and aided, we are told, by some English voters, plumped for Mr. Honore Mercier, and the report of the scrutineers announced, to the astonishment of the Bar, that Mr. Mercier had been elected by a small majority over Mr. Tait, Mr. de Lorimier being at the foot of the poll. The result was a surprise. It was a surprise and a painful surprise to the English lawyers that an established custom had been broken through, and it was also, we fancy, a surprise to Mr. de Lorimier and his clique that their recreancy had been successful in so entirely different a way from that in which they intended it to be. We should not be disposed to say that the Bar of Montreal has done itself great credit by electing Mr. Mercier its President, but perhaps some may think the price is not too great to pay for the lesson which has been taught Mr. de Lorimier and his clique, that meanness and treachery frequently recoil upon the heads of those who practise such tactics. It is only fair to add that many of the more honorable French-Canadian lawyers voted for Mr. Tait, and denounce the breach of old custom which occurred, owing to petty ambitions, which happily received the snub they deserved.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

Those who have taken an interest in the campaign in the North-West—and who has not?—must have observed that one of the military necessities of the obvious war is a railway from Regina to Prince Albert. Such a railway would have saved our soldiers long and weary marches, would have saved valuable time and would ensure their being supplied with all necessities quickly and regularly. The railway from Saskatoon to Berber was not more imperatively required to ensure the success of the proposed campaign in the South than this road across the long stretch of country which separates the Canadian Pacific from the settlements at the Saskatchewan Forks. Such a road would bring not only Prince Albert but Fort Carleton and Battleford within a few hours of the capital of the territories. If the war is to be continued for any length of time, which there is too much reason to fear it will be, the advantages of such a road to facilitate the movement of troops, and for other purposes, will be simply incalculable. The road, passing through a country for the most part prairie, can be quickly and cheaply built, and if it should not be wanted for war purposes, it would greatly facilitate the settlement of the country. In any event, the Government could not be a loser by constructing it. It is to be hoped that the Minister of Militia will take this matter into his most serious consideration and make such representations to his colleagues in the Government as will induce them, for the sake of the troops who are fighting on the South Saskatchewan and for the sake of the white people who have settled in that isolated region, to commence with as little delay as possible the construction of a road which will bring them nearer to help and to civilization.

THE INDIAN FUTURE.

The Fort MacLeod *Gazette* intimates, with a strong show of argument, that the policy of making all the Indians farmers must necessarily fail. It admits that farming must be an integral part of the Indian's home industry, but it points out that no allowance is made for the difference of tastes among Indians as among white men, varied by their circumstances and surroundings. It holds that the Government should set about ascertaining their tastes and developing and educating them accordingly. Referring to the Bloods, the *Gazette* states that their reserve is "an excellent stock range capable of carrying a large number of cattle. The same applies to the other reserves in Treaty 7. If it is found that some of the Indians prefer stock-raising to any other occupation let the Government give them enough cattle to give them a good start. The majority would probably take to this. At the central part of the reserves, which can be called the towns, let workshops of various kinds be erected, with competent men to teach the younger Indians the trades they might prefer, and establishments where the girls would be taught sewing and cooking. When this work had been advanced a certain stage some of the younger fellows could be initiated into the mysteries of business life. Churches and schools are already established." The MacLeod *Gazette* suggests this as the outline of a plan which, if put into shape and practice, would accomplish the end and aim of the Government in a comparatively short time, and at no heavier ultimate expense. When a million of white people have found homes in the North-West, and are engaged in developing the agricultural, stock raising, mining, lumbering, and other great industries of the country, including the navigation of the rivers and railroading, the future of the Indian will probably be solved. He will gradually acquire the English language and civilized habits, and will find employment in a variety of ways and the 30,000 odd abori-

and seven for acquittal, and that the five subsequently gave in, one after the other, for various reasons. Two or three were reasoned over and then another joined the majority because he was sick and wanted to get home. Finally, one of the jurors in favor of acquittal pleaded with the remaining minority that his child was sick, and they too joined the majority. In time the twelve stood unanimous for bringing in the disgraceful verdict.

The revelations serve to illustrate again, if anything further were needed, the imperfections of the jury system in criminal matters. In New York jurors are chosen by lot, and no one knows who is to be called on a panel save the officer who summons. In Canada the list of jurors is prepared weeks in advance on a regular system of rotation, and the opportunities for influencing jurors in advance are greater and more frequently availed of, perhaps, than most people imagine. Even under the New York system, however, professional "jury-workers" manage to do their work. The Short case will probably result in an amendment to the Penal Code, by which jurors will not be allowed to separate during a trial. The proceedings in the jury-room are more serious to contemplate. How intelligent men, sworn to render a true verdict, can allow themselves to do violence to their conscience for such reasons as moved some of the Short jury is almost inexplicable, and yet just such scenes occur in every jury room. The jury system, with all its merits and prestige, is certainly a bulwark of liberty—for the guilty; but it is a question whether it has not outlived its usefulness as a part of the machinery of justice. With our beautiful system, which excludes from the jury box the greater portion of the intelligent population, it has long been a reproach. The difficulty is to find anything to replace it.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

Our readers already know, the trial of Jerry O'Donovan's assistant (Short) for a murderous assault on Captain Phelan in the arch-dynamiter's office in New York resulted in the prisoner's acquittal. The evidence for the prosecution, hardly affected by the evidently manufactured testimony adduced by the defence, seemed to leave no room for doubt as to what the verdict of the jury ought to have been. Yet, to the surprise of everybody, to the consternation of the able prosecuting attorney and the confusion of the judge, a verdict of acquittal was brought in, and the accused was discharged. So great a scandal however, is not to be allowed to pass unnoticed, and the District Attorney has had a large force of detectives at work to discover whether or not any improper influences had been brought to bear upon the jurors. In a case of so great interest, it was more than probable that attempts would be made to intimidate or purchase the jury, and the result of the detectives' researches is to reveal some rather peculiar incidents. In New York jurors are not locked up at nights, as with us, but are permitted to go about their business after each session of the Court. It is learned that one of the jurors, who had sworn before being accepted as juror that he did not know Short, had actually made that gentleman's acquaintance and conversed with him in the Tombs prison, prior to the trial, and that the same juror had during one of the mid-day recesses of the Court visited Rossa's office. The latter act constitutes a misdemeanor under the Penal Code, and his statement that he did not know Short looks very like perjury, for both of which offences the District Attorney will indict him, and for which, we trust, he may be punished as he deserves. It seems that the first ballot taken in the jury room stood five for conviction

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gines will scarcely be noticed in the multitude of settlers and townspeople. He will be found cutting wood, hewing timber, running rafts, assisting on steamboats, making snowshoes, moccasins, baskets, etc., tending stock, making fences, and aiding in various ways in the labor of the country. The trouble will be to provide for him or make him provide for himself for the next twenty years or so. Some will, no doubt, follow farming; others, as the Fort MacLeod *Gazette* suggests, might be profitably employed in stock raising; it is possible that others might be utilized in the construction of necessary public works. Whether many of them, or any except the younger members, can be induced to turn to mechanical employments is a moot point. There would be more hope of the girls learning to sew and cook, and the next question would be where they would find employment outside of their own habitations. Those residing in the vicinity of cities might probably find their services in demand. In our judgment, much of the education of the Indian must be left to religious teachers, male and female, and if proper encouragement be given in that quarter the work that needs to be done will be much better done than if attempted directly by the Government.

New Advertisements. VALUABLE PATENT - RIGHT FOR SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed, and is prepared to sell or to grant licenses for manufacturing and using Traver's improvements on apparatus and process of manufacturing gunpowders, patented in Canada under No. 17,609. F. N. BOXER, Agent. Solicitor of Patents—248 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

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ACT I—The Snowball is started. ACT II—The Snowball assumes gigantic proportions. ACT III—The Snowball is melted. May 11

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COALS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Lignite Coals. BY E. JACK.

Under this head Mr. Hoffman, of the Geological Survey, in his able article on coals and lignites of the North-West Territory...

These coals, he further says, have been found to serve well for all domestic purposes and both for stationary boilers and locomotives.

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The Baby was There.

The husband of a nervous Chicago lady had occasion to be down town late at night. She didn't want him to think she was jealous, but she determined to scare him.

She had one eye on him all the while. He slipped into bed, and after an hour of feigned sleep he heard his wife get up. It was his time to take her.

Returning she sought her couch. After awhile she went to sleep and he got up. He went after the baby, brought it back and put it in its place. He went to bed, and some time after she aroused him with a scream.

The house had been entered by burglars and the baby had been kidnapped, and that's what came of his staying out late at night. He said she was mistaken, but she insisted, and he went to the window and rushed to the cradle. There was the baby just as he had said. She looked at him and said it was a dream.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth?

Robinson's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.

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Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, May 2, 1885.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows for various routes like Ontario & West Prov., N. W. Territories, etc.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows for Quebec & St. Prov., Montreal & St. Lawrence, etc.

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LOCAL NOTES.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.—Hyman's celebrated out plug tobacco is the only out tobacco that smokes mild and sweet and does not bite the tongue.

A LARGE number of fine second-hand pianos and organs at special bargains. Apply to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street, agents for the celebrated N. Y. Weber, Decker & Son, Vose & Son, Hale & Co.

LA AFRICANA CIGARS in the following grades: Reina Victoria—extra fine, Altredos, Boquets, and Exquisites, to be had only at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street, (City and District Savings Bank building), and 1,702 Notre Dame street.

A BANK GETS A VERDICT.—Mr. Justice Gill gave judgment yesterday in the case of the Bank of Ontario vs. A. M. Fortier, which was heard here in the Superior Court and duly reported at the time, for \$7,418 advanced on five promissory notes.

A JUDGMENT FOR DAMAGES.—Mr. Justice Gill in the Superior Court here yesterday pronounced judgment in the case of Miss Honore Lareau vs. the Central Vermont Railway Company, awarding plaintiff \$475 and costs for injuries received through the negligence of defendants' officials.

MONTREAL DEFAULTERS IN MEXICO. Broseaux and Lisabelle, the Absconding Customs Brokers, Enjoying Themselves in the City of Mexico. A business man from this city who took a trip to the capital of Mexico a few months ago met, in April last, Broseaux and Lisabelle, formerly Custom House brokers here, who created such a sensation by absconding when the vigilant officials of the local customs, Messrs. O'Hara and Ambrose, discovered the large frauds the defendants had been systematically perpetrating for a long time upon the Government exchequer as well as upon their very numerous confiding clients, who numbered at least 150 here and throughout the Province, and all of whom are being called on by the Commissioner of Customs to make up by cash payment for the amount underpaid and pocketed by the dishonest brokers.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The examinations for admission to the study of medicine in this Province was concluded on Friday evening last, but the result was not known until yesterday afternoon. Sixty-four candidates presented themselves, of whom thirty-nine were successful, the remainder being rejected. The following are the successful candidates:—G. F. Fancher, Louis E. Fortier, Hugh M. Patton, Henri Cayley, L. P. Legendre, John Albert Steele, Telesphore Jasmen, Joseph Desjardins, S. Boucher, Emile Origny, Thos. McCurdy, Urbain Lecarlier, Henri Lapierre, Louis Desy, Amer Hele, J. A. Biberoy, Joseph Girouard, Leonard Girouard, A. Shankis, Louis M. Pelletier, Theodore Lasalle, Emile Fortier, L. J. B. Pelletier, G. Bernard, Auguste Lapointe, Henri Prevost, Echa. riste Piche, H. A. Gernon, Gustave Desy Alexander Girou, Henri Cote, Ulrich Forget, Gaudouise Beron, Charles Guilbault, Auguste Mathien, A. Mignault, P. E. Prevost, George C. Tasse, Benoit Therien.

THE FIRE RECORD. A Little Blaze That was Caught in a Little Blaze. While patrolling Notre Dame street at one this morning, Policeman Burns perceived smoke issuing from the grocery store of Paul Legare, 2136 Notre Dame street, and gave an alarm from box 41. A lighted lamp, placed on some tea chests at closing hour, had exploded and set fire to the boxes. The blaze was gaining headway when the brigade arrived, and was put out by a Babcock charge from the Fire Insurance Patrol.

AMUSEMENTS. Academy of Music. La Maitre de Forges drew a good audience to the Academy last evening. The piece was well mounted, and the ladies and gentlemen comprising the cast acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner. The piece will be repeated this evening. The receipts are for the Notre Dame and General Hospital.

GRAND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT. To-morrow evening a grand military entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, in aid of the volunteer patriotic fund, under the patronage of Mayor Beaudrand, Col. Harwood, Col. Worsley, and the officers of the 5th and 6th military districts, by the Metropolitan Amateur Dramatic Club, directed by Mr. Neil Warner. The performance will commence with an amusing French comedy entitled 'Infanterie et Cavalerie,' and conclude with Robertson's play of Ours. Les Montagnards of Montreal will sing some popular choruses between the acts.

LAWRENCE BARRETT. Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the renowned tragedian, appears at the Academy of Music next Monday night in his grand revival of Boker's tragedy of Francesca da Rimini. Mr. Barrett will also appear in Richeieu and other plays. Francesca da Rimini will be given for the first three nights, and will be presented with new music, new and elaborate costumes, historically correct, and designed specially for this production, a complete corps of auxiliaries, and a great cast of characters. Mr. Barrett in this play will be supported by Miss Mary Valerique, Mr. Louis Hume, Miss Rosa France, and Messrs. F. C. Meeley, Chas. M. Collins, Ben. G. Rogers, Chas. Jameson, Percy Winter, G. Davidson, J. L. Finney, W. F. Gerald, Eugene Morgan, H. Forbes, Louis Lyon, J. B. Ward, and others.

The following extract is taken from an elaborate criticism on Mr. Barrett's performance in this play, published in 'Harpers Weekly':— 'The personnel in the actual history of Francesca da Rimini' form of themselves, without perversion of historical accuracy, a brilliant array of dramatic personae. The gloomy background of a noble mind and heart imprisoned in the twisted body of the hunchback Lanciotto; in bright contrast to it the brilliant beauty of his brother Paolo; the whole picture mellowed by the gentle grace of the loving, untrusting Francesca. Moreover a point of great value to the modern dramatist, the reality offers fine opportunities to the scenic artist. From the history of Francesca da Rimini, Mr. Boker has constructed a play of remarkable strength, which, however, in its present form contains the elements of even greater strength.'

Opera House. The attendance at the Opera House yesterday fully justified the wisdom of Mr. Lyell in continuing the popular drama of 'Michael Strogoff' this week also. It was received by large audiences at both performances, and if it had been the production of a new play for the first time it could not be more applauded than it was.

of people whom it was intended to benefit. He felt sure that the stockholders would be glad to see their money used for the purpose of extending the coffee house system.

Mr. George Cruikshank said that it would be some time before those funds were available, and thought that they ought not to depend altogether on that.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr. L. H. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Walter Drake, that a committee be appointed by this meeting to confer with the temperance organization in this city to ascertain whether it is possible to form an executive committee or body from these various organizations for the purpose of establishing and carrying on a coffee house or coffee houses in the city under the present charter of the Coffee House Association, and, if possible, to organize an amicable coffee house, and that, in the meantime, the Coffee House Association be asked to delay the returning of the proceeds of the sale of the coffee houses to their stockholders and their dissolving, until the result of these proceedings be ascertained.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

Departure of the Garrison Artillery. The Last Muster—The Inspection—Scenes Along the Line of March—At the Depot. After many days of unavoidable delay the Garrison Artillery left for the North-West yesterday, receiving such a "send off" on their departure as must have gladdened their hearts and will, no doubt, live in their memories when far from home and friends. The men were astir at an early hour yesterday, trying to compress all their possessions into the small compass of their knapsacks. Many of them were so laden by the time they started that it was lucky for them they had no marching to do. Many were the leave-takings—at every corner, almost, could be seen one of the "boys," the centre of an admiring group, giving a last shake of the hand to some friend or acquaintance.

All were on hand at the armory when the roll was called. All were sober and cheerful, and many seemed rejoiced at the novel prospect offered before them. The roll call showed 304 to be present including the band. THE INSPECTION. The regiment was at once marched to the Champ de Mars where an immense concourse of people had collected to witness the inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General. Before his departure for the far West to see Montreal's crack corps execute a few military manoeuvres. Soon after their arrival Col. Worsley, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Bond, Lt.-Col. Gardner, Lt.-Col. Crawford, Lt.-Col. Cavertill and Captain McArthur of the Cavalry, all mounted and in brilliant uniforms, rode upon the ground and were received with a general salute. The regiment then went through the usual evolutions customary upon such occasions, all of which were executed in a masterly style, and were afterwards carefully inspected by Col. Worsley. They were then drawn up in close column and addressed by the inspecting officer.

COL. WORSLEY said that he was proud to have the privilege and honor of inspecting such a magnificent body of citizen soldiers. He found them in excellent order, equipped in a manner never before seen in any regiment marching out of Montreal. He felt confident they would do their duty wherever they were sent, and as representatives of the 5th military district, keep the honor of the city ever before them. His only regret was that the commander of the district, Lieut.-Col. Strachan, was not present, as they all knew he was at the front, where they were about to go, doing his duty as a brave officer. They would join with him in the hope that the reported wounding of the gallant old soldier might prove to be false. He was proud of the Canadian militia, and he would see the wonderful change in which they were now leading their desks and benches at great sacrifice, and responding to the call of duty. One thing they might be sure of, their wives and children would be well looked after, and that very evening committees would be formed for this purpose. He wished them good-bye and God-speed.

MAYOR BEAUDRAND spoke as follows:—Colonel Oswald, officers and men of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, in the name of the citizens of Montreal I am here to wish you good-bye and God-speed. You go from here as a branch of our volunteers. Every eye in Montreal is upon you. You have confided to me the honor of the Montreal brigade of volunteers, and it is useless for me to say we may rest assured that you will guard it well. It is useless for me to say that you are looked to in advance as having already done so, so certain are we that our confidence is not misplaced. I have only to say to you that the citizens of Montreal look to you with their sympathy. You have our esteem, and we trust that you will acquit yourselves like men before any enemy you may encounter. Arrangements are being made that for to-day your wives and children will be provided for during your absence by the citizens of Montreal, who have made this their duty. Once more, in the name of the citizens of Montreal, good-bye and God-speed.

THE LAST MARCH. The regiment then marched down St. James as far as McGill street and back again by Notre Dame street to the Canadian Pacific depot. All along the route spectators were gathered in every window, doorway and possible point of vantage, whilst an immense throng either marched with or followed the regiment. A large number of the Prince of Wales' turned out and followed in the procession headed by their band, and also the bands of the Victoria Rifles and Sixth Fusiliers. The enthusiasm was intense, and rattling cheers were given all along the line, whilst the handshaking was so frequent as to almost throw the column into disorder. Many were the favorable comments uttered by the spectators on the fine soldierly appearance of the men, and it was the feeling of all that the regiment would do credit to the city.

AT THE DEPOT. Long before the regiment reached the depot every available space on the walls overlooking the rails was occupied by an anxious and expectant crowd. The fair sex were to be seen in full force, and many who were smiling bore traces of tears upon their cheeks. The C. P. R. officials had,

with commendable caution, closed the entrance to the depot, thus preventing thousands from entering. In spite of this, however, it was noticed that every window was filled with ladies who were thus enabled to obtain a fine view of the proceedings below. The platforms, the cars, and even the roofs of the cars were covered with sightseers, who were constantly being repelled by the police, only to reassemble in some other spot. At last the sound of music and the frantic rush of hundreds of men, women and boys into the yard proclaimed the arrival of the troops. Soon the white helmets were seen descending the corner of the "boys" wading nearly ankle deep in thick slushy mud. The crush then became terrific, all trying to get near enough to grasp some friend by the hand, or failing that to attract his attention by a cheery "good-bye." In a marvellously short space of time the men were housed in the cars and soon every window had its occupants, all chatting and sending farewell messages to those left behind. All seemed excitement, laughter and enthusiasm, yet one did not have to look far to see the reverse of the picture. Here was a weeping girl, whose mother of the broader side was perhaps never to see again, there a sobbing wife, a sad-eyed tearless mother, or an aged father with dim eyes vainly striving not to sadden the hour of parting by a tear. Even some of the gallant boys themselves showed an emotion that was decidedly worthy of the lines when parting with some loved relative or friend. The trio of bands were meanwhile doing their best to drown all regretful feelings by playing their most martial airs, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," being one of the most prominent. Soon the marching whistles of the broader side gave notice that all was ready. The stragglers were unceremoniously bundled off the train, whilst last adieus were hurriedly exchanged. Again the whistle blew, and the train began to move slowly away. Instantly every hat was off and a cloud of cheering whistles wafted wildly in the air. Cheers after cheers went up as the train passed by. Soon, too soon for many of them, the last car was reached where on the platform were described Col. Oswald the gallant Colonel of a gallant band, and by his side, a no less gallant and dapper officer of the broader side, his home and family, because duty called—Rev. James Barclay.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US? Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; he mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the end of the day, which which food the eyes become cold and feel sandy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any ease. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hoarse at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in one present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of the disease. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia [for example] the stomach is not only the seat of the disease, but the cause of it. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia [for example] the stomach is not only the seat of the disease, but the cause of it. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia [for example] the stomach is not only the seat of the disease, but the cause of it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Notice to Mariners. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established.

Table with columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, Height from Water. Includes stations like South Shore of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Riviere du Loup Light-house, etc.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—May 11. Steamship Polino, 524, Captain John Delisle, from Quebec May 10, water ballast. H. Dobell.

Steamship Lake Nepigon, 1439, Captain Traam, from Liverpool April 16, passengers, general cargo, H. E. Murray.

Vessels in Port. Steamships. Bonavista, 286, Kingman, Brown & Co. Brooklyn, 873, D. Torrance & Co. For Liverpool.

Concordia, 1616, R. Reford & Co. For Glasgow. Lake Nepigon, 1439, H. E. Murray. Polino, 524, H. Dobell.

Sarmatia, 2169, H. & A. Allan. For Liverpool. Schooners. C. Bernier, 116, C. A. Boucher. Hudson, 99, C. A. Boucher.

Mary, Queen of the Seas, 103, C. A. Boucher. Mary, Star of the Sea, 59, C. A. Boucher. Ripple, 71, C. A. Boucher.

Vessels for Montreal. Achille F., bark, 589, Jamaica. Adelaide, bark, 114, Jamaica. Amine, bark, at Barbados April 13.

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