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DOMINION DESPATCHES. FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Ungrateful Son - The Dominion Day Celebration - Brockville Military Camp Officers.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Stinson, who is now in custody here on a charge of forgery, will be tried before Judge Daniel. His father and brother are in the city. The usual 16 days having elapsed, the extradition papers will be made out and he will be taken to the States.

The celebration committee for Dominion Day have appointed a sub-committee to wait on the Minister of Public Works to ask him to have the Parliament buildings and grounds open during the day and illuminated at night.

The following officers will comprise the brigade staff of No. 4 military camp to be held at Brockville on the 24th instant:—Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, D.A.G., commanding; Lt.-Col. Lewis, brigade major; Lt.-Col. D. A. McDonald, instructor of musketry; Col. J. D. Buell, camp quartermaster; Capt. Gordon, supply officer.

QUEBEC.

Body Found - Sawmills Sold.

Special to THE HERALD.
QUEBEC, June 6.—The body of an unknown man, which has evidently been in the water all the winter, was found in the river opposite the Allan steamship wharf this morning.

The body of Miss McFarlane, who so mysteriously disappeared at the Falls a couple of days ago has not yet been found.

The saw mills of Mr. Martineau in Prince Edward street, St. Roch, has been sold to E. A. McDonald, of the firm of Amyot & Frere, for \$7,600.

ONTARIO.

The Conspiracy Case Commission - A. O. W. - Colborne's Semi-Centennial.

TORONTO, June 6.—The Commissioners appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the conspiracy charges announced the preliminary public meeting for the 14th inst. for the purpose of opening the commission, etc.

The wives and daughters of members of the Supreme Court of A. O. W. attended a reception at Government House this morning; this afternoon the lodge and friends were entertained to a trip to Niagara Falls, and the session closed to-night.

GODERICH, June 6.—The County Council of Huron and the Town Council of Goderich were entertained to a public lunch at Point St. Charles yesterday by Wm. Young, Reeve, and Anthony Allan, Deputy Reeve of the Township of Colborne, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the settlement of the township. Mr. Cameron, M.P.P., Sheriff of the county and other prominent gentlemen were present.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Planting Salmon Fry - Personal - Murder in the Second Degree - The Liquor License Conflict in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, June 6.—Francis Bowie, father of the boy who murdered Ronald McDonald, a farmer, was tried at Antigonish in the Supreme Court yesterday for being a principal in the second degree. The jury, after fifteen minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The liquor license cases lately tried here have been carried on an appeal to the Supreme Court. Judge Weatherbe has granted rules for appeal in three of the cases. The appeals are taken under sub-section 2 of section 123 of the liquor license act, which gives an appeal from any conviction under section 9, inflicting penalties for selling without license. The law gives under certain circumstances the right to hear new evidence, and if necessary the case may be ordered to be tried over again before the Supreme Court. The appeals referred to will probably not be argued till after recess, the middle of September.

St. John, N.B., June 6.—The Fishery Department is placing 200,000 salmon fry in Nepisiguit river, Gloucester county.

Hon. John Costigan returned to-day from Nova Scotia and proceeded to his home at Grand Falls to-night.

No effort has ever been made to advertise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound outside our own America; yet frequent calls from other parts of the world show that good news is spread. Packages of this medicine have even been sent from Lynn, Mass., to China.

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

VOL. LXXVI.—137.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

PRICE, ONE CENT

DETECTIVE FAHEY'S STORY

Or How he Arrested J. C. Eno.

Another Habeas Corpus Writ Issued.

The Defendant Contends that he has Committed no Crime.

QUEBEC, June 6.—This morning the Eno case again came up before Judge Chauveau. Messrs. Amyot & Pelletier appeared for the Crown, Davidson & Fitzpatrick for the prosecutors, Dunbar, Irvine & Tessier for the defence.

Fahey's Evidence.

Mr. Pelletier called Detective Fahey, of Montreal, who detailed the particulars of the arrest. He said:—It was on my affidavit that Eno was arrested. I received a despatch from Robert A. Pinkerton, of New York, to meet Gen. Thomas Hubbard representing the Second National Bank of New York. In company with Mr. Davidson I proceeded to the Police Magistrate's office in Montreal, and on the substance of information I had received I made affidavit and a warrant was issued by Judge Desnoyers. This information was regarding the changing of money in Montreal and what I had further received from Gen. Thomas Hubbard. He detailed the arrest of Eno on board the Vancouver, accused of being a fugitive from justice and of having brought stolen money into Canada from New York. By the way he spoke he gave us to understand he could not be extradited. He admitted being a fugitive from justice. He was sailing for England under the name of C. J. Marshall—that is the way the ticket read. He admitted that he had been going about in Montreal under the name of Jos. Bouton. He said he had arrived in Montreal on the 23rd May. He told me he was staying here until the excitement was over. Eno was pointed out to me by Mr. Labbe on board the Vancouver. Before he left Montreal he had applied to him to have \$200 changed, but the only sum he got changed was \$23 or \$25. Not being able to get all his money he went to two other brokers. We searched Eno on board the steamer, but what we found was English money. At Lumpkin's Hotel I had information that Jos. Bouton and his friends were supposed to have a lot of money, as they spent it freely. Eno was registered at the Windsor Hotel as Joseph Bouton, of Scarborough.

By Hon. Mr. Irvine for defence—No other person but myself made any deposition previous to the issue of the present warrant here. I left for Montreal on Monday night. I had received a most important despatch and consulted with Mr. Davidson and the Attorney-General. The important business for which I had to go to Montreal was of a totally different character to that of John C. Eno. I did not come down to Quebec on Wednesday night, because I received a subpoena from the Crown Prosecutor of Montreal, whom I had previously told I had gone to Quebec. I did not suggest that I be subpoenaed. I learned yesterday that the Crown bill had been withdrawn. I do not consider it an auspicious circumstance that a man about leaving for England should change American into English money previous to his departure, nor do I think that \$20 is an extraordinary amount for a man to change, but it was the suspicious way in which prisoner acted under the circumstances and on general information I received regarding his movements that caused me to act as I did. I believe my deposition reads that I had reason to believe or to suspect that the money brought by Eno into Canada was part of a large sum of money stolen by him (Eno) from the Second National Bank of New York, and this is the reason I had for those suspicions, which I have related here to-day. Either Mr. Lumpkin or a maid told me that Eno and his friends seemed to be spending money freely. The other witnesses residing in Montreal are brokers with whom Eno changed his money, the people at Windsor Hotel, the cabman who drove him, and the agent from whom he bought his ticket. They know in a general way that prisoner is arrested on a charge of stealing money. The Court then rose.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon Mr. Irvine continued the cross-examination of Fahey. He and Hon. Constable Bissonnette had made the arrest of Eno by instructions to the latter of Superintendent Walling, of New York. He knew that the person arrested had not been gone under the fictitious names of C. J. Marshall and James Bouton; the name mentioned in the first warrant. He was satisfied that John C. Eno was not the party he was looking for; the prisoner, he was satisfied, was not connected with the Hinkly affair.

By Mr. Pelletier—I said that I suspected and did suspect that Eno had committed the crime set forth in my deposition.

By the Judge—The Eno affair and the Hinkly affair are altogether different. I telegraphed to Pinkerton on Saturday morning that I had been looking for Hinkly and had found Eno. I did not know at the time whether he was wanted or not. I received an answer some time during the day after the arrest. I think Mr. Bissonnette saw my telegram, and the answer was shown to him afterwards. I do not remember whether Eno asked Bissonnette to show his warrant when he came the second time. The warrant was shown to Captain Lindall of the steamer. It was explained to the Captain and Eno that the latter was arrested as bearing the names contained in the warrant. I am manager of the Dominion Detective Agency, and had no communication with New York detectives concerning J. C. Eno before the night of the 30th May.

By Mr. Irvine—I saw the answer to Bissonnette from Detective Walling which was received before the arrest was made. It said, Hold Eno for forgery.

After this counsel adjourned to the Queen's Bench Chambers, where Mr. Dunbar, for the prisoner presented a petition on the part of the prisoner to Judge Tessier and moved that a writ of habeas corpus issue. He said the charge in the warrant was that of bringing money which Eno had stolen into Canada. The clause which covered this offence had no counter part either in England or American law. In this General Hubbard concurred. Mr. Dunbar contended that this was an attempt to punish a party for what was not an offence in Canada. The question was a new one.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Montreal Conference at Brockville.

Special to THE HERALD.
BROCKVILLE, May 6.—The Montreal conference of the Methodist Church resumed its session this morning, Rev. W. Galbraith, the President, in the chair.

Rev. W. S. Scott moved a resolution expressing sympathy with Rev. Dr. Rice, General Superintendent, in his present illness. It referred to his great labors on behalf of Methodism, and expressed the hope that he might long be spared to engage actively in the work. Carried unanimously.

It was decided that next year's conference should meet at Stanstead on the last Thursday in May.

The French Work.

The debate on Prof. Shaw's motion for the appointment of a Superintendent of French Missions, who should reside in Montreal, and devote the whole of his time to the work, was resumed by Rev. W. Scott, Chairman of the French district, who described at length the manner in which the work was done. At the afternoon session Rev. W. J. Joliffe moved an amendment to Mr. Shaw's motion to the effect that the conference adopted the recommendations of the central mission board. Rev. G. H. Porter seconded the amendment on the ground that if they followed any other course they would be acting unconstitutionally.

Rev. A.B. Chambers was opposed to the dismemberment of the French district; such a course would be a retrograde movement. If their men had proper support the French work would go on vigorously and effectively.

Rev. A. Campbell opposed the appointment of a French superintendent, as outside of Montreal the work did not require it, also on financial grounds.

Rev. L. N. Beaudry said that no man, unless he had come up through the various stages of the work, could really understand its importance. The constitutional question was simply this: if they took a cheap man it would be unconstitutional, but if they took a dear man it would be unconstitutional. In advocating the appointment of a superintendent he was only voicing the sentiments of the laborers in the field. Three positions were before them to stay where they were, to go back or go forward. If they adopted Professor Shaw's resolution they would be going forward. (Applause.)

Rev. J. T. Pitcher and T. G. Williams having spoken.

Rev. W. Hansford called attention to the continual encroachments the French were making. They were buying up farms in Eastern Ontario where it were possible, and in every way endeavoring to gain power and influence. This, he thought, was part of a movement to gain the upper hand in the councils of the nation, so that they would be able to gain a preponderance of patronage. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of French missions to counteract the present tendency.

The several amendments to Prof. Shaw's motion were put and negatived.

Rev. Dr. Potts asked if the original motion were merely a recommendation to the missionary board.

Prof. Shaw replied in the negative.

Dr. Potts said he would not be able to vote for it then.

Rev. Superintendent Carman said when he admitted the resolution yesterday it was on the understanding that it was a recommendation to the missionary board. If the conference appointed a superintendent of French work the responsibility would rest on them. Other conferences might take similar action and see the French work in the hands of the French, so that they would be able to gain a preponderance of patronage. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of French missions to counteract the present tendency.

The several amendments to Prof. Shaw's motion were put and negatived.

THE DYNAMITERS.

England Protests to France.

LONDON, June 6.—The Government has drawn the attention of the French authorities to the immunity enjoyed by the dynamiters in Paris.

On the Track of the Villains.

LONDON, June 6.—The police are sparing no efforts to discover the persons who caused the recent explosions here. They have ascertained that certain men are residing here who, it had been supposed, had fled to America, Australia or France. Some of these are believed to have been implicated in the Phoenix Park. It is probable that arrests will be made.

England Protests Against American Dynamiters.

LONDON, June 6.—It is reported that Earl Granville has sent a note to Minister Lowell to be delivered to Sec. Frelinghuysen relative to the open collection of money for dynamiters.

Recheffort Indignant.

PARIS, June 7.—Recheffort in *transigant* urges the radical deputies to protest against assistance being given English detectives by the Paris police to hunt Irish refugees.

THE EGYPTIAN ENIGMA.

CAIRO, June 6.—It is rumored that General Gordon has escaped up the Nile on an armored steamer.

Hewitt and the Comte de Paris.

LONDON, June 6.—Admiral Hewitt reports to have been well received by the Abyssinians. He believed that the negotiations with the King would be successful and that they would result in the relief of Kassala.

A Notable Convert.

PARIS, June 6.—Count Frederic William, Prince of Hanoa, has abjured the Lutheran faith and professed Catholicism.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Chosen to Represent the Republicans in the Presidential Fight.

Blaine Elected on the Fourth Ballot.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested All Over the Union.

What the Democrats Say.

CHICAGO, June 6.—An immense crowd assembled in and around the Convention Hall this morning it being estimated that there were nearly 10,000 inside and 4,000 outside. The Convention was called to order at 11.20, and the work of taking the ballots was proceeded with, The

First Ballot

resulted as follows:—Alabama, 1 for Blaine; 1 for Logan, and 17 for Arthur.

Arkansas, Blaine, 8; Arthur, 4; Edmunds, 1.

California, Blaine, 16.

Colorado, Blaine, 6.

Connecticut, Blaine, 12.

Delaware, Blaine, 5; Arthur, 1.

Florida, Arthur, 7; Blaine, 12.

Kansas, Blaine, 12; Logan, 1; Arthur, 4; Hawley, 1.

Louisiana, Arthur, 10; Blaine, 2; Logan, 3.

Georgia, Arthur, 26.

Illinois, Logan, 40; Blaine, 3; Arthur, 1.

Indiana, Blaine, 18; Arthur, 9; Sherman, 2; Edmunds, 1.

Iowa, Blaine, 26.

Kentucky, Arthur, 16; Blaine, 54; Logan, 2; Lincoln, 1; Sherman, 1.

Maine, Blaine, 12.

Maryland, Blaine, 10; Arthur, 6.

Massachusetts, Edmunds, 25; Arthur, 2; Blaine, 1.

Michigan, Blaine, 15; Edmunds, 7; Arthur, 2; W. T. Sherman, 2.

Minnesota, Blaine, 7; Edmunds, 6; Arthur, 1.

Mississippi, Arthur, 17; Blaine, 1.

Missouri, Arthur, 10; Logan, 10; Edmunds, 6; Blaine, 5; John Sherman, 1.

Nebraska, Blaine, 2; Blaine, 8.

Nevada, Blaine, 8.

New Hampshire, Edmunds, 4; Arthur, 4.

New Jersey, Blaine, 9; Edmunds, 6; Lincoln, 2; John Sherman, 1.

New York, Lincoln, 1; Edmunds, 12; Blaine, 8; Arthur, 31.

Oregon, Blaine, 6.

Pennsylvania, Edmunds, 1; Logan, 11; Arthur, 11; Blaine, 47.

Rhode Island, Edmunds, 8.

South Carolina, Blaine, 1; Arthur, 17.

Tennessee, Logan, 1; Blaine, 7; Arthur, 16.

Texas, Blaine, 13; Arthur, 11.

West Virginia, Blaine, 12.

Virginia, Blaine, 21; Blaine, 2; Logan, 1.

Wisconsin, Edmunds, 6; Arthur, 6; Blaine, 10.

Arizona, Blaine, 25.

Dakota, Blaine, 2.

District of Columbia, Blaine, 1; Arthur, 1.

TOTALS—FIRST BALLOT.

Blaine..... 232

Arthur..... 278

Edmunds..... 98

Logan..... 63

John Sherman..... 4

Lincoln..... 2

Hawley..... 12

Second Ballot.

The Convention at 12.30 p.m., proceeded to the second ballot. Its changes from the first were as follows:—

Alabama, Arthur, 17; Blaine, 2; Logan, 1.

Arkansas, Blaine gains 3; Arthur loses 1; Edmunds loses 2.

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia and Illinois unchanged.

Indiana demanded a call of delegates. The vote gives Blaine a gain of 4. Arthur loses 1 and Edmunds 3.

Kansas, Blaine gains 1; Arthur loses 2; Logan gains 2; Sherman loses 2.

Kentucky, Arthur gains 1.

Indiana and Iowa, unchanged.

Kansas, Blaine gains 1; Arthur loses 2; John Sherman loses 2; Logan gains 2; Hawley gains 1.

Kentucky, Arthur gains 1; Blaine loses 4; Logan loses 4.

Louisiana, Blaine gains 2; Arthur loses 1; Logan loses 1.

Maine unchanged.

Maryland, Blaine gains 2; Arthur loses 2.

Massachusetts, Arthur gains 1; Edmunds loses 1.

Michigan, Arthur gains 3; Edmunds loses 2.

Missouri, Blaine gains 3; Edmunds loses 1; Logan 2.

Minnesota and Mississippi, unchanged.

Missouri, Blaine gains 1; Arthur loses 2; Logan loses 2.

Nebraska and Nevada unchanged.

New Hampshire, Arthur gains 1; Edmunds loses 1.

New Jersey and New York unchanged.

North Carolina, Blaine gains 1; Arthur loses 1.

Ohio, Blaine gains 2; Sherman loses 2.

At the end of the second ballot Arthur loses 7; Blaine gains 14; Edmunds loses 7; Logan loses 54.

TOTALS SECOND BALLOT.

Blaine..... 246

Arthur..... 278

Edmunds..... 81

John Sherman..... 24

Hawley..... 12

Lincoln..... 2

General Sherman..... 4

THE THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was then proceeded with, with the following changes from the second:—

Indiana, Arthur gains 1; Edmunds loses 1.

Kansas, Blaine gains 1, Arthur's loss.

Kentucky, Blaine gains 1, Arthur's loss.

Michigan, Edmunds loses 2; Blaine gains 3; Sherman loses 1.

Minnesota, Arthur gains 1 from Edmunds.

MISSOURI, BLAINE GAINS 4; ARTHUR 1, SHERMANS LOSS.

Nebraska, Blaine gains 2 from Arthur.

New Jersey, Blaine gains 2.

New York, Arthur gains 1.

North Carolina, Blaine gains 1, Logan's loss.

Pennsylvania, Blaine gains 2, Arthur's loss.

South Carolina, Blaine gains 1.

Tennessee, Arthur gains 1, Logan's loss.

Texas, Blaine gains 1, Logan's loss.

Virginia, Blaine gains 2, Arthur loses 1; Logan 1.

Wisconsin, Arthur gains 4, Edmunds's loss.

TOTALS THIRD BALLOT.

Blaine..... 276

Arthur..... 274

Edmunds..... 81

Logan..... 24

John Sherman..... 24

Hawley..... 12

Lincoln..... 2

General Sherman..... 4

Amid great excitement at 2.30 motion to adjourn was put to the meeting and lost. The gains made by Blaine produced a storm of cheering and wild enthusiasm for Blaine. Bingham Phelps and several colored delegates endeavored to get a hearing, and vociferated and gesticulated without succeeding, their voices being drowned in yells, cheers and demands for the call of the roll. Finally, at 2.30, the taking of the fourth ballot was begun. Before the vote of Alabama was given there was another uproarious scene, in which Dutcher Roosevelt and other New York delegates took prominent parts. It arose upon a technical point that a motion had been made to take recess and had been decided by the chair in the negative, although calls had been made for a vote by States.

At last a Blaine delegate appealed to his friends to have the vote on recess taken by States, and at half-past two the vote began. The convention refused to adjourn by 366 to 455. The announcement of the vote caused great cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Foraker then moved that Blaine be nominated by acclamation, but Roosevelt, of New York, demanded a call of the roll. Amid great excitement, Foraker withdrew the motion, in order to save time.

The Fourth Ballot.

Alabama, Blaine gains six, Arthur's loss.

Florida, Blaine gains two, Arthur's loss.

Illinois, a despatch from Logan was offered, but the convention refused to hear it. Illinois then casts its entire vote for Blaine, with the presiding votes, gave him 414, a majority of the entire convention.

Illinois, Blaine 34; Arthur 3; Logan 1.

Indiana, Blaine 10.

Kansas, Blaine gains 3.

Kentucky, Blaine gains 4.

Louisiana, Blaine gains 5.

Maryland, Blaine gains 4.

Massachusetts, Blaine gains 2.

Michigan, Blaine gains 8.

Missouri casts its entire vote for Blaine.

New Jersey, Blaine gains 6.

New York, Blaine gains 1.

TOTALS FOURTH BALLOT.

Blaine..... 544

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Crystal Palace Opera House—Performances at 2.15 and 8.15.
Grand Central Dime Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Montreal Amateur Athletic Association—Games, on Montreal Lacrosse Grounds at 2.30 p.m.
Freehold Lecture Hall—Lecture by Capt. R. C. Adams, on Sunday, at 3 p.m.

THE OPPOSITION AT QUEBEC.

The session of the Quebec Legislature has wound its slow length along until its proceedings were in danger of being voted "a bore." It is claimed by the friends of the Government that this prolongation is due entirely to the Opposition, that the business of the Government could have been over long ago but for the Opposition. Well, there is truth in the charge, and we are glad of it. The Opposition are responsible for extending the session, and they were justified in doing so. They certainly did take up the time of the Assembly, and for the best of reasons and the best of purposes. The Opposition, few in numbers but influential in information, in debate, in investigation and in exposure of the malpractices of the Government, past and present, have been the instrument for recording in luminous characters, which will not soon die out, the shameful manner in which the funds, the credit, the property and the resources of the Province have been sacrificed either by design or ignorance, but chiefly with corrupt intent. The Opposition have thoroughly exposed the present Government's pretence that it is a new Government and not responsible for the acts of the Chapeau and Mousseau administrations. The Opposition have forced the Ross Government to defend many of the objectionable and corrupt transactions of their predecessors, and where the transactions were too dark to be defended the Opposition compelled the Administration to repudiate them to save the party. The finances of the Province, the railway history, the abounding corruption which disgraced the Province, the culpably inefficient audit of the public accounts, the misappropriation of the public monies, the undue favoritism shown in matters of contract, the extravagance and waste which have been installed in high places, the causes of the many deficits for years past, were all reviewed with remarkable acumen by the Opposition leaders; and so there has been placed on record, on the journals of the Legislature and in the press, by resolutions and votes and speeches, a most thorough and convincing arraignment of the men who administered the affairs of the Province during the most lamentable period in all its history. The electors of the Province have had placed before them the most complete account of the proceedings and transactions of the worst governments the Province ever knew; and if to the facts thus produced and the knowledge thus spread they have been unable to add all the details of the crowning iniquity, the management and sale of the Government railways, the fault is not theirs. The frustration of this hope must be laid at the door of a Government which came in professing a desire to uncover the sins of the past, and which, after voting a score of times to condemn those offences, now proposes a scheme for preventing the fullest legislative enquiry into the most suspicious of all the proceedings of their predecessors!

On the whole, the Opposition deserve the thanks of the people for their heroic efforts to reveal the true state of our Provincial affairs, for their successful determination to hold the Ross Government responsible for the acts committed while Dr. Ross and his colleagues were either members or supporters of the delinquent government, and for their steadfastness and devotion to public duty throughout the session, in the face of many numerical defeats. They were voted down as often as they proposed anything that would throw light on the past or take guarantees for the future, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that the Province is at their back and that the next general election will reward them for their present able warfare upon incompetency and corruption in all their varied forms.

THE CANAL TOLLS AGAIN.

The statements, under this head, of the Gazette of yesterday add nothing to the information we have already given in THE HERALD.

Looking to the reductions by the Government in the canal dues on grain and by the Harbor Commissioners in wharfage, and to the action of the Forwarding and Elevating companies in the same direction, the Gazette is of opinion that grain can now be landed as cheaply in Montreal as in New York. As ocean freights are in favor of Montreal and port charges lower here than there, it looks to an adequate supply of tonnage at Montreal, and it believes that the diversion of grain to Montreal, with a revival in every department of business, is certain to follow. We trust this may all prove to be correct. We hope Montreal will get a good share of the export of

grain from the West. But we would stand a much better chance of profiting by the diversion if the abolition had been made absolute. It is said the Government have not the power to abolish the tolls, that Parliament must order it. It was also said the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal had not the power to abolish wharfage dues on export grain, but they have really done it. They have "reduced" it until there is practically no charge. The Government could have done the same with the canal tolls. They could have announced a policy of total abolition for the next session of Parliament, and, in the meantime, adopted the Harbor Commissioners' tactics and "reduced" the tolls to nothing.

What the trade needs and demands is a permanent policy—a policy of free canals announced and adhered to. All the world must know that this is the Canadian policy for grain shipments and all other shipments by Canadian canals. The tonnage of the world must know it, and then we shall have steamship owners everywhere keeping their eyes on the port of Montreal. Capitalists must know it and have it guaranteed to them, that they may engage in the branches of business which will grow out of it without taking the risk of this liberal policy being a mere experiment or a makeshift. It is due to all who are interested in any form in the handling of grain by the St. Lawrence route that this free canal policy should be accepted as the settled policy of the Dominion and proclaimed far and wide as the policy of the future and subject to no reaction. On a great question like this the Dominion, and especially Montreal, can afford no "experiments." It must not be given out that while we are reducing canal tolls this year we may withdraw the reduction next year or the year after. We must aim to make the St. Lawrence a free waterway from the mouth up, and Montreal one of the most desirable ports in the world for the vessels of all nations. A shift, unsettled, uncertain policy on this question would be an immense injury to all the interests affected, while a permanent, stable, enlightened policy, casting off for ever the shackles from this great line of water communication, will place this route in a most commanding position before the commercial world, and give it a pre-eminence which it can hope to acquire by no other means.

THE ARCHIVES OF CANADA.

The report of Mr. Douglas Brynmor, Archivist, which has just been published forms a blue book of 260 pages and is the most interesting publication which the Government has issued this year. Mr. Brynmor is one of the most capable and efficient officers in the Dominion service, and it is to his efforts in the collection and arranging of material that the present condition of the Archives of the Dominion is due. It was not until March, 1871, that any effort was made to place the Archives of Canada on a satisfactory footing. At that time a very numerous signed petition from authors and literary inquirers in Canada, was presented to Parliament, calling attention to the disastrous position in which they were placed, and expressing their conviction that the best interests of society in this country would be consulted by establishing a system with respect to Historical Archives, analogous to those in Great Britain, France, and the United States. The petition was referred by Parliament to the Joint Library Committee, who, after careful consideration, recommended that it should be transmitted for action to the Minister of Agriculture, as the proper authority by whom the work should be undertaken; a recommendation which was adopted by Parliament and in accordance with which the secretary of the Library Committee transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture for consideration and action, the petition which had been addressed to the House of Commons. On the 2nd of August, following, the Minister of Agriculture was authorized by Order-in-Council, to make preliminary investigations on the subject, and to have a sum placed on the estimates next session, for the prosecution of the work, and on the 8th September, the copy of the petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, transmitted to the Secretary of State's Department was, in accordance with the resolution of Parliament, and the Order-in-Council, transferred by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Agriculture, as the custodian of all documents relating to historical Archives.

In 1873 Parliament voted the sum asked for and Mr. Brynmor was selected to organize the newly created office. The work had to be begun, as Mr. Brynmor says *ad hoc*, not a single document of any description being in the room set apart for the custody of the Archives. The first important contribution to the collection was made by the War Office which after some negotiations conducted by Mr. Brynmor in London consented to transfer the Canadian Military Correspondence going back nearly one hundred years. These papers numbers upwards of 200,000 documents and they have been arranged by Mr. Brynmor and bound up in 1,087 volumes. Copies of the Haldimand Collection were also obtained from the British Museum. Mr. Brynmor's researches in the Foreign Office were hampered by a rule which does not permit any documents to be examined subsequent to 1816. An exception was, however, made in his favor, and he was allowed to have access to papers down to 1842. This concession was obtained through the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper.

In Paris, Mr. Brynmor has been very

successful in his researches, and the collection of manuscripts now in Ottawa from the French Archives is quite large.

Mr. Brynmor laments the want of completeness of the information relative to the Loyalists. He says—

The documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists are very few and far from being complete. There are reports and correspondence respecting them in the Haldimand collection. These include the correspondence with Colonel Guy, relative to their settlement at Machiche; correspondence with Captain Cuyler, respecting the reception of Loyalists and their settlement in Cape Breton; lists (partial) of the disbanded troops; the surveys in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, and a list of settlers in Upper Canada obtained from the Ontario Government and other papers. Among these is a report by Colonel Morse, R.E., giving a detailed return of the disbanded troops, and Loyalists settling in Nova Scotia, who were mustered in the summer of 1784. The total number of men, women and children, by this return, was 28,347. Of these, 9,260 settled on the St. John River, and 7,923 at Shelburne, the others being scattered over the Province in small parties. The total population of Nova Scotia (including St. John or Prince Edward Island) was then, according to Col. Morse, 42,747, thus divided:—

Old British inhabitants...14,400
Old French or Acadians...100 families, at 4 to a family...400
Disbanded troops and Loyalists, called new inhabitants...28,347

Indians are not included. Negroes, estimated at about 3,000, were included among the Loyalists. This enumeration differs very materially from that of most authors who have written on the subject.

There is no doubt that papers relating to the United Empire Loyalists are to be found scattered throughout the country, of little value as they are, but which would be of essential service as contributions towards a remarkable part of the history of Canada, were they brought together.

It is clear that an effort should be made to collect documents relating to the Loyalists. A very small expenditure in this direction would yield very great results. We trust that the Government will deal liberally with Mr. Brynmor, so that he may be able to make our Archives as complete as they ought to be.

BLAINE NOMINATED.

The Republican Convention has undoubtedly nominated for the Presidency the candidate who has the strongest hold on the hearts of the rank and file of the party. The business men of the party would have preferred General Arthur; the more independent men of the party stood out for Senator Edmunds; but the masses of the active party spirits outside of official circles swear by Hon. James G. Blaine. The choice of the Convention for the Presidency is one of the brightest intellects of his day, although not one of the purest of modern statesmen. His political labors are co-extensive with the life of the Republican Party. He has assisted actively in the election of every President sprung from the ranks of the party. He represents the Party's ideas perhaps more completely than any other prominent man in the party. He is a party man out and out, is impressed with "the American idea" probably more thoroughly than any other statesman of his day, and has the courage of his convictions on all occasions. Can Blaine be elected? That will depend upon whether he receives the unanimous support of his party. The party is strong enough to elect him; will it act as a unit? If we are to believe statements put forth before the nomination, the candidature of Mr. Blaine will divide the party. It was given out that the independents of the party, they who supported Senator Edmunds in the Convention, will on no account support Mr. Blaine; that in New York city such representative Republican journals as the *Times* and *Evening Post* will oppose him to the death; and that New York State, with Mr. Blaine as the Presidential candidate, is lost to the Republican party. It is too soon to affirm that the independents, who are influential principally in New York, will or will not support the nominee of the Convention; a few days will be required to collect the opinions of this section of the party in view of the fact that Mr. Blaine is actually the candidate of their party, and some considerable time must elapse before it can be known whether the loss of this support is fatal to the ticket in New York State, or that the vote of New York is essential to the success of the ticket all over the country. In view of all the influences which will operate to induce harmony in the party ranks, the chances are in favor of Mr. Blaine being supported by the overwhelming majority of his party. Still, parties are so evenly balanced in the United States that in view of the drawing off of a few hundred thousand votes by the candidature of General Butler, who is being nominated by various organizations, the action of the Independents in the Republican party may have an important influence in the candidature of Mr. Blaine. With a united Republican party at his back, Mr. Blaine would be tolerably certain of becoming President. He is a remarkable tactician, and may yet succeed in harmonizing all the elements of his party in his support. A good deal can be done in this direction between the sixth of June and the fourth of November.

James Gillespie Blaine, although generally identified with Maine, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in that State on the 31st January, 1830. His grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was commissary general with Washington. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the preservation of the American army from starvation is said to have been in a great degree due to the efforts of Col. Blaine. His grandson, the nominee of the Republican party, entered the preparatory department of Washington College in his thirteenth year, and graduated in 1847 at the head of his class. He then went to Kentucky, where he became a teacher of mathematics. Here he met his wife who was from Maine, and, at her persuasion removed to Augusta in that State, where he has since resided. Adopting journalism as a profession he became part owner and editor of the *Kennebec Journal* in 1854 and editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser* in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Maine and served in the Legislature of that State from 1858 to 1862, the last two years being Speaker. In 1862 he was elected a representative in Congress and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874, when the Democrats obtaining a majority in the House he was defeated, but received the honor of the complimentary nomination of his party. During the next two years he was the leader of the party in the House. In 1876 he was appointed United States Senator from Maine to fill a vacancy and was subsequently elected for the term expiring in 1883. In 1876 and again in 1880 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but was defeated on the first occasion by Mr. Hayes and on the second by Mr. Garfield. He became Secretary of State in the latter's Cabinet, but resigned soon after President Arthur came into office. Since then Mr. Blaine has been out of politics and has been engaged in writing a history of the public events of the United States from 1860 down to the present time.

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New Advertisements.

Province of Quebec
TURF CLUB
SUMMER MEETING,
TO TAKE PLACE AT THE
FASHION COURSE,
Blue Bonnets, Montreal.
ON THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
June 12th and 14th, 1884.

Hon. President:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS
OF LANSDOWNE.
Hon. Vice-President:
HIS HON. LT.-GOV. ROBITAILLE.
President:
CAPT. CAMPBELL.
Vice-Presidents:
JOS. HICKSON, Esq.,
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq.

Stewards:
JAS. P. DAWES, Esq.,
DR. CRAIK,
LIEUT.-COL. OUMET, M.P.,
HON. M. H. COCHRANE,
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq.,
H. S. MACDOUGALL, Esq.,
JAS. O'BRIEN, Esq.,
HUGH PATON, Esq.,
DUNCAN MONTYRE, Esq.,
CHAS. CASSILS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

Judge:
CAPT. CAMPBELL.
Starter:
H. S. MACDOUGALL, Esq.
Clerk of the Scales:
D. MACEachran, Esq.

FIRST DAY,
Thursday, 12th June.
No. 1.—TRIAL PURSE, \$150 to first horse, \$25 to second. Distance, 3 miles.
No. 2.—QUEEN'S PLATE, 50 Guineas. The gift of Her Majesty the Queen. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.
No. 3.—THE MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$300 to first horse, \$50 to second. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.
No. 4.—MEMBERS' PURSE, \$125 to 1st, \$25 to 2nd horse. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.
No. 5.—HURDLE RACE, \$250 to first horse, \$50 to second. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.

SECOND DAY,
Saturday, 14th June.
No. 6.—LADIES' PURSE, \$175 to first horse, \$50 to second. Distance, One Mile.
No. 7.—DOMINION STAKES, (Canadian Derby) For three-year olds foaled in the Dominion of Canada. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.
No. 8.—BROKERS' PURSE, \$250 to 1st, \$50 to 2nd horse, for all ages. Distance, 1 1/2 miles.
No. 9.—HURDLE RACE, (Handicap), \$250 to 1st, \$50 to 2nd horse. Over 8 hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. Distance, 2 miles.
No. 10.—CONSOLATION RACE, (Handicap), \$150 to 1st, \$40 to 2nd, \$20 to 3rd horse. Distance, 1 mile.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
Mares and Geldings allowed 5 lbs. All entries must be in writing, with the name, color, age, sex, size and dam of horses, colors of riders and entrance money, addressed to the Secretary of the Province of Quebec Turf Club, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on or before Saturday, 7th June.
Handicaps will be declared after first day's racing.
Stewards' decision to be final in all cases. The races to be run under the American Jockey Club Rules.
Races commence each day at 2.30 p.m. Special train at 1.30. Fare, 30 cents.

To the Course:
One-Horse Carriage.....50 cents
Two-Horse Carriage.....50 "
Grand Stand Ticket.....50 "
Gentlemen on horseback.....\$1.00

Badges for the meeting, admitting one gentleman and ladies accompanying him, to be had from the stewards—price, \$5.00.
Hon. Treasurer,
DUNCAN ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

James Gillespie Blaine, although generally identified with Maine, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in that State on the 31st January, 1830. His grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was commissary general with Washington. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the preservation of the American army from starvation is said to have been in a great degree due to the efforts of Col. Blaine. His grandson, the nominee of the Republican party, entered the preparatory department of Washington College in his thirteenth year, and graduated in 1847 at the head of his class. He then went to Kentucky, where he became a teacher of mathematics. Here he met his wife who was from Maine, and, at her persuasion removed to Augusta in that State, where he has since resided. Adopting journalism as a profession he became part owner and editor of the *Kennebec Journal* in 1854 and editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser* in 1857. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Maine and served in the Legislature of that State from 1858 to 1862, the last two years being Speaker. In 1862 he was elected a representative in Congress and was re-elected for each successive term until 1876. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1869 to 1874, when the Democrats obtaining a majority in the House he was defeated, but received the honor of the complimentary nomination of his party. During the next two years he was the leader of the party in the House. In 1876 he was appointed United States Senator from Maine to fill a vacancy and was subsequently elected for the term expiring in 1883. In 1876 and again in 1880 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, but was defeated on the first occasion by Mr. Hayes and on the second by Mr. Garfield. He became Secretary of State in the latter's Cabinet, but resigned soon after President Arthur came into office. Since then Mr. Blaine has been out of politics and has been engaged in writing a history of the public events of the United States from 1860 down to the present time.

WAGNER FESTIVAL CONCERTS!
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
--THEODORE THOMAS--

VICTORIA SKATING RINK, JUNE 26, 27 and 28,
LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE FAMOUS WAGNER TRIO,
MATERNA, WINKELMAN, AND SCARIA.

—AND—
CHRISTINE NILSSON,
AND THE UNRIVALLED

THOMAS ORCHESTRA!

FIVE GRAND CONCERTS, Embracing Orchestral and Vocal Selections from Wagner, Beethoven, Mozart, Saint-Saens and twenty other Great Masters.

SALE OF SEATS
For all classes of tickets begins MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9th, at Prince's Music Store, 228 St. James Street.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES will be given by Railroad and Steamships Lines to all purchasers of Tickets to these Concerts.

PRICES.—Season Tickets, with reserved Seats, \$10 Single Tickets, with Reserved Seats, \$2 and \$3, according to location.

THE "FLORENCE,"
IS THE MOST
POPULAR "COAL OIL" STOVE.
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
1801 Notre Dame St.
Circulars on Application.

N. Y. PIANO CO.,
228 and 230 St. James St. Montreal.

Invite dealers and private parties requiring Pianos or Organs to examine the splendid stock of

Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS!

FROM THE GREAT FACTORIES OF
Albert Weber, New York, Vose & Sons, Boston,
Decker & Son, New York, J. P. Hale & Co., New York,
Dunham & Sons, New York, R. S. Williams, Toronto,
And other first-class American and Canadian manufacturers, which are all sold on the most liberal terms and lowest prices.

Parties leaving the city can have their Pianos removed and stored on favorable terms.
Orders for tuning and repairing carefully and promptly executed. We keep none but the best and most competent men, and all work done by us is guaranteed.
Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue and price list, and send all orders to

N. Y. PIANO CO.'S BUILDINGS, 228-230 St. James St., Montreal.
June 6

LA MAJAGUA! LA MAJAGUA!!
REGALIA BRITANICA FINA.
ONLY 10 CENTS EACH, OR
\$10.00 A HUNDRED.

To be had only at THIS PRICE FROM
NATHAN MICHAELS,
233-McGILL STREET-233
(One door from St. James Street.)

Brand and Quality Guaranteed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th.

Shakespeare's Great Tragedy of
Romeo and Juliet,

will be performed by the members of the Criterion Club for the benefit of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, Boy's Plan at Nordheimer's.

Popular Prices.

NEIL WARNER, Director.

Tickets to be had also at Messrs. Lajoie & Lavigne,
June 5

b 135

GRAND CENTRAL DIME MUSEUM.

Cor. St. Catherine and Dominion Sts.
Open every Afternoon at 2.30 for Ladies and Children. Evening Performance at 8 o'clock. The finest Pavilion in the world.

IS—SPECIALTY ARTISTS—IS

And a full and efficient Orchestra. Admission 10 cents.

June 4

b 134

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE.

Dominion Square, Opposite Windsor Hotel.

ROLAND G. I. BARNETT,
Lessee and Manager.

Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee, and till further notice, Gilbert and Sullivan's charming Opera

The Pirates of Penzance!

Cast of the full strength of the Company with new and elaborate scenery, magnificent costumes and scenic effects. Full orchestra, and grand chorus of 40 voices. Prices of admission—15c; Reserved Seats, 50c, 35c and 25c. Tickets on sale at Lamplough's and Prince's.

June 5

135

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.

SPARROW & JACOBS,
Proprietors and Managers.

Every Afternoon and Evening next Week. BENNETT & MOULTON'S Comic Opera Company.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, LA MASOOTE!

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, OLIVETTE!

New scenery, increased orchestra and full chorus. Besides, a complete Specialty Company.

In spite of the enormous expenses incurred by such engagement, the prices will remain as usual—10c and 25c.

June 7

137

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

ANNUAL SPRING GAMES
(Handicap.)

WILL BE HELD ON
Saturday Afternoon, 7th June, 2.30 p.m.

[WEATHER PERMITTING.]

MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS.

Admission as usual, 50c, 35c, and 25c.

Members free at centre gate only on presentation of pass.

T. L. PATON, Hon.-Sec.
June 7

c 137

THREE RIVERS!

SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE
Committee of Printers

BY THE
Steamer "CANADA,"

ON
SATURDAY, THE 12TH JULY NEXT.

The Victoria Rifles Band has been engaged for the occasion.

The Montagnards Canadiens of Montreal will also be present.

Return Ticket - - - \$1.25

The steamer "Canada" will leave Richelieu Wharf at 8 p.m., and return will leave Three Rivers on Sunday at 7 p.m.

Tickets can be had of A. P. Pigeon and O. Vary, Herald Office; E. Rabat, 23 St. Lambert; W. Hill; Jos. B. Giguere, Notre Dame West Hotel, and J. Lapointe, Le Monde office, where the plan of Staterooms is deposited.

25 TICKETS ARE LIMITED.

June 6

136

New Advertisements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

ARE NOW FLYING BETWEEN

Owen Sound and Port Arthur

THE NEW ROUTE TO

Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming Social Convulsion.
To the Editor of THE HERALD:
In my sermon on the Coming Social Convulsion, published in THE HERALD of the 31st May, there were several typographical errors, but they were so manifestly printer's mistakes, that the reader would not fail to grasp my meaning. One word, however, might mislead, and I therefore venture to call attention to it, viz., goodness for godliness. It appears at the end of the second section in the following sentence, "Until the whole head is faint and the heart sick, while across the face of humanity is written the accusation godliness." Having heard that the sermon is to appear in THE WEEKLY HERALD, and having sent a corrected copy to your office, I have reason to believe that those who desire a corrected copy in print can obtain it on Wednesday.

Yours truly,

B. S. USSHER.

Home of the Protestant Aged and Infirmed.
To the Editor of THE HERALD.

The recent appeal of the President and Hon. Secretary of the House of Industry and Refuge, has set me thinking about what was formerly much discussed in the press, "The Missing Link," not that of Darwin's philosophy, but the agency of woman in benevolent work. So far women, as women, have done nothing for this institution, I mean in the way of endowment and establishment. They have, it is true, taken up the "Industrial Rooms," and have done some work in that department, but they have not helped other-wise. Ladies of a benevolent turn have made large donations to the funds of our University, that is very well indeed, but considering that a large proportion if not one-half, of our permanent inmates are women, it seems to me that it would be eminently fitting that our wealthy and kind-hearted sisters should contribute their fair quota to the housing of the needy of their own sex. The Holy Book says of the wise woman, "She considereth a field and buyeth it," "She planteth a field and buyeth it."

The wife of one of our city physicians, one of Montreal's honored daughters, has succeeded in procuring the necessary funds to build a handsome wing to the building of the institution over which she presided, and which the Society had the good taste to call by her name. Would it then be too much to expect that some active and gifted lady, or ladies, will take it in hand to raise the four thousand dollars required to equip the country home and make it ready for occupation, which, sad to say, the gentlemen do not seem able to accomplish.

H. LYMAN.

Montreal, June 6th, 1884.
QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.
Special to THE HERALD.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
QUEBEC, June 6.

The whole morning sitting was passed on the bill to amend the law respecting the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Poulin moved in amendment to leave the law as it was, that is to say, two dollars against one proposed in the bill as members of agricultural societies' subscription. This was lost by 26 against 18 and the bill then passed its third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
In the House this afternoon Mr. Blanchet's bill concerning industrial schools was read a third time and passed. Also Mr. Tallon's bill respecting the independence of the Legislature of the Province, and the laws respecting the constitution of the Superior Court in this Province.

On Mr. Robertson's motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Mercier moved an amendment alleging that the Quebec Central Railway had received \$39,969 from the Government more than it was entitled to.

A long discussion ensued, which lasted until six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
At the evening session the debate was resumed on Mr. Mercier's motion of non-confidence at considerable length, the motion being finally lost by 35 to 15.

The House went into committee of supply.

HON. GEORGE IRVINE'S Valedictory.
Hon. Geo. Irvine rose in his place and resigned his seat. He took occasion to refer to his pleasant experiences of the last session and expressed his regret at leaving it.

A number of other members on both sides of the House spoke in terms of regret at the departure of the hon. gentleman from political life, and he was loudly applauded on leaving the House.

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the supplementary estimates which were presented in.

Mr. MARTEL rose in his place and made a declaration accusing the Government of ill faith. A long debate ensued and continued up to the hour of going to press, the House still sitting.

IMPORTANT.

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

—Julius Verne is off to the Mediterranean on board his yacht, the St. Michael. He will visit Oran, Algiers, Bone, Tunis, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Sicily, Naples, and Rome. The journey is to be performed in the name of business, as the scene of Verne's forthcoming novel is to be laid in these districts.

MARRIAGES.
CHARTERS-HEIGHAM.—May 8th, 1884, at Hunston, by the Revd. John Heigham Phillips, Rector of Little Wenhams, assisted by the Revd. Arthur Lloyd, Vicar of Hunston, and the Revd. Dr. Duke, Rector of Craigavad, County Down, John Charters, Esq., Stoke Park, Ipswich, to Grace Fanny, second daughter of Major Heigham, late 17th Regiment, Chief Constable of Suffolk.

DEATHS.
REDPATH.—At 1065 Sherbrooke Street, on the 4th instant, John James Redpath, son of the late John Redpath, Esq., aged 50 years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. from the house, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
NEW STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL in Puncheons and Barrels. Also a few cases Cairns' Celebrated Marmalade.
RENDLELL & BROWNING,
209 Commissioners St. E. m 137

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.
The undersigned has for sale a 6-horse Steam Engine, it is now running at our mill, and is offered for sale for the reason we want more power. Apply to
JOSHUA NORTON,
Portneuf Station, P.Q. m 136

SECOND-HAND ENGINES WANTED.
Wanted to purchase two good second-hand Steam Engines, that are in running order, and have been but little used—one 15 to 20 and the other 40 to 50 horse-power. Any person having the above described engines to sell, please apply to JOSHUA NORTON, Portneuf Station, P.Q. m 136

HIGHEST PRICE paid for Book Debts and Notes and all kinds of Claims. Money to Lend. Apply to HENRY VANDAL, Broker and General Agent, 132 St. James St., Room No. 9. m 115

PUBLIC NOTICE.
is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Liquidator to the Phoenix Electrical Company for Canada. Creditors are requested to file their claims duly attested.
ARTHUR J. CLEVELAND,
132 St. James Street,
Montreal, May 26th, 1884. m 127

Hotels.
SEA BATHING!

TADOUSSAC HOTEL.
SEA VIEW.
The Hotel and Lord Dufferin's House will be opened on Tuesday, June 17th, instant, for the reception of guests. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, it being painted and painted throughout, mattresses and pillows re-made, and the furniture all put in order. Lord Dufferin's House, containing in all 24 rooms, has three suites of rooms, with open fire place, looking on the water, 14 double and single bed rooms, all well situated, and a beautiful ball room. A thorough man cook, with full staff of assistants, has been engaged to conduct the menu department during the season. The view from both houses cannot be surpassed having a stretch of 27 miles of water, St. Lawrence to Green Island, south shore, while the Bay, pronounced the nicest beach Quebec, is within 200 yards of the hotel. Tadoussac being so widely known for its superb trout fishing, yachting and boating, requires no puffing. Yachts, chaloups, canoes, row and sail boats, to be had at shortest notice. Lawn tennis, quoits, football, bowling alley, lacrosse, etc. Telegraph communication direct. In soliciting patronage during the season our aim shall be comfort to our guests and moderate charges. Address JAMES FENNEL, Manager, Tadoussac Hotel, Tadoussac, P.Q. m 131

And "LORD DUFFERIN'S" HOUSE.

The Hotel and Lord Dufferin's House will be opened on Tuesday, June 17th, instant, for the reception of guests. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, it being painted and painted throughout, mattresses and pillows re-made, and the furniture all put in order. Lord Dufferin's House, containing in all 24 rooms, has three suites of rooms, with open fire place, looking on the water, 14 double and single bed rooms, all well situated, and a beautiful ball room. A thorough man cook, with full staff of assistants, has been engaged to conduct the menu department during the season. The view from both houses cannot be surpassed having a stretch of 27 miles of water, St. Lawrence to Green Island, south shore, while the Bay, pronounced the nicest beach Quebec, is within 200 yards of the hotel. Tadoussac being so widely known for its superb trout fishing, yachting and boating, requires no puffing. Yachts, chaloups, canoes, row and sail boats, to be had at shortest notice. Lawn tennis, quoits, football, bowling alley, lacrosse, etc. Telegraph communication direct. In soliciting patronage during the season our aim shall be comfort to our guests and moderate charges. Address JAMES FENNEL, Manager, Tadoussac Hotel, Tadoussac, P.Q. m 131

Dividends—Meetings.
JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Two and one-half per cent. upon the paid up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that it will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, MONDAY, the 2nd June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of JUNE next, at one o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Board,
A. DE MONTIGNY, Cashier,
April 30. m 104

Merchants' Bank of Canada.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Monday, the 2nd June Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of JUNE NEXT.
The Chair to be taken at TWELVE o'clock.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
Montreal, 23rd April, 1884. m 165 99

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and bonus of two per cent. upon the paid up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next. The Chair will be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board,
D. COULSON, Cashier.
Bank of Toronto, April 30th, 1884. m 107

BILL HEADS

RULED TO PATTERN.

"Statement" Forms, &c.

HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited),

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Hotels.
SEA BATHING!

TADOUSSAC HOTEL.
SEA VIEW.

The Hotel and Lord Dufferin's House will be opened on Tuesday, June 17th, instant, for the reception of guests. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, it being painted and painted throughout, mattresses and pillows re-made, and the furniture all put in order. Lord Dufferin's House, containing in all 24 rooms, has three suites of rooms, with open fire place, looking on the water, 14 double and single bed rooms, all well situated, and a beautiful ball room. A thorough man cook, with full staff of assistants, has been engaged to conduct the menu department during the season. The view from both houses cannot be surpassed having a stretch of 27 miles of water, St. Lawrence to Green Island, south shore, while the Bay, pronounced the nicest beach Quebec, is within 200 yards of the hotel. Tadoussac being so widely known for its superb trout fishing, yachting and boating, requires no puffing. Yachts, chaloups, canoes, row and sail boats, to be had at shortest notice. Lawn tennis, quoits, football, bowling alley, lacrosse, etc. Telegraph communication direct. In soliciting patronage during the season our aim shall be comfort to our guests and moderate charges. Address JAMES FENNEL, Manager, Tadoussac Hotel, Tadoussac, P.Q. m 131

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TADOUSSAC HOTEL.
SEA VIEW.

Hotels.

SEA BATHING!

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
SEA VIEW.
This Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on the 16th JUNE, under the management of Mr. J. G. ELDER, late of the "Owl's Head Mountain House," Lake Memphremagog, and formerly of the "Memphremagog House," who has large experience in several leading summer resorts, and is well and favorably known by the travelling public. For rates, etc., address
JNO. G. ELDER, Manager,
Previously to 1st June, P.O. Box 251, Montreal. m 124

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THE IROQUOIS HOUSE,

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for the season; only 1 hour by Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal. Special arrangements for Picnics and Excursions.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

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R. G. PHILLIPS, Prop'r.

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LORNE HOUSE

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WM. CHAMARD & CO.,

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ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

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ST. LOUIS HOTEL

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WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

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May 1. m 103

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

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

Every attention paid to guests.

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Mrs. McNEIL, Proprietress.

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Designer and Engraver on Wood.

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Specimens on application.

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Miscellaneous.

Patent Lock-up "Pop" Safety Valve

FOR LOCOMOTIVE, STEAMBOAT AND STATIONARY BOILERS.

Patented

2nd April, 1884.

This cut represents one of the best and most reliable Safety Valves in the market, and is made in every respect according to the requirements of the Steamboat Inspectors' Act and Rules. It never fails to open at the pressure to which it is adjusted, and prevents any accumulation of pressure greater than that which it is set to guard against. It will not differ more than two pounds while opening and shutting. These valves are all tested under steam, and are correctly and plainly marked to the required pressure at which the valve is wanted to pop.

Manufactured by
R. MITCHELL & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

May 10. m 113

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FIRST PRIZE awarded at the Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1882, and SILVER MEDAL for the Machine used in the manufacture of same.

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Four-Point Barb (Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing.

Ordinary Fencing Barbs 7 1/2 inches apart. Hog Wire for bottom line, Barbs 4 1/2 inches apart.

Plain Twisted Wire Fencing, without Barbs, at REDUCED RATES.

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

THE CANADA WIRE COY

H. R. IVES, President and Manager,

QUEEN STREET Montreal.

May 16. m 118

FOR SALE,

Puncheons BARBADOES MOLASSES

Barrels STRICTLY PALE STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL (Grieve's and Stephen's Brands)

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Kegs LOCH FINE HERRING (Malcolm Brand)

Quintals PRIMES TABLE CODFISH, soft and hard cured.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.,

191 COMMISSIONERS STREET

May 7. m 111

SAFES!

The advertiser has had TWENTY-TWO YEARS practical experience in the trade, and is in a position to furnish the best styles of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with all the most modern improvements.

He has, within the last few months, manufactured Safes, Vault Doors, &c., for The Canadian Pacific Railway,

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and others,

to whom he can make reference. Safes repaired and removed, hoisted and lowered. Second-hand Safes of different makers for sale cheap.

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577 Craig Street.

April 26. m 101

PLANTAGENET

(ERATED.)

THE QUEEN OF CANADIAN WATERS

This Natural Water is now much preferred for its refreshing and medicinal properties, to the imported manufactured waters.

McGIBBON, McALMAN & CO.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed "EDITRESS, LADIES' DEPARTMENT, THE HERALD."

THE FASHIONS.

Mantles are made of all materials and of all shapes. Young ladies still wear the tight-fitting jacket and redingote. The jacket is generally finished with a vest of woollen material. This vest is of some light color, such as cream with hair lines of different colors forming squares. The visette is still one of the most fashionable mantles, and is seen in a great variety of materials with different trimmings. An elegant summer mantle is made of black ottoman silk and trimmed with lace. It is cut tight-fitting at the waist, round and short in the back, and the fronts are long and pointed. The round back is trimmed with two very wide flounces of black lace, which almost cover it; a thick ruching of the same lace is placed round the neck, and continued down and around the fronts. The sleeves are short to the elbow; they are high-shouldered, and trimmed round the edge with two wide flounces of lace, which falls back displaying the sleeve of the dress beneath. All most all the new hat shapes have high crowns, while the brim is either broad or narrow, flat all round or partly turned up. The Montagnard is one of the newest and most fashionable styles. The jockey hat is still a favorite. In bonnets the capote still predominates, but the shape differs considerably from that of last year. It is as small and close-fitting at the sides, but the front is very much higher; the crown is flat, the border high, and all the trimming is placed on top.

Dress materials are of almost every imaginable kind this summer. Large and small checks and plaids, narrow and wide stripes, plain and brocaded materials of all descriptions. Silks are very fashionable this summer, the thin smooth silks being as much worn as thicker ones; and satins, although not so much in favor as they have been for some time past, are still seen in many costumes. Ribbed silks, ottomans, and brocades are all fashionable, and it would be impossible to mention all the patterns and styles in which they appear. In the new summer dresses, and in all kinds of Indian silks are much used for summer toilets. Light tissues, such as woolsen, muslin, embroidered veiling, Hindoo veiling, silk gauze, and Indian veiling embroidered in silk, are all much in favor. They come in all light colors, and most beautiful costumes are made of them. A very pretty toilet is made of white Indian muslin, and trimmed with white lace. The skirt is short, and is trimmed with five gathered flounces, which are edged with lace. The tunic is cut in very short paniers in front, and at the back it is short and arranged in soft puffs; the paniers are edged with lace. The bodice is tight; it is trimmed down the fronts with a strip of the muslin arranged in folds, and edged with lace; the neck is finished with a small turn-down collar edged with lace. The sleeves are short, tight, high-shouldered; they are trimmed with a ruching of lace. A broad ribbon is brought round the waist, and tied in a long loop bow. A beautiful evening dress for a young girl is composed of pale blue Indian veiling. The skirt is trimmed with three pleatings of the muslin; the tunic is round in front and arranged in folds; in the back it is cut in two pointed pieces, which hang in soft folds. The bodice is tight; it is cut in a V shape at the neck, and trimmed with a full ruching of white lace. The sleeves are half short, tight and high-shouldered, and are finished with a ruching of lace. Cravat bows of all sorts have gone out of fashion. All high bodices are finished with a very narrow collar, fastened with a fancy pin. Ruchers are still worn around both neck and wrists. Small starched turn-down collars are only worn in the mornings.

RECIPES.

Stewed Celery.—Two heads of celery, one small onion, three ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, some seasoning, one pint of stock broth, one ounce of brown sugar, a little grated nutmeg, a few drops of soy, and the juice of one lemon. Trim the celery, and let it lie in water one hour; chop the onion very fine, put it in a stewpan with the butter, lay in the celery cut in pieces, add a little grated nutmeg and some seasoning, let simmer gently one hour and a half, dredge over the flour, add the sugar and a few drops of soy; let simmer ten minutes, then add the stock broth, let simmer ten minutes longer, turn in a vegetable dish, serve at once.

Pickled eggs.—Boil sixteen eggs hard; put them in cold water for a few minutes, then remove the shell; place the eggs in a pan. Boil one quart of vinegar with half an ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of cloves, and a half ounce of ginger; let simmer ten minutes; pour over the eggs. When cold tie the jar down with a bladder to exclude the air. The pickle will be ready to eat in a month.

Sponge cake.—Eight eggs, one pound of sifted sugar, three-fourths pound of flour, the rind of one lemon grated, half a nutmeg. Beat the eggs well, the yolks and whites separately, mix them with the sugar, peel and nutmeg; beat for ten minutes, then add the flour, but do not beat it after the flour is in; stir it with a whisk to mix it thoroughly; butter a mould, and bake it in a moderate oven for an hour and a half.

Asparagus.—Scrape off the outer skin; cut off the end of the stalk, leaving the asparagus about seven inches long; tie it up in bundles with tape and let it lie in cold water for two hours; put it into plenty of boiling water, with a tablespoonful of salt, and boil for twenty minutes or half an hour, according to the size of the asparagus. Cut a round of bread an inch thick, take off the crust, toast the bread, then spread it with butter on both sides, and serve the asparagus on it, taking off the tape. Serve the following sauce in a tureen. Into a stewpan put half a pint of milk, a little roux, and a little salt, let simmer ten minutes, then add two ounces of fresh butter, let boil and serve.

To Pickle Cucumbers.—Take two or three hundred, lay them on a dish, salt them, and let them remain eight or nine hours; then drain them, and, laying them in a jar, pour boiling vinegar upon them. Place them near the fire, covered with live leaves. If they do not become sufficiently green, strain off the vinegar, boil it, and again pour it over them, covering with fresh leaves. Continue to do so until they become as green as you wish.

Orange jelly.—First soak an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of water, then take six oranges and scoop out all the inside into a stewpan; and one pint of

cold water and the rind and juice of a lemon, six ounces of lump sugar, and eight drops of cochineal with two whites of egg; whip altogether until it boils, and strain as above.

Spanish fritters.—Cut the crumb of a French roll into lengths, as thick as your finger what shape you will. Soak in some cream or milk, nutmeg, sugar, pounded cinnamon, and an egg. When well soaked, fry of a nice brown; served with butter, wine and sugar-sauce.

Cream cakes.—Boil, in half-pint water, three-quarters cup butter; stir in, while boiling, one and three-quarter cups flour, take from the fire, and stir in, gradually, five eggs, not beating them, and half teaspoonful soda, dry. Drop on pans half the size you want them baked. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

Filling for the above.—Boil one pint milk. Beat together three or four eggs, one cup sugar, quarter cup flour, and stir this into the boiling milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Potato rolls for breakfast are made in this way.—Boil six good-sized potatoes with their jackets on, take them out with a skimmer, drain them, and squeeze them with a towel to insure their being mealy and dry, then remove the skin, mash them until perfectly free from lumps, add a tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of three eggs, a pint of sweet milk, and a tablespoonful of yeast should be beaten in with them when they are cool enough, so that the yeast will not be in danger of being scalded, beating them, and half teaspoonful soda, dry. Drop on pans half the size you want them baked, let them rise the same as buns, bake a delicate brown. These are nice for breakfast or supper.

WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION?

The most important word which has been recently uttered upon the deepest problems of education is to be found in an article by President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, in the current number of the Century. The article was originally read at Johns Hopkins last February, and at the time commanded the attention of thoughtful readers; its publication now will give it something like the circulation which it deserves. President Eliot is known to be the most progressive educator in the country. Under his leadership Harvard has risen during fifteen years to be not only the foremost institution in the United States, but in many respects the rival of the highest German and English Universities. The raising of her standard has forced other American colleges to push on also—a sufficient proof, if any were wanted, of the influence which a man of advanced and commanding ideas can exert.

A nut-shell of the dominant principle in President Eliot's work has been this: That education should be free from conventional and dead forms; that it should keep abreast of the leading thought of the day; that it should aim at developing in the most salutary manner the talents of individuals, and not at turning out classes of students each of whom has been passed through the same mould as the rest, whether the mould happens to fit him or not. Strange as it seems, this policy has been met with violent opposition. "We must teach what our fathers studied," is the burden of many conservatives. "The old curriculum sufficed to make great and good men; let us not be led astray, therefore, to untried paths," say others. But President Eliot has pushed on, and he is perceptibly overcoming his inert opponents.

He now makes a bold and open demand for the recognition of new and important studies. He does not wish to do away with Greek, Latin and Mathematics, but he protests that these shall not monopolize the entire time of college students. They were adopted as necessary educational instruments two hundred and fifty years ago. Since that time the world has grown and at least four branches deserve equal attention. These are English Literature, History, Political Economy and Physical Science. The arguments which President Eliot brings forward in support of his scheme will be conclusive to any one who has kept pace with the startling intellectual revolution of the last thirty or forty years. The following paragraph, which nobly points out the undeserved neglect of English literature, may be cited as an example of President Eliot's calm, logical and convincing reasoning:—

"The first subject which, as I conceive, is entitled to recognition as of equal academic value or rank with any subject now most honored is the English language and literature. When Greek began to revive in Europe, English was just acquiring a literary form; but when Greek had won its present rank among the liberal arts, Shakespeare had risen, the English language was formed and English literature was soon to become the greatest of modern literatures. How does it stand now, with its immense array of poets, philosophers, historians, commentators, critics, satirists, dramatists, novelists and prose writers? It cannot be doubted that English literature is beyond all comparison the amplest, most various and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. Greek literature compares with English as Homer compares with Shakespeare, that is, as infantile with adult civilization. It may further be said of the English language that it is the tongue of nations which are pre-eminent in the world by force of character, enterprise and wealth, and whose political and social institutions have a higher moral interest and greater promise than any which mankind has hitherto invented. To the original creations of English genius are to be added translations into English of all the masterpieces of other literatures, sacred and profane. It is a very rare scholar who has not learned much more about the Jews, the Greeks, or the Romans through English than through Hebrew, Greek or Latin."

The case is stated for History and Political Economy and Science no less strongly. President Eliot briefly sketches the outlines of a more rational educational system, and concludes by warning colleges that if they do not furnish what the most advanced and intelligent minds wish to learn, these minds will pass the colleges by. To be persuaded that they have already done so, we have only to look at the number of prominent public and professional men who are graduates from no college.

It is interesting, in connection with these weighty remarks from the foremost practical educator in this country, to read what the foremost scientific authority in Great Britain recently testified before a Parliamentary Committee on education, science and art. Speaking of the present courses of studies at Oxford and Cambridge, Professor Huxley said:—

"I have not the slightest desire to interfere with the study of the classics, but

I look upon the present system as wrong from top to bottom. The subjects on which most stress is laid are really luxuries, while those which are regarded as luxuries are really the most essential. For instance, it is a common thing for a young man in this country to be familiar with the classics, and to be totally unfamiliar with English literature, never having made it a study. That strikes me as a deadly harm to literature. In the same way as to history. It is possible for a young man to obtain the highest honors at our universities without having any idea at all of the historical growth of his own country and the particular institutions under which he lives. In this matter science is no worse off than a great many other things. The present system of education in the country shuts out young men from many employments for which they should be eligible, and tends to the employment of foreigners."

Inadequate as the present university education in England and America may be, it is in several most important branches, there is reason for encouragement in the fact that two men like Eliot and Huxley should have independently recognized the inadequacy, and should be working for a more liberal system. And it is also encouraging to know that for several years President Eliot has been introducing at Harvard College the reforms which he advocates, and his innovations meet with success. His views and suggestions will inevitably hasten the day when American colleges shall recognize that the collegiate standard of the nineteenth century ought to be measured by the needs of the nineteenth century, instead of being limited by the traditions of the sixteenth.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"Good day, gentlemen."

"I suppose you are busy," continued the visitor, a tall, thin man with a suspiciously benevolent smile.

"Not at all," responded the horse reporter. "The fine, intellectual-looking men that you meet in newspaper-offices are hired simply to sit around and buy seven boxes of matches for five cents, subscribe cheerfully for the Illustrated History of Macoupin County in seven parts, to be paid for as delivered, and assist latent genius in the fascinating but unremunerative task of climbing the rugged hill of Fame."

"I have been thinking," continued the visitor, "that there is a pretty good chance for a paper like the Tribune to make a hit on this Wall-street panic and the failures that have resulted from it."

"I suppose you would lead off by remarking that Fish had proved to be a scaly fellow," said the horse reporter.

"Well, yes," replied the visitor. "I certainly was thinking of that. But then there are other things. Now, for instance, take the case of Gen. Grant. He—"

"Yes, we know about that. He wasn't able to ward off the blow, was he? Is that right?"

"I certainly had that in mind," said the stranger, "but there is another point that—"

"We've looked that up, too," remarked the horse reporter. "You mean that, although temporarily crushed, Gen. Grant can still give his enemies Jesse?"

"That was about what I intended to say," replied the thin man, "but here are other prominent people involved. There's Vanderbilts. Of course he wants stocks to go up, and—"

"Precisely so. It would be perfectly side-splitting, wouldn't it, to write something like that, and then say Vanderbilts was a bully fellow?"

"You seem to have anticipated me there," said the thin man, beginning to look less professionally cheerful. "However, Vanderbilts is not the only prominent figure in Wall street. There's—"

"Exactly. There's another man—one who hasn't seemed at all worried, and whose check is as good as gold. Did you have that rib-tester in your collection?"

"I must confess that I was thinking of something in that vein, but still it doesn't matter. A true humorist is never at a loss. There are other men just as wise as Gould. Now, for instance—"

"That's right again. One of them is not only wise, but a sage. Did I spike another gun for you?"

"The general current of my thought was unquestionably tending in that direction," said the volunteer humorist. "Let us look at the matter in another light, however. There are some people to whom the fall in stocks was a blessing. They are not sad, but on the contrary they are—"

"You bet they do," said the horse reporter. "They just grin and 'beam' it. That exorcising funny thing was brought in last week by a man from Way-back."

"But even the wisest men are sometimes wrong," continued the visitor. "Even the—"

"I knew you were coming to that. Even the wisest are liable to be 'out' at the 'calls' made on him. I remember the duck that carried that masterpiece of humor up here for us. We are looking for him again—with a gun."

"But leaving individuals out of the matter," said the dispenser of humor, "let us take some of the firms. You might say that 'English' literature is beyond all comparison the amplest, most various and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. Greek literature compares with English as Homer compares with Shakespeare, that is, as infantile with adult civilization. It may further be said of the English language that it is the tongue of nations which are pre-eminent in the world by force of character, enterprise and wealth, and whose political and social institutions have a higher moral interest and greater promise than any which mankind has hitherto invented. To the original creations of English genius are to be added translations into English of all the masterpieces of other literatures, sacred and profane. It is a very rare scholar who has not learned much more about the Jews, the Greeks, or the Romans through English than through Hebrew, Greek or Latin."

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W. CLENDINNENG & SON, 216 and 218 St. James Street AND 524 CRAIG STREET.

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DR. ROBERTS' Celebrated Ointment. CALLED "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, even if of 20 years' standing; cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scrofulous eruptions, and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, fistula and cancerous humors, and is a specific for those afflicting eruptions which sometimes follow vaccination.

Sold in pots, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. each also his PILULE ANTI-SCROPHULE OR ALTERATIVE PILLS. Proved by 60 years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in scrofulous scrofulous complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior tonic, and are equally useful in being taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. Prepared only by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOOT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and Sold Wholesale by them and Retail by every respectable Vendor of Medicines in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. December 1 6m s 287

CHLORODYNE. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. — Vice-Chancellor Sir W PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1884.

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

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

May 9 6m s 113

Excellent Storage Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

THE MONTREAL HERALD AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is printed and published by the MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).

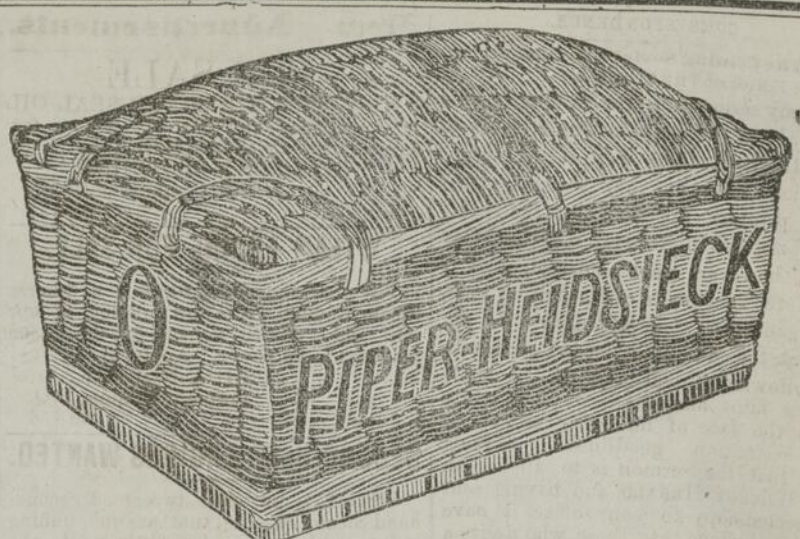
MANHOD RESTORER. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. City. July 9 w 162

A BOON TO MEN. All those who, from indiscretion or excess of other causes, are weak, nervous, and have lost their vitality, and are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Wanting Energy, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from Abuse and Other Causes. Speedily relief and complete restoration to Health, Vigor and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Sent at once for Illustrated Circular.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. November 23 280

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"OLD RELIABLE," PIPER-HEIDSIECK, For Sale Everywhere.

April 29 103 THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. 6m MT 306 Montreal, December, 1883.



Will Cure Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste In the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper. May 10 W&D trs 111

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford Street (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON, And are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. April 12 W 15

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

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

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for every Nation should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) G. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

May 10 s 113

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Yesterday's Work—The College—Opening of the New Building.

Yesterday morning's session opened at nine o'clock, the Rev. D. McCallum presiding. The subject of revivals was specially dealt with during the hour of devotion.

A communication was read from the Rev. W. C. Wood, of Stanstead, asking that a return be made to the Primitive usage of celebrating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper every Lord's Day. Referred to Business Committee.

The Business Committee reported that the Union desired to express its regret at the death of the late Rev. Archibald, Duff, D.D., and the Rev. W. H. Hendel Brock, and recommended a vote of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved families of their late brethren.—Carried.

Also that they cordially agreed with the report and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that the Conference desired to encourage in every way the efforts to carry the Scott Act. Carried with enthusiasm.

The question of admitting female delegates to the Union was reported unfavorably by the Business Committee, and the Rev. Dr. Cornish moved that the report be concurred in. He believed the Union was competent to decide who should be admitted to membership.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., of Cobourg, moved in amendment that it was inexpedient to exclude female delegates. The doors should be thrown open to Christian women. They were a power in the church, and in many churches were far more numerous than the men.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Brantford, said the Union was a body in a measure distinct from the churches, and on that ground one was not responsible to the other. The Union intimated that it required male delegates if the churches were pleased to send them. They need not, as churches, send even male delegates, and the removing of the question to its present phase was disadvantageous. The churches, as such, should not today be brought before the Union at all.

Mr. O'Hara said he would agree with either the report or the amendment, and he moved that this Union would not be justified in refusing to admit any member in good standing, and that the report of the committee be referred back.

A motion to adjourn having been put and lost, and Mr. O'Hara having consented to withdraw his amendment, and a motion to appoint a committee to deal with the subject, and bring the acceptance or non-acceptance of the Confession of Faith before next year's Council was carried.

The advisability of lengthening out the sittings of future councils until Tuesday instead of Monday was next discussed, and decided carried. The report as a whole was then adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, delegate from the National Congregational Council of the United States, was next asked to address the meeting. He spoke of the work of the Creed Committee as having been finished, in which document a brief and concise statement of doctrine had been drawn up. The principal portion of it was taken from the Nicene Creed. Their object had been to express the truth. He read a communication from the Rev. Dr. Leeds, a member of the Creed Committee, on the subject. The speaker had just visited Quebec, and was sorry to say that the Congregational Church there gave strong evidence of neglect. He brought the most cordial of greetings from his brethren to-day. The Pilgrim Fathers had done a great work in commencing the establishment of those various colleges and schools which were now flourishing today. As to the year books, the United States publication, he was sorry to say, was not to-day equal to the Canadian one. He brought them to-day the greetings of the United States churches, which were a little flock comparatively of about 400,000 members, but they were so small because other denominations had stolen their lands. As a denomination, they had, in fact, allowed any and every person to pluck from their hands. They were becoming more denominational now, and had a council once every three years instead of once a century as before. In Washington to-day the only church in which a black man could stand up to speak on an equality with a white man was a Congregational one. (Applause.)

They were still standing by the old time principle of equality of the human race. (Hear, hear.) He brought the greetings of the ministers to them also, which ministry was a grand one. (Applause.) Noble self-denying men, they were toiling on in the task of civilization, but bearing in their hearts the rich jewels of redeeming faith. The Republic of the United States, he believed, would always be a republic for Christ. God had smiled upon them; they looked into the past and thanked Him, and into the future with hope. (Applause.)

An application for membership from Mr. A. P. Brown, Montreal, was received, and referred to the membership committee, as was also a similar application from the pastor of the church at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The Union then adjourned for lunch. AFTERNOON SESSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Congregational College of British North America was called to order at 2.30 p.m. by Rev. Dr. Cornish, who moved that Mr. George Hague take the chair, and that Mr. George Robertson be appointed minute secretary.

After a hymn had been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Cox, B.A. The annual report for 1883-4 was next read by the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Cornish, who reported that a suitable resolution had been placed on record respecting the death of the late lamented Dr. Duff. The college was under great obligation to the Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor of Calvary Church, for his instruction of a class in Greek. The resignation of Prof. Fenwick had been accepted, and admissions of three graduates had been allowed. Seven had entered during the year for the full course. The pupils of various outlying churches had been supplied, as well as some in the city. The examinations in the different departments were declared highly creditable to the students. The thanks of the corporation were due to the Rev. Thomas Hall for his services during the year. An act enabling the college to confer degrees in divinity had been passed in the Provincial Legislature, for which the Hon. Mr. Lynch was to be thanked for having rendered valuable services in this connection.

The Treasurer's statement showed \$4,657.43 receipts, expenses \$4,995.95, due to increased expenditure consequent upon the new improvements. A plan for a re-

organization and reconstruction of the college during the coming session was now in preparation. For furnishing the building, that was now under way, a request for donations had been published. The domestic arrangements had been placed under a matron, and a committee of management had been appointed from the Board. There was much ground for gratitude at what had been accomplished, and the speaker hoped that at the jubilee of the college five years hence the whole endowment fund would have been subscribed. (Applause.)

Dr. Cornish moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Sanderson and carried unanimously.

It was further resolved that the following gentlemen be the Board of Directors for 1884-5:—

Chairman—Mr. George Hague. Treasurer—Mr. R. C. Jamieson. Secretary—Rev. George Cornish, LL.D. Directors—Revs. Dr. Stevenson, Henry Wilkes, D.D., R. K. Black, W. H. Allworth, N. S. Jackson, M.D., J. W. Cox, B.A., John Wood, M.A., J. E. Hill, M.A., Messrs. C. Alexander, Henry Lyman, C. R. Black, Theodore Lyman, J. S. McLachlan, R. Anderson, Robert W. McLachlan, J. R. Dougal, M.A., Charles Cushing, B.C.L., W. H. Walker, William Reid, John Porteous, B. W. Robertson, D. Higgins, A. Alexander.

Auditors—Messrs. J. B. Learmont and J. B. Macanally.

Rev. Dr. Jackson then moved, seconded by Rev. C. Duff [1] that the act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec during the recent session, and entitled, "An Act to allow the Congregational College of British North America to confer degrees in divinity, and to amend the act 27-23 Victoria, chapter 162," be and hereby is received and adopted by this corporation; [2] that the board of directors now to be appointed be and hereby are instructed and empowered, in conjunction with the faculty of theology, to draw up a course of study, and prepare regulations to the provisions of the said act; and [3] that the best interests of the college be tendered to the Hon. W. W. Lynch, of the Government of Quebec, for his kindness in introducing the bill into the Legislature, and taking charge of it, and in moving for the remission of the ordinary.

This was carried unanimously, and it was then moved by

Mr. O'Hara, of Toronto, seconded by Rev. Mr. McGregor of Guelph, that this meeting heard with much gratification of the completion of the new college building; and whilst expressing its grateful acknowledgments to the friends to whom the undertaking is due, prays that the efficiency and success of the college in all its departments may thereby be enhanced, and that the liberality of the churches, stimulated by this conspicuous example of generosity, may lead them to do more to sustain the institution and their active support and prayerful sympathy.

Rev. Mr. McGregor, in seconding the motion, said that a much greater interest than ever before was being awakened in the west in the affairs and progress of the college, and much more money would be raised in future. This field needed to be worked more thoroughly, and he felt sure that if the Principal of the College could visit them and preach in several of the churches much good would be done thereby.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes spoke of the uncertainty of the continuance of the grant from the Colonial Missionary Society, in view of the fact that the Dominion of the ordinary expenses of the college. Having indicated some of the methods by which this could be accomplished, he urged his ministerial brethren to be active in seeking to draw young men into the ministry.

The resolution was then adopted. Rev. Mr. McKillop, that the cordial thanks of this corporation be tendered to the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society for the generous interest they have taken in the welfare of the college during another year of its history. Carried unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Fuller then moved in an earnest and impressive speech, seconded by Rev. Mr. Salmon, that the churches and friends of the college be requested to observe the second Sunday in October as a day for special prayer to God that He will adopt the measures which have now been adopted with His richest blessing, and make the college an increasing power for good to all our churches.

This was adopted after a little discussion. Rev. Charles Duff then moved that this meeting's deep sense of the value of the services rendered to the college by the Rev. Dr. Fenwick, first as a lecturer and later as professor and vice-principal, be put on record and forwarded to that gentleman.

Rev. C. Pedley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. In accordance with a notice of motion given a year ago to that effect, certain amendments to the by-laws were then introduced and passed. Prominent among these were the first, which changed the name of the college from "British North America" to "Canada," and that which placed the membership fee at \$2 in place of \$5.

Some other formal business having been transacted the meeting adjourned.

Dedication of the New College.

The new college hall in the new Congregational College building on McLaughlin street was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of the opening and dedicating of the building.

Mr. George Hague occupied the chair, having on his right the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, principal of the college, and on his left the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, D.D. and Rev. George Robertson, who opened the proceedings with Scripture reading and prayer.

Mr. J. S. McLachlan, on behalf of Messrs. Robert Anderson, George Hague and himself, then presented the title deeds of the new building to the corporation, stating that its only encumbrance would be a mortgage of about \$4,000. The mortgage on the official records attached would not be a charge on the funds of the institution, as the interest on it was provided for.

The Chairman, in accepting the title deed on behalf of the corporation, said that they did it with the hope and determination that only pure gospel truth and good influences should emanate therefrom. This he said he could guarantee, so long as the present directors had to do with the institution. They held the Bible to be the only guide to truth but they required an educated ministry, and their professors were men of culture, of broad views and exemplary piety to whom would probably in many cases be the leading men of the country in the future. The teaching and influence of the college would be on the lives of the creed accepted by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and from these there would be no departure. In conclusion he would go forth in divinity that the college would be a blessing to the world in all time to come.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Kingston, then offered the dedicatory prayer.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson said the occasion was one that had long been looked forward to by many friends of the college. Through Divine grace and inspiration the college

had been founded in order to train men for the Christian ministry. It was no longer a necessity to defend the education of ministers—that was now admitted on all hands—so he would endeavor to indicate what line of training was needed and what would be given in the college. Ideally, of course, he said, because their best endeavors so often fell short of what they wished to do. In the first place they wished to train men to know the needs of the day. Every age had its needs, and those were successful who filled these wants. This age was alive and strenuous to a degree unequalled by any preceding age—an age in which more than ever, he feared, the weak had to succumb and see the strong pass over them. It was an age of great scientific enquiry and activity which was being pushed into the regions of life and immortality. These enquiries were to be met and answered by the ministry, not condemned; and such men were wanted, who were alive to the age and conversant with science. Theology too was a science, for it combined a certain amount of knowledge already acquired and taught a method for acquiring new truths, so that mounting on the low accumulated by the fathers, they could look forth upon wider ranges of truth. There was bound to be progress in theology, for they understood the Bible in many ways better than preceding generations, greater light having been shed upon the meaning of its dark passages and much of biblical history and geography having been made known of late. In this spirit theology would be taught within those walls, for they believed that God had more and more truth yet to give to man. (Applause.)

As a Congregationalist he held that a glorious inheritance was that he could be a citizen in any way the historical Church of England, not the followers of John Wesley, who had done so much for the spread of the Gospel, nor the great Presbyterian Church, which had upheld the simplicity and purity of religion—but still they were proud of their inheritance. They could look back with admiration and a feeling of relationship to sturdy Cromwell and his men (loud applause), to Calvin, whom liberty and virtue were said to have accompanied to his execution, and to the blind poet, Milton. The spirit of these men and their teachings lived still, he would say, in the Congregational body.

Finally they wished to train men to have the enthusiasm for humanity, which was Christ's love for men and which led Him to the mystic darkness of Gethsemane and to His perfect sacrifice for mankind. All this should be learnt of Him who was the soul and in all. The reverend gentleman concluded amidst loud and prolonged applause.

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Rev. Dr. Wilkes brought the proceedings to a close with the Benediction.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Mr. W. H. Cline, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH [Presbyterian].—The pastor, Rev. James Fieck, will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Forenoon service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. James Barclay, M.A.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—The Rev. John Jones, M.A., will conduct divine service at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—(Unitarian).—The Pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, will preach at both services. Christening of children in the morning.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services commenced at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Colborne Reine, M.A., will preach at both services.

PANET STREET, SALEM CHURCH.—Service at 7 p.m. A discourse by Rev. Samuel Massey, on "Divine Pity, and Man's Inhumanity." Seats all free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian), corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. D. L. McCrae, of Cobourg, Ont., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John Potts, D.D., pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Kingston, will preach at 11 a.m., and the pastor Rev. Dr. Potts at 7 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Trinity Sunday—Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills.

WEST END HALL, Chatham street, (Unitarian Free Church).—Divine service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. S. Massey, pastor, Rev. John Salmon, of Ontario, will preach at the evening service. Seats all free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH [Church of Scotland].—At the morning service to-morrow the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, pastor, will officiate. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, he will also preach to the 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers. Rev. John Williamson will officiate at the evening service at 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Trinity Sunday. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. A large proportion of the pews are free at this service. The Choral Litany at 4.15 p.m. is discontinued until further notice. Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion 9 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., rector, Afternoon Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. J. A. Newham, M.A., Evening service 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., rector.

AN EARLY BIRD.

A New Way to Make a Living.

Probably the most unique way of making a living, or of adding to a slender income, is that of searching the streets of a city in the early dawn for any articles or money that might have been dropped by persons on the previous night. Yet even here in Montreal it has lately been found that there are several persons who practice this novel mode of money making.

The other morning the attention of a reporter of this paper was called to the above fact by a member of the police force, whom he met on his way home after his night's work.

"Do you see that man ahead of us," said the officer, pointing to an individual who was leisurely proceeding up Bleury street with head down, intently scanning the ground, which was just visible in the half light of the early morning.

"Well," continued the officer, "that man is as regular as a clock, for as soon

as the first sign of light dawns in the sky he appears coming west on Craig street, then up Bleury and along St. Catherine as far as the corner of the Union Avenue. He then returns by the same route, but on the other side of the street."

"And what is the meaning of such an early walk?" asked the reporter.

"Why, to pick up anything he can find, no matter what, that may have been lost on the night before," was the reply.

Every age has its needs, and those who were successful who filled these wants. This age was alive and strenuous to a degree unequalled by any preceding age—an age in which more than ever, he feared, the weak had to succumb and see the strong pass over them. It was an age of great scientific enquiry and activity which was being pushed into the regions of life and immortality. These enquiries were to be met and answered by the ministry, not condemned; and such men were wanted, who were alive to the age and conversant with science. Theology too was a science, for it combined a certain amount of knowledge already acquired and taught a method for acquiring new truths, so that mounting on the low accumulated by the fathers, they could look forth upon wider ranges of truth. There was bound to be progress in theology, for they understood the Bible in many ways better than preceding generations, greater light having been shed upon the meaning of its dark passages and much of biblical history and geography having been made known of late. In this spirit theology would be taught within those walls, for they believed that God had more and more truth yet to give to man. (Applause.)

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CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services commenced at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Colborne Reine, M.A., will preach at both services.

PANET STREET, SALEM CHURCH.—Service at 7 p.m. A discourse by Rev. Samuel Massey, on "Divine Pity, and Man's Inhumanity." Seats all free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, (Presbyterian), corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. D. L. McCrae, of Cobourg, Ont., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John Potts, D.D., pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Kingston, will preach at 11 a.m., and the pastor Rev. Dr. Potts at 7 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Trinity Sunday—Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills.

WEST END HALL, Chatham street, (Unitarian Free Church).—Divine service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. S. Massey, pastor, Rev. John Salmon, of Ontario, will preach at the evening service. Seats all free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH [Church of Scotland].—At the morning service to-morrow the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, pastor, will officiate. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, he will also preach to the 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers. Rev. John Williamson will officiate at the evening service at 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Trinity Sunday. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. A large proportion of the pews are free at this service. The Choral Litany at 4.15 p.m. is discontinued until further notice. Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion 9 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., rector, Afternoon Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. J. A. Newham, M.A., Evening service 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., rector.

AN EARLY BIRD.

A New Way to Make a Living.

Probably the most unique way of making a living, or of adding to a slender income, is that of searching the streets of a city in the early dawn for any articles or money that might have been dropped by persons on the previous night. Yet even here in Montreal it has lately been found that there are several persons who practice this novel mode of money making.

The other morning the attention of a reporter of this paper was called to the above fact by a member of the police force, whom he met on his way home after his night's work.

"Do you see that man ahead of us," said the officer, pointing to an individual who was leisurely proceeding up Bleury street with head down, intently scanning the ground, which was just visible in the half light of the early morning.

"Well," continued the officer, "that man is as regular as a clock, for as soon

Miscellaneous.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

"VEGETABLE COMPOUND"

*** IS A POSITIVE CURE ***

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best.

*** FEMALE POPULATION ***

It will cure ENTIRELY the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements, and the consequent spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes PAINFUL FLATULENCE, destroys all-giving FORBIDDING, and relieves the distress of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, catching pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of kidney complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, for \$1.00 of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of six bottles for \$5.00. "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Beware of cheap imitations and Torments of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

March 20 W D 69

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March 18 67

NEW MUSIC!

THE LYRA POLKA—Played with immense success at the CARNIVAL BALL.

CANZONET, "Fannie's Curls."—Words and Music charming.

TO GOD, OUR NEVER FAILING STRENGTH—Anthem for four voices.

Full.

TWELVE HYMNS, with original tunes.

For sale by HENRY PRINCE,

225 St. James St.

February 18 42

A SMOKER'S DOWNFALL.

Pushed Off From a Horse Car and Rolled in the Mud—The Facts Enforced.

As the City Passenger cars were going up Bleury street early yesterday afternoon a certain merchant standing on the rear platform would persist in smoking a cigar, although the conductor several times informed him that it was against the rules. The smoke was wafted into the car to the discomfort of some ladies who were seated near. Finally the conductor told the gentleman that he would put him off if he did not give over. A defiant answer was given, and the man, with a testy and running air, caught hold of the rail, but as the conductor struck out lively at him every time, the undertaking was a failure. When the car pulled up at the switch on St. Catherine street, the merchant managed to catch up again. To say that he appeared annoyed would be stating the understatement much too mildly. He was boiling over with rage, and could hardly articulate, such was the intensity of his emotions. At last he managed to gasp out, "Your name—your number." The obliging conductor held out his box, so that the number could be seen, but it was some moments before his antagonist could fix it in his memory. However, when he did so, he muttered hoarsely, "You are done for," and retired with a friend to the sidewalk, where he stood resembling an animated mud pile more than anything else. The conductor then pulled the bell, and the car started off in a lively manner, the passengers chuckling gleefully over the little episode.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Mr. Chas. A. Boyer.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles A. Boyer took place yesterday from his residence, 1754 St. Catherine street, and was very largely attended. The pallbearers were Dr. Berthelot, Messrs. F. J. Durand, N.P., Robert Archer, Alphonse David, J. O. Wilgess and James Stewart. The remains were conveyed to the Bishop's Palace, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated. The Rev. Canon Leblanc

