

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—118.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1885.

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RIEL'S GAME UP.

Captured by Scouts, He Becomes Middleton's Prisoner.

His Quondam Followers Disperse; to the Four Winds of Heaven.

He Himself Careworn, Haggard and Most Thoroughly Frightened.

His Trial to Take Place in the North-West Territory.

Lord Melgund Thinks Otter's Attack was a Serious Mistake.

The Rebel Losses at Batoche's Set at a High Figure.

The Volunteer Death Roll Receiving Melancholy Additions.

Big Bear and Poundmaker at Eagle Lake with 1,500 Indians.

Montreal Garrison Artillery to Arrive in Winnipeg on Wednesday.

GUARDEPUI'S CROSSING, May 15.—Wm. Diept, Thomas Howie and J. H. Armstrong, three daring scouts, captured Riel at noon to-day. He was on the road three miles north of Batoche's. He was in company with three young men, two of whom were armed. He appeared unconcerned. Diept said to him: "I am surprised to see you here." Riel said: "I was coming to give myself up." He said his wife and family were across the river.

While talking to him Major Boulton's scouts were coming up, and Riel, becoming afraid of being shot, begged his captors to take him into camp themselves. Accordingly Diept went off for a horse, but when a little distance away Boulton's scouts got close, and Howie and Armstrong took Riel on one of their horses, and, taking unfrequented roads, will bring Riel into camp this afternoon.

Gen. Middleton gave orders that all men should keep their tents within Riel comes in, as he is afraid of some personal enemy of Riel's who would shoot him, many having sworn to shoot him at sight. There is no praise too high for the three gallant men who effected the capture, who many times have risked their lives since the rebellion began, and this time ventured alone through a country filled with defeated rebels. All the troubles of the campaign are amply repaid by the capture of the arch-traitor.

Later—Riel has just been brought in, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. There was no demonstration. He walked quietly to the General's tent. The note which Riel gave the courier was a letter which General Middleton sent him. He beckoned the men to him. He knew nothing of Dumont. Riel said he stayed on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluff, one and a half miles from Batoche. He wished a fair trial. He asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or military trial.

He wanted a civil trial. He was afraid of the scouts, but, passing through them, his captors brought him safely to camp. He said his wife and family are with a half-breed family near by. Riel is now being interviewed by General Middleton, while men are standing idly around, no demonstration being made. When he saw the Gatling gun down with the scouts at Batoche he was much alarmed on account of his family.

Riel appears careworn and haggard. He has lost his hair long, and he is dressed in poorer fash than most of the half-breeds captured. While talking to General Middleton, as could be seen from the outside of the tent, his eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a hunted man. He is evidently the most frightened man in the camp, and is in constant fear of violence at the hands of the soldiers. There is no danger of such violence.

FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 16.—His Lordship Chief Justice Walbridge has given an opinion here to-day that creates intense excitement and one which will probably be the cause of Riel being summarily disposed of by the volunteers, who fear he may escape punishment if his case is transferred from the military to the civil tribunal. His Lordship is reported to say that according to law he would have to be tried in the district or province where he was captured. He could not be brought to Winnipeg or sent to Ottawa. The Dominion Government might issue a special commission to appoint judges to try him. But the trial would have to take place in the province where Riel was captured, under the present act. The judicial authorities in the district where Riel was captured have the power to try a man for life, but an appeal to the Manitoba bench is provided. He could not be tried by court-martial under the circumstances. General Middleton had promised in a letter to Riel that he would be protected until the Dominion Government decided on his case.

Major General Laurie, commandant of the Swift Current District, arrived in this city to-day on business connected with the transport service; his main object is to arrange for the shipment of supplies by river to Battleford. General Laurie says the water at Swift Current has fallen two feet within the past two days and he anticipates considerable difficulty in shipping supplies.

The steamer Minnow was laid up, not being at all serviceable, and the screw has been transferred to the steamer Alberta.

Dr. Roddiek telegraphed that there are now seventy wounded volunteers in the hospital at Saskatoon. All are doing well. Two more deaths have to be added to the death-roll of the 90th Battalion, Sergeant-Major Watson and Private Alex. Watson, of F. company having died of their wounds since their removal to the Saskatoon hospital yesterday.

The troops started Thursday morning from Batoche for Prince Albert and expected to reach that place to-night.

A despatch from Battleford announces the return yesterday of the scouts, including trooper Ross, thought to be missing. They report the Indians moving east, probably to join Riel. It is believed the entire outfit of Big Bear and Poundmaker, numbering over 1,500 braves, squaws and children are at Eagle Lake, sixty-five miles from Battleford. The Indians are as yet unaware of Riel's defeat and capture.

The teamsters who were made prisoners by Poundmaker are believed to be twenty in number, including Frank Cox, Tom Hind, Cooney and Sheritt of Regina, the remainder being Americans hired near Fargo and Grand Forks.

The news from Fort Qu'Appelle reports the heat there intense, and many men of the 12th and 35th battalions are suffering from sunstroke.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 17.—No news has been received from the West to-day, but the troops are expected to have reached Prince Albert from Batoche. The absence of telegraphic news is attributed to the fact of the Government line from Clark's Crossing to Prince Albert, which was destroyed by the rebels, not yet being repaired.

It is believed that Riel is being taken to Regina, under a strong military escort, for trial, that city being the capital of the North-West Territories.

The bodies of Lieut. Fitch, of the Grenadier Guards, Toronto, and Privates Fraser and Hardisty of the 90th Battalion, arrived at Moose Jaw en route to Winnipeg, where they are expected to arrive to-morrow. Bodies of Private Code and Watson of 90th Battalion, who have died from the effects of their wounds, will be brought to Winnipeg for interment, and that of Capt. French will be brought to Qu'Appelle.

The Garrison Artillery, of Montreal, are detained at Jackfish Creek waiting the laying of some fifteen miles of rail on the C. P. R. north of Lake Superior to enable them to make a through journey by rail, and are expected to reach Winnipeg by Wednesday night.

The rumor is current to-night that the 90th Battalion Rifles have received orders to return home, having been the butt of the campaign, steps are being taken in this effect, to give them a grand reception.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 16.—During the afternoon session of the House the Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, said:—Before the orders of the day are called, I wish to read a telegram received from General Middleton confirming the reported capture of Louis Riel. The telegram is couched in the following terms:—

"Clarke's Crossing, 15th.

"Riel is my prisoner."
(Signed)
"Fred Middleton, Major-General."

FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Ont., May 16.—The 32nd Bruce Battalion, the second regiment ordered out for active service from this district, will leave for the North-West on Monday. The eight companies will muster at Southampton and go into camp there until they are ready to embark by steamer across Lake Huron to the nearest Pacific Railway station. The tents, blankets, ammunition and all necessary camp equipments have been forwarded to Southampton from the military stores here.

The amount of money distributed this afternoon among the families and friends of the members of the 7th Battalion is very large, being over \$3,000. Every member has sent some amount to some friend or relative.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., May 16.—Private Code, of the 90th, wounded at the battle at Fish Creek, died in the hospital at Saskatoon to-day.

The rebel loss in the late fight is much greater than at first imagined. Fully eighty bodies have been buried and many more will die of wounds.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, May 17.—The news of Riel's capture caused great excitement here. Flags were displayed from many houses and the town assumed an air of gaiety and cheerfulness seldom witnessed. Men of all classes freely expressed themselves to the effect that the outlaw ought to have been shot at once, and the Tory organ here has already published an editorial calling for a rope for Riel.

Lord Melgund En Route for Ottawa.

St. Paul, Minn., May 16.—Lord Melgund passed through the city to-night en route for Ottawa. He expressed great surprise that Col. Irvine had not come down from Prince Albert to the support of General Middleton in the siege of Batoche. He could only account for his failure to come on the ground that he had been overpowered by the people at Prince Albert, who were anxious about the safety of their families. Lord Melgund thought Otter's attack on Poundmaker a serious mistake and absolutely unacceptable except on information not known to the authorities.

Captain Howard's Army Antecedents.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The attention of the War Department officials has been attracted to despatches showing that Captain Howard, said to have been of the United States Army, has taken a prominent and gallant part in the war against Riel. Of course no Captain Howard at present in the United States Army is engaged in hostilities in the North-West. The officers of the Adjutant-General's office have been unable to identify any Captain Howard who has ever been in the army as the person who has been so conspicuous in the North-West.

Train Wrecked.

YALE, B. C., May 16.—A locomotive and all the cars except the passenger coach of the mail train went through a trestle 60 feet high this morning. The fireman and brakemen were killed. The express messenger and mail clerk were slightly injured. Two spans of the trestle had been washed away.

TORONTO.

Bank of Montreal's New Building.

A Magnificent Specimen of Architectural Beauty.

Grand Trunk Employees Protest Against Being Robbed by "Boss" Hickson.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, May 17.—Darling & Curry, architects, have just completed a set of drawings for a new banking house for the Bank of Montreal, to be erected on the corner of Front and Yonge streets, where the Bank now stands. The present building will be levelled to the ground, and the proposed handsome structure will be reared on the spot it now occupies. The drawings are most elaborate in design and call for a building that will be an ornament to the city. In style the new bank will be classic with French feeling and built of Ohio stone. The entrance to the counting room will be from the corner through the vestibule. The room will be 58 feet square, with lofty ceiling 30 feet from the floor. The ceiling will be octagonal in shape, formed by arches thrown across the angles of the room with a large dome-light in the centre on Yonge and Front streets, there will be two rows of windows fitted up with plate glass, the upper row will be very large and about midway between the floor and ceiling, the lower row being about the usual height. The style of the counter has not yet been definitely decided upon. In the counting room there will be three roomy steel lined vaults each fitted with time lock. The manager's office will be on the ground floor in the extension on Front street, and on this elevation there will also be a lavatory and coal-room. The board-room will be situated on the first floor, also the lunch-room. The caretaker will occupy apartments on the third story. The building will be heated by steam on both the indirect and direct principles on the building. There will be no unnecessary embellishment, though it will be of the most substantial nature. Work will be commenced at once. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

General Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, having notified the trainmen that he wants a definite expression of the five per cent. reduction, a meeting of the men was called, to be held this afternoon, but the most of the men were out of the city, some who arrived at 11 this morning having had to go out before 1 o'clock. There was therefore no meeting held, the few who came down not considering themselves representative enough. The extension will probably be agreed to by the conductors and brakemen.

Propeller California arrived from Montreal Friday night and went on to Wheeling Canal en route for Manitowick, Mich. The propeller Armenia left yesterday morning with a general cargo for Montreal. The propeller Cuba with passengers and a cargo of wheat and general merchandise left for Montreal yesterday afternoon. Tenders for dredging the harbor will be opened to-day. Steamers Southern Belle and Rupert made their third trips after inspection yesterday. Everything seemed to work to a charm.

SOMERSET.

The Village Entirely Destroyed by the Fire Flood.

SOMERSET, Que., May 17.—Somerset village was all burnt down yesterday evening, the 16th. About one hundred houses were laid in ashes, including Mr. Malhotra's residence, the R. C. church and the presbytery, also a foundry and the cheese factory. Many people are left in a destitute condition. Only the two walls of the church are left standing. The fire originated from the foundry, the buildings being mostly all wooden buildings, fire being set in different parts of the village by sparks. There being no pumps, the fire could not be got under control. The convent was not destroyed by the fire.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE

For June completes the Seventeenth Volume, with a number of exceptional interest. The opening article is by the eminent traveler, Alvan S. Southworth, and entitled "Catholic Missions in the Far East," principally farther India, China and Japan; the labors of St. Francis Xavier and his successors are graphically described. The article on "Bible History" tells of the conquest of Canaan under Joshua, and the history of the Israelites under the rule of the Judges. This article has twelve illustrations. For the given of the three new English Bishops. The Sacred Musicians described are Madame Sainton-Dolby, who recently died, and Anton Rubinstein; and the Parables of Christ have reached their thirteenth number with "The Barren Fig-tree." Farjeon's story, "Love's Harvest," reaches an interesting point, and Mrs. Farmer's serial "What She Made of Her Life" progresses favorably. There are several very beautiful poems, and a varied and attractive miscellany, at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Published by MacFARLANE, 53-55-57 Park Place, New York.

The WEEKLY HERALD is one of the best and most readable of the Canadian weeklies. It contains all the current news of Canada in an attractive form, letters from correspondents in all quarters of the globe and a mass of reliable information regarding the resources and prospects of the Dominion. To give your friends at home in the Mother Country a correct idea of the Canada of to-day send them regularly THE WEEKLY HERALD. Post paid to any part of Canada or Great Britain, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Send to this office for a sample copy.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Solution of the Anglo-Russian Problem Still in Abeyance.

General Komaroff Receives a Signal Token of the Czar's Favor.

The British Government Decide to Renew the Irish Crimes Act.

Concluding Scenes in the Trial of the London Dynamiters.

English Officers and Men Rapidly Leaving the Sudan for England.

Russia's Firm Stand.

Honoring General Komaroff.

Uncertainty About the Afghan Negotiations.

Strangement Between the Ministry and Parnellites.

Death Rather Than Disgrace.

Destructive Confagration of Lumber.

Sensational Libels on Public Men.

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provision with stones and clubs. A fierce street fight ensued. The local constables finally restored order, after several on both sides had been injured. Sixteen rioters were arrested.

Battle Between the Two Mahdis

CAIRO, May 16.—A great battle is expected to be fought soon between El Mrhidi and the rival False Prophet. The latter has collected an immense force of followers, and they are now advancing to attack the Mahdi.

Hundreds of officers and soldiers from the remnant of Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition are arriving at Wady Halfa and Cairo. Many of them are on the sick list.

Deadlock in the Franco-Chinese Negotiations.

LONDON, May 16.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the native officials there have received news from Peking that the negotiations between France and China for a treaty of peace have come to a deadlock, France having made demands which China is unable to concede.

Russian Language Nationalized.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Czar has issued a ukase that hereafter the Russian language shall be taught in all schools in the German provinces along the Baltic and shall entirely replace the German. A similar edict has been issued in Warsaw, making the Russian language the sole language taught in all elementary schools throughout Russian Poland.

England Will Resist Further Russian Advances.

LONDON, May 16.—The Government has issued diplomatic papers to-day stating it will be compelled to regard as hostile any movement of Russia toward Herat. It is also said that Russia has spontaneously disclaimed any menacing intentions regarding Herat. The British Government, therefore, is favorably inclined to consider the question at issue between England and Russia settled satisfactorily to both countries.

Strangement Between the Ministry and Parnellites.

LONDON, May 16.—The Cabinet quarrel over the advisability of renewing the Irish Crimes Act culminated this evening. The minority, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, advocated the abandonment of the Act, but the Government decided to propose a renewal of the Act in a modified form for two years. The Parnellites are indignant. They have warned the Ministers that any attempt to renew the Act even in a greatly mitigated form will throw the influence of the home rule vote in the English constituencies with the Opposition.

Another cause of the estrangement between the Parnellites and Ministers is the interference of the Government, through Errington's agent at the Vatican, in the appointment of a Catholic archbishop for the diocese of Dublin, to succeed the late Cardinal McCabe.

Sensational Libels on Public Men.

LONDON, May 17.—Parliamentary circles are greatly excited over attacks on the private characters of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Chas. Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington in letters sent to a Paris paper by Count Paul Vassili, the advance sheets of which have been supplied to a number of English papers. Mr. Gladstone's name is connected in a sensational way with those of a lady described as "Laura B—" and Mr. Langtry. Vassili refers to the Marquis of Hartington's alleged long connection with a celebrated duchess. "She governs him entirely," the count says, "and is discreet enough to respect the proprieties of society, which is thankful for this concession and closes its eyes." Equally unscrupulous references to Sir Charles Dilke are made. It is rumored steps will be taken to suppress the letters, but they will probably be a success.

Cable Flashes.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—Gen. Graham embarked to-day for England. A number of officers left during the week.

ST. PAUL, May 15.—General Wolseley has issued a farewell address announcing the high appreciation of the British troops for the Sudan and of highly praising the conduct of all departments during the campaign.

BERLIN, May 17.—Minister Pendleton has arrived.

LONDON, May 17.—Mr. Lowell has introduced Mr. Phelps to Earl Granville. Mr. Lowell will present letters of recall to the Queen to-morrow.

VIENNA, May 16.—A terrific snow storm is prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary. A number of persons have been frozen to death, and the crops generally have been destroyed.

LONDON, May 16.—Hon. John Nash, formerly Attorney-General, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, May 16, 1885.

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

8 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

55° 71° 75°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.

78° 47° 62° 5

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

30.23 30.22 30.13.

Metereological Office, I. A. M.

TORONTO, Ont., May 18, 1885.

A depression is moving eastward over the lakes and the pressure is decreasing in Ontario and Quebec. Elsewhere the pressure is high. Fair weather prevails everywhere. It has been fine and warm in the North-West, with temperatures above 70 during the day in Alberta and Assiniboine.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Moderate to fresh southeast and southwest winds, mostly fair warm weather with local showers, towards evening or night.

St. Lawrence—Southeast to southwest winds, fair warm weather.

Gulf—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair warm weather.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh southeast or southwest winds, fair weather, slightly higher temperature.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

Trouble Brewing Among the Iron-Workers of Pennsylvania.

A Rejected Suitor Shoots His Love Through the Head.

Raging Fires Working Havoc Among Mills in Michigan.

Infatuated by Jealousy.

LOUDEST GAP, Penn., May 17.—Julia Kramer, aged 18, while conversing with William Newman, an accepted suitor, this morning, was approached by Peter Knoblauch, a rejected lover, who joined in the conversation. A moment later he drew a revolver and sent a ball through Miss Kramer's head, remarking he would either marry her or kill her. A second shot passed through the young lady's hand, whilst a third shot, aimed at Newman, did not take effect. Knoblauch was at once arrested, and an attempt to lynch him was only prevented by the police. The lady will die.

The Amalgamated Association Will Not Yield.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, after a careful study of the manufacturers' scale, says the reduction is more sweeping than was at first suspected. Taking the thirteen leading articles, it makes an average reduction of 31 per cent, which will not be submitted to by the iron workers. The sixty days' clause, however, is of still greater importance to the workmen, as it would make a strike or lockout possible at any time during the year, and rather than agree to it the workmen will remain idle a year.

Fierce Flames.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 17.—The woods around Harrison are red hot, and the fires are sweeping in every direction, burning large quantities of lumber and logs.

Death Rather Than Disgrace.

SHENANDOAH, May 17.—Jennie Yarrall, a young lady aged nineteen, suicided to-day by shooting through the heart. Her father had been drinking heavily and she killed herself to avoid disgrace.

Destructive Confagration of Lumber.

OSCODA, Mich., May 17.—A fire in Thompsons & Co.'s sawmill this afternoon spread rapidly to adjoining docks where five million feet of lumber belonging to eight firms burned. The loss is \$60,000. Shortly afterwards fire broke out on the immense docks of AuSable Lumber Co., a quarter of a mile distant, where 15,000,000 feet of lumber was piled. There is apparently no chance to save any of the lumber or the mill with the present protection. The mill is valued at \$1,000,000. The light-house is now burning a short distance across the bayou. All the docks of J. E. Park's Salt and Lumber Company, containing twelve million feet of lumber. The river is lined with lumber from the mouth to the main port of the State, and there are grave apprehensions as to the safety of the village. A fire broke out in a tenement house in the centre of the village at the time the fire was discovered at the docks, and kept the fire company employed an hour. Engines from Alpena are on the way to the fire.

It is the largest lumber fire that ever occurred in Michigan. Fires at AuSable Lumber Co. and Thompsons & Co.'s dock were partially under control. At 11 o'clock the wind which had been blowing a gale from the north veered to the west and greatly lessened the danger to Pott's & Co.'s dock. The only fire protection Sable has is a hand engine. Two million feet of lumber were thrown into the river from the Sable Company's docks. It caught fire and was carried into the lake, which is now covered for miles with scattered spots of flames. So far seven million feet of lumber have been burned on the AuSable Co.'s docks and a scorching mass of flames, covering several acres, lights up the surrounding country. Loss cannot be estimated.

A VALUABLE TRETIMONIAL.

It was stated in THE HERALD some time since that the Allan Steamship Company would soon start a new enterprise by running a line between London, England, and this port. The first trip has just been concluded in such a highly successful manner that the following testimonial by the passengers who came out will amply testify:—

To Captain C. Menzies and the officers of the Steamship Coeur, of Allan Royal Mail Line:—

We, the undersigned, being the committee appointed by the passengers, desire, before taking leave of you, to express our entire satisfaction with the attention and kindness received at your hands during the passage from London to Quebec via Plymouth. We likewise tender our most hearty thanks to you for the untiring watchfulness and ability shown by you in the navigation of the ship. By your great zeal and energy you first gained our confidence and you have retained it to the last; and we sincerely hope you will long enjoy health to enable you to continue to perform your arduous and responsible duties in the service of this line.

We also desire to express our appreciation of the kind and effective manner in which Dr. Ellison has attended to the sick, and of his gentlemanly conduct towards all. We also convey our thanks to Mr. Lowe, the purser, for his yeoman efforts to conduce to the comfort of the passengers, and to assist them in their enjoyments. We cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the able manner in which Mr. Rogers, chief steward; Mrs. Gardner, chief stewardess, and the assistants under them, have attended to our wants and comfort during the voyage. We desire that this testimonial be made public. Signed this 14th day of May, 1885.

Geo. J. Bailey, Sydney N. Norrie, N. G. Taylor, E. J. Batten, T. C. Smith, Thos. Bamden, H. L. Jocks.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lacrosse.

MONTREAL VS. CAUGHNAWAGA.

The lacrosse season was opened on Saturday afternoon with a match between the Montreals and Caughnawaga Indians. The following were the teams:—

Montreals—E. M. Larmouth, captain; T. Eaton, W. Gardner, B. Sheppard, W. D. Aird, W. J. Fraser, S. Struthers, T. Carling, D. Patterson, J. Graham, J. Grant, J. Baird, W. Geraghty. Caughnawagas—T. B. Johns, captain; F. Hamrock, A. Beauvais, White Eagle, M. Lefebvre, M. Daillebout, M. Martin, Cross-the-River, John Phillips, L. Bellefleur, L. Hamrock, Dominique and A. Morris.

The match was a long one, only two games being won during the afternoon. Play was started at 2 o'clock, the Montreals playing up. This game was long and exciting, the Indians apparently having the best of the play at the start. This did not last long, however, as the Montreals warmed to their work and made things more even. After 24 minutes had passed the Montreals scored a game. After the usual rest the second game was started, the play in the first part of the game being pretty even. The ball was again forced down on the Indian goals, however, and the last run through,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:-

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, \$6 00
do do half year, - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00
do do half year, - 50c.
do do three months, 25c
Special Rates for Clubs on application.

The Montreal Herald.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

NOTICE.

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

M. MITCHELL, Montreal, April 18, 1885.

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

P. MITCHELL, President "The Herald Company," Montreal, April 18, 1885.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their residences or place of business, will please advise us so as to ensure proper delivery of the "Herald."

THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited), Montreal, April 30th, 1885.

MR. SMITH ON THE RAMPAGE.

Recently we directed public attention to the attitude of the Toronto Week. That journal had labelled the volunteers of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It had pressed grossly false charges in the most offensive form. It had impugned the loyalty of men who were far more loyal than their accuser. It was a case of a journal disloyal to Canada attempting to create the impression that the infection of disloyalty had spread to all parts of the Dominion. In this connection we spoke of Mr. Goldwin Smith as the presiding deity in The Week's establishment, and, if we mistake not, we referred to him as "a man without a country." We may have intimated that his and The Week's mission appeared to be to sow the seeds of disaffection in Canada, to undermine the loyalty of Canadians in order to pave the way for annexation to the United States—a project which Mr. Goldwin Smith has not ceased to advocate in whatever journal he has happened to be connected with. It appears that what we have said in vindication of the loyalty of Canadians has not been pleasing to Mr. Smith, and particularly of assailing were the references to himself as an advocate of annexation. It would seem that while Mr. Smith is so ready to reach the advantages of Canada in merging their national feelings and their special interests in those of the United States, he is very indignant when anyone comments upon the fact or challenges the wisdom and patriotism of his course. It is also noteworthy that while he professes to have a great respect for the impartiality of the press when his own reputation and standing are referred to, and seems to feel very keenly any reference to his motives in making The Week an anti-Canadian, annexation sheet, he is not above indulging in personal and untruthful flings at the conductors of other journals and the journals themselves. Here is an example taken from the latest issue of The Week:

On my return to Toronto from the South my attention has been called to the personal attacks made on me, as one of your contributors, by THE MONTREAL HERALD, in contravention of, as you have pointed out, of press law.

The master of THE MONTREAL HERALD is Mr. Peter Mitchell, in Canadian politics not the highest name. The paper, in extremity of need, is evidently trying to subsidize by devotion to the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and it appears that these libels were not improbably inspired by resentment at something which you had said upon that subject. The Pacific Railway happens to be to me rather an embarrassing topic, and I have not touched it often that I could help; but when I have, it has always been in a spirit as friendly to the Syndicate as a journalist's duty to the public would permit. It is in a perfectly friendly spirit that I advise members of the Syndicate, if they wish to stand well before the country, to have nothing to do with organs, least of all with organs which try to coerce the independent press by personal attacks on its contributors. Such advocates make more enemies than friends.

Perhaps this is one of the worst cases on record of the prostitution of the press. The statements here presented are about as malicious and untruthful as could well have been conceived. And there is here an open threat that if farther attention be called to Mr. Smith's and The Week's anti-Canadian views, that if THE HERALD dares to criticise its exposure of a political character who has never known what it was to have a country to love and fight for, then Mr. Goldwin Smith will retaliate upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to their injury! And this illustration of the amenities of the prize ring and the slums comes from "Professor Goldwin Smith," who would have us believe that he dwells in an intellectual region, far removed from the weaknesses and hatreds of common humanity—from that wonderfully level-headed and impartial person who would lay down canons of taste and morality not for the press of Canada only but for the entire human race! Here are personal aspersions, charges of improper motives, gross lying and contemptible insinuations, unworthy either of credence or notice. They serve, principally, to show that the assumption of the airs of the placid philosopher and the large-hearted cosmopolitan can not conceal the rancorous heart, the low-bred illusion, the rage and jealousy which reveal the author in his true light. If we were to suggest that Mr. Goldwin Smith, besides being thoroughly disloyal to Canada, has been a failure in everything except in this English composition which he prostitutes to ignoble ends, that the "independent" journals which his assistance has killed or is killing may not be easily numbered, that his elevation of himself to the position of arbiter in Canadian affairs is in keeping with his other presumptuous and ignorant proceedings, we would, no doubt, according to his insolent threat, be calling down upon ourselves, but the Canadian Pacific Railway forsooth! the vials of a wrath which seems to be of the earth, earthy. Well, we venture on the experiment, and we await the threatened shock, as we, with the rest of Canada, are really anxious to learn what other illustrations of silliness, coarse pretension and glaring ignorance Mr. Goldwin Smith and his Week are capable of adding to the massive examples they have already presented to their readers in connection with their treatment of the Canadian Pacific Resolutions.

Mr. Smith, in explanation of his connection with the press—an explanation suggested by his all-consuming egotism—declares that The Week has not been established for the purpose of being used by him "for the furtherance of some political design." Probably nobody cares to enquire the purpose of the establishment of The Week. Many Canadians, however, are interested in noting the uses to which it is being put now that it is established—uses which, from a patriotic standpoint, can only be regarded as anti-Canadian, base and destructive of Canadian self-respect. Mr. Smith adds:—

A student, unconnected with public life, which I have constantly declined to enter, how can I possibly have any political design to further? In my position, no political change of any sort can profit me in the slightest degree, nor is there any which, on my own account, I would even raise a finger to bring about. If I write on public questions I must say something other than that the interests of the English-speaking race on this continent are one, and that in the desperate attempt to create a perpetual antagonism the substance of the Canadian people is being wasted by scores of millions. The Bytander was withdrawn because it expressed only individual views. The Week was founded as a journal for the free expression of Canadian opinion, which it is my sincere desire that it should be. It has been often represented to me that Canadian intellect was unprovided with a periodical organ, having no magazine or paper of a high class other than the party or religious journals, while access to the English or American periodicals was difficult, especially on subjects distinctly Canadian. It seemed to me that I should do the best service in my power to the community by helping to supply this need.

The inordinate conceit which can suggest that there is no vehicle for "the free expression of Canadian opinion" except what Mr. Goldwin Smith graciously provides; that "Canadian intellect" will be "unprovided with a periodical" organ; "when The Week follows the Bytander to the grave, to which Mr. Goldwin Smith's un-Canadian sentiments are sending it; that to Mr. Goldwin Smith and to him alone do Canadian writers owe a debt of gratitude for being placed in communication with the reading world,—well, it is a conceit which seems to promote Mr. Smith's happiness, since his vanity is tickled by himself, if by no one else, and is worthy of the pen of the greatest egotist that ever landed on the shores of Canada. To represent himself as above the reach of human ambition and temptation, as moving grandly through an intellectual sphere devoted to the interests of "the English speaking race of this continent," and as supplying the only remedy for what he falsely describes as "a perpetual antagonism" between the people of Canada and the people of the United States,—this is only what was to have been expected from one who has been more a "student" of Goldwin Smith and an admirer of that lop-sided genius than a "student" of Canadian institutions or a friend of Canadian autonomy. It is because in his assumed character of a representative of Canadian sentiment Mr. Goldwin Smith would strike a deadly blow at Canadian interests that we challenge the propositions of himself and his organ and denounce them as perfidious and disloyal. Once for all, we repeat that Mr. Goldwin Smith is an enemy to Canada, not disguised but open, not a secret but a blatant, noisy enemy, as distinctly branded as ever Cain was. And though he should threaten the Canadian Pacific Railway with his vengeance ten times heated, THE HERALD would still point to him as a concealed charlatan, not possessing the art to conceal his treason, and without sufficient self-respect to hide his rage when his treason is exposed.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION. The capture of Riel puts an end to the rebellion as far as the half-breeds are concerned. Those unfortunate people have found out by experience, dearly bought, that it is worse than vain for them to attempt to compel the Government by force to accede to their demands. They have at the same time discovered their own weakness and the strength of the Government which they defied. Whatever compassion we feel for the unhappy people whose ignorance, folly and rashness have brought upon themselves and all belonging to them untold misery, we have none for the man who, with his eyes open to the consequences of his acts, has brought this trouble upon them. Riel can have no excuse for inciting these people to rebellion and for setting the whole North-West in a flame. He had no grievances to redress, he was not even a resident of the country, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He came into Canada a reckless and unscrupulous adventurer, with the avowed purpose of fomenting discontent and promoting rebellion. He succeeded but too well in his bad mission. His inflammatory harangues, seditious manifestoes and dark intrigues have been the cause of the massacre and cruel imprisonment of many innocent and unoffending people and the death on the battlefield of scores of brave men. He has also been the cause of putting the Government to a great expense in order to quell the rebellion he has raised, and he has in many ways done injury to the whole North-West country. Louis Riel has much to answer for, since he has, without doubt, been the head and front of the whole North-West rebellion. It is almost to be regretted that Riel did not find the death which, as he vaunted, he sought on the battlefield. Had he been killed in one of the actions a veil would have been mercifully drawn over his crimes and men would have said all that could be said in palliation of his offences. But now that he has been taken alive it will be the duty of the Government to call him to a strict account for his evil deeds. The people of the Dominion will demand that he have a prompt and an impartial trial. They will require that strict justice be meted out to the leader of the North-West Rebellion. It is to be hoped that this demand will be complied with, and that we have seen the last of post-ponement and procrastination in this North-West business. Let justice be done though the heavens should fall. We draw a wide distinction between Riel and Gabriel Dumont, and other half-breed settlers on the Saskatchewan. These men believed that injustice had been done them, that they had causes of complaint against the Government, and although their grievances were not such as to justify rebellion, yet in considering their guilt it is but fair to enquire into the treatment they had received at the hands of the Government. We trust that when the North-West is again quiet a searching and impartial enquiry will be entered into as to the causes of the rebellion.

Now that the half-breeds have been subdued it will be the business of General Middleton to teach Poundmaker a useful lesson of the invincibility of the whites. Poundmaker and all the insurgent Indians must be made to feel that they cannot commit outrages on white people with impunity. They must be convinced that, sooner or later, they will be punished for every crime they commit. The safety of the whole North-West requires that the Indians who have murdered white people and destroyed their property must be promptly and severely punished. General Middleton has men enough under his command to do this work effectively. The experience he has gained of the mode of warfare practised in the North-West has taught him how the Indians can be subdued with the least expenditure of force and the smallest risk to life. There is no doubt when he once gets on Poundmaker's track he will soon teach him the lesson he has taught Riel and his half-breeds, and when that insolent chief has been brought to his senses there will be very little difficulty in dealing with Big Bear and the other chiefs in revolt.

The Indians must not be allowed to stand in the way of civilization in the Territories. They must not be permitted to impede settlement. They have been given reserves on the most fertile lands and in the best situations. If it is found after trial that they cannot be persuaded to adopt habits of peaceful industry they should be sent to districts more remote from the white settlements, where their surroundings are better adapted to the life which they are determined to lead than those of the reserves which they now occupy. In order to secure permanent peace in those northern regions a railway should be built from Regina to Prince Albert, and from thence to Edmonton. Such a road is a military necessity. Railroads have been found on all this continent to be the only effective conqueror of the Indians.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

There are many persons in Great Britain who imagine that the Riel rebellion has convulsed Manitoba and the whole of the North-West. They fancy that the settlers are so disturbed, so full of alarm, that they have neglected to put in their crops, that very many of them have abandoned their farms and sought refuge in towns and forts. People who have formed these ideas are ignorant of the geography of the North-West. They do not know that the disturbed district is isolated, that hundreds of miles of prairie, without railways and even without highroads, lie between it and the other settled districts of the country. As a matter of fact the settlers in Manitoba are less excited about the rebellion than are the inhabitants of Ontario, and it has caused no alarm among the settlers along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The farmers of Manitoba have gone on with their seeding perfectly oblivious of the rebellion, and the farming operations of the settlers along the line of railroad have not been in the slightest degree impeded by it. The following paragraph from a letter dated the 11th inst. to Mr. Alexander Mitchell of this city, from one of the most extensive and intelligent farmers in South-western Manitoba, shows that this is the case as far as that province is concerned. He writes:—

"Our average under wheat in South-western Manitoba this year will be over 'thirty per cent. more than in 1884 and 'the prospects for a good crop were never better at this time of year.'"

A lady living in one of the settlements along the line of railroad, writing to a friend in Ottawa, after gossiping at considerable length about domestic matters, as is the manner of ladies, and writing in glowing terms of the prospects of the garden and poultry yard, alludes incidentally to the disturbance in the "North" as a subject about which the men were talking, but in which very little interest was felt by the settlers generally.

THE REVISED VERSION OF THE Old Testament is a work of much care and labor and learning, yet whatever its literary merits may be we doubt if they will be appreciated by the great body of Christians. Great hopes were built by many on the new version of the New Testament, and it was confidently predicted that, after a little while, it would completely supersede the old authorized version of King James. But such has not been the case. The new translation was in demand for a short time, but when people's curiosity was satisfied the book was laid aside and the old version, whose phraseology is endeared to Protestants of all denominations by a thousand sacred associations, remained to them the "Holy Scriptures." And it will be the same with the new version of the Old Testament. From the descriptions we read of it we gather that it contains some changes, but none of substance. The poetic books are made to take the form of poetry, and their diction has been improved; but the average Bible reader will not regard these changes as improvements. Many will no doubt resent them as needless, irrelevant and harmful innovations. The herald which the new version of the Old Testament has on our language, our literature and the affections of the people is most extraordinary, and it is in the highest degree improbable that they will allow any other version of the Scriptures, let it be ever so elegant and ever so scholarly, to take its place. We infer from what we read of the new version, just issued, that it does not give aid or comfort to any particular denomination of Christians. None of them can triumphantly quote it in favor of its peculiar views. It leaves the great doctrines of Christianity, so far as they are contained in the Old Testament, and the great facts of the sacred records precisely as they stand in the old version.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Mary Smith, aged 6 months and 22 days, infant of her father's residence, No. 103 St. James Street, Montreal. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

WILLIAMS.—At Casparyville, on the 15th inst., Grand Chief Joseph Williams, aged 99 years and seven days. Friends and acquaintances will please attend at Casparyville on Monday next, the 18th inst., at 8 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

Pommery Champagne. Sec and Extra Sec. Piper Sec Do. Piper Hiedstock do, Delbeck, Extra Dry, Vin Brut, Grand Vin Sec and Delmonico. G. H. MUMFORD'S EXTRA DRY.

IRISH WHISKIES. Jameson's D. W. D. three Star Shamrock Brand. G. Roe's one and three star. Kinahan's L.L.

V.O. AND OLD RYE. In Wood and Bottle. Walker's celebrated Club 1879, Walker's V.O. and Old Rye. These superior Whiskies are fully ripened in wood, and bottled in bond under Excise supervision. Goodrich & Worsell's Old Rye.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Wine Merchants and Grocers, NO. 199 ST. JAMES STREET. May 18

New Advertisements.

CLENDINNEN'S STOVES. Makers of the Famous LEADER! NEW STORE: COR. CRAIG & ST. PETER STS. REMOVED FROM ST. JAMES ST. Montreal, May 8, 1885.

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S. CARSLY. 1765 to 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Henric us Philippus Cigars. Reina Victorias, Extra Fine, Reina Victorias, Fine. Lansdowne, 25 in a Box. REGALIA CONCHAS. PHILIP HENRY. 134 St. James Street. BRANCH: 185 ST. CATHERINE ST.

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MONTREAL WATER WORKS. COAL. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., for 80 to 1,000 tons of Scotch Steam Coal (Wishaw, fresh mined) to be delivered, free of charge, at the Wheel House of the Montreal Water Works, in the course of the Summer, provided the whole is delivered by the first of September next. The Coal to be weighed at the place of delivery. The Water Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of accepting the whole or any part of the coal tendered. (By order.) LOUIS LESAGE, Supt. of Water Works. CITY HALL, Montreal, 18th May, 1885. m117

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Amusements.

A CADEMY OF MUSIC! Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager. Five Nights and Saturday Matinee COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 18th. The Grand Opera House, 135, St. Lawrence Street. BARRITT Supported by Mr. Louis Lesage and an excellent company.

Monday and Wednesday Evenings and Saturday Matinee—FRANÇOIS DA 417th. Entire New and Elaborate Costumes. TUESDAY EVENING—RICHARD LIEU. THURSDAY—JULIUS CAESAR LIEU. FRIDAY—MILTON DO NOTHING. SEATS ON SALE AT NORTHERN'S. Next week, MISS MARGARET MATHER. Montreal, May 18, 1885.

THEATRE ROYAL. SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors & Managers. A GRAND ENGAGEMENT. Every Afternoon and Evening, Week commencing Monday, May 18th. The FAMOUS WILBUR OPERA COMPANY, COMPOSED OF 30 ARTISTS. 30 REPERTOIRE: MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. MATINEES: MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB. SPRING GAMES. SHAMROCK GROUNDS. St. Catherine Street, West, May, the 25th instant, At 2:30 p.m., Sharp. EVENTS: Quarter-mile Run, 12 yards Hurdles (heats), 100 yards Hurdles (heats), Half-mile Run, 1-mile Run, 2-mile Run, 3-mile Bicycle, Running High Jump, Broad Jump, Tossing 56 lbs. 20 Yards Run, Putting Shot, Tossing Ball for McGaughey Medal and Club Medal. SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL For Best All-Round Athlete. Entries close on Thursday, May 21st, at 6 p.m. at P.O. Box 188. Entry 25 cents. Committee reserve the right of making any change in Programme of contests any day. WM. SNOW, Hon. Sec. S. L. C. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117.

COMFORTS FOR THE BOYS. VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT! NORDHEIMER'S HALL, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 8 P.M. VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA, No. 5 Company, WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF The Sick and Wounded in the North-West. Reserved seats, 50c. General admission, 25c. May 18.

New Advertisements. Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Wine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duly packed, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any two or more such descriptions of goods) separately, for all the goods called for in the Schedules. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in full of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for the full amount of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for the full amount of the goods called for to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Tenders are required to make up in the money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Superintendent-General for the proper performance of the contract. In all cases where transportation may be required, the tenderer must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded once from rail way station to their destination in the Government Warehouses at the point of delivery. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 19th March, 1885. May 15 25m 116

Winnipeg War Sketches. A 12-Page Illustrated Paper, PUBLISHED BY THE BISHOP ENGRAVING and PRINTING CO. (LIMITED), WINNIPEG, MAN. Price 10 Cents. Embracing a Splendid Double Page Picture of the Battle of Cut-N-Knife Creek, Ontario, 1814, and the preparation for the Fort; Officers' Quarters at Battleford, Fort Pitt, from a Photograph, with MRS. GOWANLOCK'S PORTRAIT, Foundmaker addressing his Braves, Steamer "Noric" under the colours of the Saskatchewan, Montreal Garrison Artillery Inspection on the Champ de Mars in Command of Colonel Gaidard. IN MEMORIAM PICTURE. Portraits of Lieut. Swinford, of Winnipeg, killed at Fish Creek, and Private Rogers, Sharp-Shooter, of Ottawa, killed at Cut-Knife Creek, Spassard. PICTURE OF COLONEL KENNEDY with

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Third Session—Fifth Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, May 16, 1885. The Speaker took the chair at 1.30 p.m. Several petitions were presented against the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Charlton presented a petition and proceeded to read it at length. Mr. Speaker said an hon. member read a petition yesterday and he had thought this was against the rules, and on examination he found that he was right. The rule was that a member could only, in presenting a petition, state its material allegation, asking afterwards that it be read by the clerk at the table.

Mr. Charlton then asked the clerk to read the petition. The petition was then read.

Mr. Edgar produced a lengthy petition, couched in the same terms as that presented by Mr. Charlton, and demanded that it also be read.

A debate arose on the question whether the clerk had to read the petition on the mere request of a member.

Mr. Speaker ruled that it could be read only when the House consented. Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) talked against time for two hours and a half, and was followed by Mr. Wilson, who held the floor until six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS. Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half against the bill. Mr. Macdonald (King's) said that as it was charged that the Franchise Bill was highly unpopular, he would like to read a telegram he had received from Prince Edward Island with reference to an election for the Legislative Council held there yesterday. The telegram was as follows:—

"Grit candidate defeated by 154 majority in a constituency where thirty months ago a Grit was elected by 250 majority, and a Grit notwithstanding the probable loss of manhood suffrage and the rebellion, both of which were charged against the Conservative candidate." (Applause.)

Mr. Landefer spoke in French in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Trow and Mills followed, speaking against time for two hours.

At twelve o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Wordy Warfare—Mr. Mulock's Able Speech—Kiel and Major Bolton—The Tables Turned—A Wise-Awake Firm—Where is the National Policy?—The Legislators Get Left. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Ottawa, May 15. STILL THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Yesterday was a very uninteresting day in Parliament, and the orators on both sides occupied the whole time till the House adjourned at 2 a.m. There was no new light thrown upon the subject. The chief matter of interest was a discussion that arose between Mr. McCallum of Monck and Messrs. Charlton and Edgar on the other side. The member for Monck charged Mr. Charlton with having written a letter some years since derogatory to the volunteers, and produced it in print, which he read to the House.

Some sharp firing occurred between him and Mr. Edgar, whom he had defeated in Monck, but as it is not a matter of general interest I do not further refer to it.

Mr. Mulock continued the discussion of the Franchise Bill. In the early part of his speech he dwelt with the statement of Mr. Beatty that the revising officer scheme provided "the surest, best and most competent tribunal that could be devised."

He showed that Mr. Beatty was the first and only one to discover the perfection of the scheme; that many Government supporters, the independent press, the Opposition and the people were denouncing it, and that Mr. Beatty stood alone in his work of the "revising barrier."

He then proceeded to show that the bill would not accomplish the assigned object of its author, namely, the establishment of a franchise system under the control of the Dominion Parliament; that it provided an arbitrary qualification for towns and another for villages, irrespective of their populations, so that it would still be in the power of Local Legislatures, by covering the villages into towns or towns into villages, to change the qualification requirements.

The honorable gentleman further showed that it was open to the objection of class legislation in constituting fishing wharves part of the qualification whilst it does not contain like provisions whereby the industrial population generally might qualify on their trade appliances, for example, why should not cartmen, carriers, &c., be entitled to qualify on their horses, vehicles, &c., mechanics on their kits, &c.

He further pointed out that it should be the aim of every province to extend the franchise in keeping with the march of intelligence, education and thrift in such province, that the conditions of the people in the various provinces in these respects being widely different, a franchise that would be suitable to one province would not suit another, that under the proposed scheme various conflicts on this subject would arise, those provinces ready for manhood suffrage would try to drag with them those that yet yearn for that system, whilst the latter by their resistance to such a system would be able to check a wise extension of the franchise in provinces ready for such extension.

The honorable gentleman dealt with the dangers threatened to arise to our representative system by the vesting of sole control over the voters' lists in the hands of Government agents and concluded a well reasoned and able speech by expressing the hope that if the Government were still determined to pass the bill they would so modify it, that the right of every person possessing the necessary qualification to exercise the franchise should not rest on the whim of any man but be secured to him as an inalienable right of citizenship.

Mr. Mulock was followed by Mr. Hickey, but as I have to defer to the mail will have to defer an account of it till to-morrow. This debate seems to be interminable and no chance of its coming to a close days.

Ottawa, May 16. The telegraph tells us that the capture of Riel was effected by Major Bolton. This may seem how strange are the reverses brought about by the whirligig of time. Fifteen years ago Bolton was lying a prisoner in Fort Garry, condemned to death by Louis Riel, President of the so-called Provisional Government. There were many gentlemen of influence in Fort Garry and the neighboring villages of Winnipeg at the time, and one by one the more influential of them sought to mollify the

wrath of Riel and save the life of his captive. But one after the other was refused; it was not so much the offences that were to be punished as the example that was to be set and Bolton must die. Accordingly the prisoner was so informed and was made prisoner himself for death. Archbishop McLean, the Rev. Mr. Young and others visited him, and men's faces grew long and gloomy in anticipation of the performance. At length a gleam of mercy or wisdom reached the savage dictator and his fiat was issued that Bolton's life should be spared, and the glad news quickly spread through the little settlement. It reached a reverend gentleman who had prepared the young man to meet his death in a Christian manner. "Not to be shot!" said the reverend gentleman, "Dear me! He was well prepared for death. The young man will never be in a better state to die. Dear me! Not to be shot, will he die a fortunate escape?" Riel afterwards was wont to express his regret that he had not shot Bolton since his escape encouraged others, and it is probable that when he found himself pursued and taken on the banks of the St. Lawrence the young man may have once more wished that he had not interfered to render void the pious labor of the Red River clergyman.

J. G. BAKER & CO. When the Government invite discussion upon the past management of the North-West Territories, the relations existing between the Dominion of Canada and that eminent Montana firm, J. G. Baker & Co., may with advantage receive attention. J. G. Baker & Co. is an American firm established at Helena and in the public accounts of Canada. The firm have for a long time supplied provisions for the Indians and Mounted Police and food for unpleasant insinuations about prominent persons in the North-West. Last year some \$600,000 was spent for commodities for Indians, of which \$200,000 was purchased by J. G. Baker & Co. This amount does not include payment of commission to J. G. Baker & Co. for advances at the payments of Indian annuities. The capital used for these advances may be said to leave the coffers of J. G. Baker & Co. with a net profit of \$100,000, which is his absence from home will be short. It is advanced to the officials of the Government, who pay J. G. Baker & Co. a commission for its use; it is then paid to Indians, who at once convey it to the nearest salaried officers of the Government, who are at hand with Winchester rifles, colored blankets and other goods attractive to the Indian eye, and having thus faithfully served its masters in a foreign land departs for the United States. If, from some peculiar cause, the chain of commerce, J. G. Baker & Co. can supply goods at prices materially lower than those of Canadian firms there may be reasons for continuing to buy from them, but what becomes of the N.P.F. It is, however, difficult to believe that the N.P.F. is running through the country the goods required in the North-West cannot be supplied from Canada as well as from the United States. On the new leaf that must be turned over in the Eastern block there be no mention of J. G. Baker & Co.

CRICKET. This being Saturday and the floor of the House in possession of a gentleman who was estimated at a two hours' speech, a game of cricket took place in the grounds in front of the Parliament Buildings. The members vs. the Press. The giddy young things of the House and the Press—were in first and scored 36. Mr. Foster distinguished himself, and the Press—when anxiety as to the progress of the Franchise Bill compelled me to leave—had already beaten their opponents without all being out. I heartily wish to match on the Queen's birthday the revolutionary Government and Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. These terms I may say have arisen out of the attitude of each towards the Franchise Bill. I measure I have mentioned once or twice in this correspondence. I may say that the two hours' speech gentleman has held out nobly; he is well on towards the third hour and the game is still going on.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. A lecture on the life and work of Mr. George Jacob Holyoake was delivered yesterday in the Free Thought Hall, St. Catharines, by Mr. George Rose, Mr. George Martin presiding. The lecturer said:— George Jacob Holyoake was born in Birmingham in 1817, and with scanty education was, at eleven years of age, apprenticed to a watchmaker in which trade he worked until twenty-two. Whilst a workman he eagerly availed himself of such educational advantages as his labor permitted him to enjoy, and so proficient did he become that, when the teacher of the Mechanical Institute, in which he worked, he was appointed to succeed him. Brought up very carefully by his mother, who was a zealous Christian, he early became a Sunday school scholar, and afterwards a teacher. Examining, however, how the doctrine of his country in legalism, which was confirmed by the harsh legality by which the church gathered taxes from the poor, and the selfishness with which it persecuted unfriended freethought. His recall to Christianity, however, became extreme and he said, as a very young man, many other things which he lived to regret as he grew older and wiser. While yet a youth, his interest in co-operation had been kindled by Robert Owen, and soon after his appointment as a teacher he began to go about the country lecturing on co-operation. From this he entered the field of journalism, first as the editor of the Oracle of Reason, afterwards of the Reasoner and the Leader. His views of Christian theology at this period of his career was called an atheist, and his doctrine Atheism. Now we would call him an agnostic, that is, one who holds that human reason is impotent to solve the ultimate questions of the origin, government and destiny of the universe. Very soon in the travel of his thought came a reaction from extremeness and violence; his long and Christian training reasserted as his best elements in him. Whatever a man has been that he continues to be, and not in vain had this sincere spirit come of a race learning its right conduct from Christian pastor and teacher.

In the course of Mr. Holyoake's work as a co-operative missionary he soon found that confusion arose from theology being mixed up with matters of social reform. This led to his founding Secularism, which he thus defines:—"It is the study of promoting human welfare by material means; measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rule, and making the duty of citizens the duty of life. Secularism relates to the present existence of man; and to action, the issues of which can be tested by experience; having for its object the development of the physical, intellectual and moral nature of man to the highest point as the immediate duty of society, including the practical sufficiency of natural morality apart from atheism, theism or Christianity. It engages its adherents in the promotion of human improvement by material means, and makes these agreements the grounds of common unity for all who regulate life by reason and enable it by service. The secular is sacred in its influence on life, for by purity

of material conditions the loftiest nature are best sustained, and the lower the more elevated. Secularism is a series of principles intended for the guidance of those who find theology indefinite or inadequate, or deem it untrustworthy. It is a philosophy, which mainly regards life as a single entity, as a scene of tribulation through which we pass to a better world. Secularism rejoices in this life, and regards it as a sphere of those duties which educate men for any future and better life, should such come to pass."

Secularism since first formulated in 1846 has been embraced by many thousands of the British working classes. Its success was in part due to the fact that great masses of the population, chiefly in the manufacturing towns, had held, unconsciously, ideas to which Mr. Holyoake first gave form and order. Principally, however, his calm, persuasive earnestness promoted his doctrines, for the working classes found that by seeking an interest in their welfare, which was at once enlightened and disinterested. In propagating secularism he took part in many debates and discussions throughout Great Britain. He made uncounted friends in this way, and his hearers remained unconvinced by his arguments, they were constrained to admire his fairness and sincerity. He was the first to introduce courtesy into the controversies of the platform, and his methods are described in his manual on Public Speaking and Debate, a treatise commended by orators as diverse as Wendell Phillips and Dr. Parker of London.

Mr. Holyoake stands forth in the front rank of those who have in this country conveyed to the masses the ideas brought to birth in the French Revolution, the philosophical thought. This usefulness in his case is largely due to his having brought a mind schooled in practical life and conflict to the consideration of great human problems. He early foresaw the arena of theological discussion—he was weary of endeavoring to reason opinions out of people which had never been reasoned into them, and devoted himself to the furtherance of practical reforms. He had early been active in the Chartist and Corn Law agitation; he had seen the effects of the Chartist movement; he had seen the effects of the Corn Law agitation; he had seen the effects of the Chartist movement; he had seen the effects of the Corn Law agitation.

Mr. Holyoake is now enjoying the Indian summer of his life, and with the respect and confidence of a circle of friends in England only inferior in variety of conviction and social standing to those who gather around Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. His consideration, sympathy and unending good nature make him beloved of his friends. Yet his kindness did not come to him all at once; the original capital of it, of course, Nature gave, but he has diligently improved it by constant self-cultivation. When a young man he describes himself as resentful, wild and impatient of self; as a young man he describes himself as resentful, wild and impatient of self; as a young man he describes himself as resentful, wild and impatient of self.

New Advertisements. R. J. Kimball & Co. (ESTABLISHED IN 1865.) Bankers and Brokers, 16 AND 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Both of our firms are MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. We personally execute all orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., in the Exchange, and carry the same at the option of our clients. United States Line Certificates (Petroleum) also bought and sold on margin. ROBERT J. KIMBALL, ALFRED B. LOUNSBURY, Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

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 1st June next.

Monday, the 1st 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 Banking House in this City, on Wednesday, the 17th 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 1885. 157 17

ONTARIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 55. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the BANK AND ITS BRANCHES ON AND AFTER Monday, the 1st day of June next.

Monday, the 1st day of 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 Banking House in this City, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next. The Chair to be taken at TWELVE o'clock noon. By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND, General Manager, Toronto, April 21, 1885. 157 21M 59

BANK OF MONTREAL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. A BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches on Monday, the First Day of June next.

Monday, the First Day of 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 Monday, the First Day of June next. The Chair to be taken at One o'clock. By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager, Montreal, 21st April, 1885. 157 13 99

THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the paid-up capital of this Institution was declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank in Montreal, on Monday, the 1st June next.

Monday, the 1st 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 take place at the office of the Bank in Montreal, on TUESDAY, the Seventeenth day of June next at ONE o'clock. By order of the Board, A. DE MANTIGNY, General Manager, Montreal, April 23rd, 1885. 157 100 10

THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 58. 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 a 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 first 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 Bank in Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board, D. COULSON, General Manager, Montreal, April 23rd, 1885. 157 104

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the Society on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at Eight o'clock, for the election of Officers-Bearers for the ensuing year and all other general business. A full attendance is requested. 418

SHOTT'S PIGRON. Consignments Just to Hand. FOR SALE BY ROBT. N. C. CONNALL, 13 Chesterfield Chambers, MONTREAL. SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION Montreal, May 14, 1885. 157 116

New Advertisements. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Temperley Line SS. SCOTLAND, Lockhart, Glasgow, from London, is now entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The White Cross Line SS. LAUDERDALE, Captain, from Antwerp, is now entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. MUNDERLOFF & CO., Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Allan R.M.S. PARSIAN, James Wylie, Commander, from Liverpool, and the SS. CORRAIR, Chas. J. Menzies, Commander, from London, are entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Beaver Line SS. LAKE HURON, Wm. Berson, Master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. CANADA SHIPPING CO., H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, Montreal, May 14, 1885. 157 116

ALLAN LINE. The undersigned steamers of the Mail Line are intended to be despatched from Quebec to Liverpool as follows:—SARMATIAN 9 a.m., Saturday, 19th May, via Mobile. POLYTESIAN 9 a.m., Wednesday, 20th May, to Liverpool direct. CHERASIAN 9 a.m., Saturday, 23rd May, via Mobile. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

The Canadian Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE FOR Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West. The Magnificent Clyde-built Steamship ALGOMA will leave OWEN SOUND (see permitting), at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, MAY 14TH. Arrival of the CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS Train leaving Toronto at 10:45 a.m., and will run DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR, where they make close connections with the Through and Branch Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINNIPEG and all points in the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Shortest Route, Lowest Rates, Quickest Time, Through Bills of Lading, No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this Line. The magnificent Steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest, and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canadian Pacific. See that tickets bear the name of the Canadian Pacific. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President, C.P.R., Montreal. GLENY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic, C.P.R., Toronto.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1885. The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, will commence running regularly on the 4th May, as under:—The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock p.m. from Montreal. STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO, will commence running daily on 1st June. Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Friday, 5th May. Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. COLLETT, leaves for Cornwall every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. LAPORTE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 p.m. Saturdays at 2:30 p.m., for Vercheres, calling at Bonaventure, St. Antoine, Alexander, Fort Assomption and St. Paul l'Ermitte, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecoeur on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. GOSKIN'S TICKETS, OFFICERS:—R. A. LAWRENCE, H. J. McCONNELL, Windsor Hotel, 120 St. James Street, opposite St. Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square. ALEX. MILLOY, J. B. LABELLE, Traffic Manager, General Manager, Montreal, May 6th, 1885. 155

GIRLS WANTED. Apply at once at HEROLD'S NERY. 115

New Advertisements. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The White Cross Line SS. LAUDERDALE, Captain, from Antwerp, is now entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. MUNDERLOFF & CO., Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

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ALLAN LINE. The undersigned steamers of the Mail Line are intended to be despatched from Quebec to Liverpool as follows:—SARMATIAN 9 a.m., Saturday, 19th May, via Mobile. POLYTESIAN 9 a.m., Wednesday, 20th May, to Liverpool direct. CHERASIAN 9 a.m., Saturday, 23rd May, via Mobile. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, 115 Broadway, New York.

The Canadian Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE FOR Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West. The Magnificent Clyde-built Steamship ALGOMA will leave OWEN SOUND (see permitting), at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, MAY 14TH. Arrival of the CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS Train leaving Toronto at 10:45 a.m., and will run DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR, where they make close connections with the Through and Branch Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINNIPEG and all points in the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Shortest Route, Lowest Rates, Quickest Time, Through Bills of Lading, No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this Line. The magnificent Steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest, and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canadian Pacific. See that tickets bear the name of the Canadian Pacific. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President, C.P.R., Montreal. GLENY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic, C.P.R., Toronto.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1885. The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, will commence running regularly on the 4th May, as under:—The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock p.m. from Montreal. STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO, will commence running daily on 1st June. Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Friday, 5th May. Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. COLLETT, leaves for Cornwall every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. LAPORTE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 p.m. Saturdays at 2:30 p.m., for Vercheres, calling at Bonaventure, St. Antoine, Alexander, Fort Assomption and St. Paul l'Ermitte, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecoeur on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. GOSKIN'S TICKETS, OFFICERS:—R. A. LAWRENCE, H. J. McCONNELL, Windsor Hotel, 120 St. James Street, opposite St. Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square. ALEX. MILLOY, J. B. LABELLE, Traffic Manager, General Manager, Montreal, May 6th, 1885. 155

GIRLS WANTED. Apply at once at HEROLD'S NERY. 115

GIRLS WANTED. Apply at once at HEROLD'S NERY. 115

GIRLS WANTED. Apply at once at HEROLD'S NERY. 115

To Let. TO LET. Fine Corner Office ON FIRST FLAT OF THE "HERALD" BUILDING. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Heating Included In Rent. Apply to "Herald" Office. April 17 1885. 92

TO LET. Large, light flat on Craig Street, near Victoria Square, suitable for light manufacturing or storage. Rent very low or suitable tenant. Apply to F. J. PRIOR, 759 Craig Street, a few doors west of Victoria Square. 111

HOUSE TO LET. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—SITUATION CENTRAL. Close to Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue. Rent Cheap—\$300. Partly furnished if wished. For more particulars apply to D. C. HOPKINS, P. O. Box 1968. April 23, 1885. 101.

TO LET. THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES, Together or Separately. STAINED FINISH. HOT WATER HEATING. 521 ST. JAMES STREET. DAWES & CO. Sept. 19 1884. 223

TO LET. HOUSE 79 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with Grounds, Orchard, &c. Apply to O. W. STANTON, 191 St. James Street. For Sale. CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. That fine block of land, the property of ALEXANDER BUNTIN, Esq., fronting on Sherbrooke St., Matthew and St. Louis streets, has been divided into desirable building lots, which are now offered for sale on easy terms. Plans and particulars at my office. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Nordheimer's Hall, 27 St. James Street, May 13 1885. m wfm 114

FOR SALE. THE VILLA RESIDENCE, 255 Drummond Street, above Sherbrooke Street, with Lawn, &c. The house is in good order, heated by hot water, Spent 1500 francs on a cemented roof and all modern conveniences. The position commands a beautiful and extensive view, and for sale at a desirable surroundings is unsurpassed. Size of lot, 140 sq. ft. Also VACANT LOT in rear, being part of a garden with fruit trees, &c., extending to back of St. Louis Street. Apply between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m. ALEX. MCK. OWEN, 101 Grey Noun Street. FOR SALE. BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT. That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Huron Street, the best corner in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to W. MCLEA WALBANK, C.E., 214 St. James Street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. I am instructed by ALEXANDER BUNTIN, Esq., to offer for sale his magnificent Cut Stone Detached Residence and Grounds No. 757 Sherbrooke Street, Beautifully situated on the upper side of that street, at the head of Union Avenue. The House has been well arranged, carefully constructed of the best material, handsomely finished and extensively decorated, and for situation, view, and accommodation is not surpassed in Montreal. The Conservatory was built in 1882 at a cost of about \$1200. The drainage, plumbing, and heating arrangements are all of the best and the Stone Stable, Coach House and Outbuildings are in keeping with the rest of the property, the whole forming a complete establishment in every detail. The Lot contains about 65,000 superficial feet, and is laid out in Garden, Lawn, and Ornamental Grounds. Can be seen by permit only. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Nordheimer's Hall, 27 St. James Street, May 8 1885. r ood 110

Miscellaneous. A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. Money Invested in the Western Cattle-Raising business has proved under prompt management, very remunerative, paying 15 to 25 per cent. yearly dividends. SOMERSET RANCH & CATTLE CO.'S Stock for sale, par value, \$5 per share. HENRY TORRANCE, WM. H. SPENCER, President, 10 1/2 Broadway, New York City, May 12 1885. m eod 113

BOARD OF NOTARIES. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Joseph Alphonse Brunet, of Montreal, J. E. M. Phillips-Creter, of St. Laurent, Joseph Emmanuel Arthur Brasseur, of Verdun, and Jean Baptiste Desjardins, of St. Roch, Daigle, of Beloeil, District of Montreal, notarial students, will present themselves before the Board of Notaries, at its next meeting, which will take place at Quebec at the Leval University. On the 20th MAY next, AT EN O'clock a.m., to undergo the examination for their admission to the practice of the notarial profession. J. B. DELAGE, Sec. B. N. Quebec, 2nd April 1885. 15 M 102

ASK YOUR GROCER. Real Estate & Investment Agent. HAS REMOVED TO WADDELL BUILDING, Corner Notre Dame and St. John Street, May 12, 1885. 114

Auction Sales. BY WM. H. ARNTON. 40 HORSES BY AUCTION. The undersigned will sell at the CANADIAN PACIFIC STOCK YARDS, Hochelaga, ON TUESDAY, May 19, 40 First-Class Work and Driving Horses, A SUPERIOR LOT. Horses now on view. Sale at 2 o'clock, May 18. WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer, 114

By W. E. Shaw. HORSE and CARRIAGE SALE. The next Auction at my Yard, on TUESDAY Afternoon Next, 19th Inst., at 2.30 p.m., will comprise the finest lot of Carriages and Horses yet offered. Particulars again. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, u 118

LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE. One Small do. by Edwards, very handsome Oak Sideboard and Cherry Wardrobe, by Thomson, set Leather Dining Chairs, Upright Cottage Piano-forte, Carpets and General Household Effects. Next Large Sale at my Rooms, No. 322 St. James Street, FRIDAY NEXT, the 22nd Instant, at 10 o'clock. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer. These sales are now thoroughly established, well attended, ample light and space to show goods, none better in the Dominion. Cash advanced on goods for storage or for sale. Horse Sale every Tuesday. Montreal, May 15, 1885. W. E. S. e 118

Miscellaneous. COAL FOR SALE! The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY are prepared to receive orders for their fresh mined "DRUMMOND" Coal, now arriving ex steamer. OFFICE—190 COMMERCE ST. May 13 1885. In m w 114

SPRING HILL COAL. Fresh mined arriving daily on Cars. For Price, &c., Apply to CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY. J. E. COWANS, Secretary. CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 15 Alexis Street, April 15, 1885. 17 14

CALEDONIA COAL. We are now prepared to book orders for the Coal of the Caledonia Coal & Railway Company for shipment at the opening of navigation. The rapidly increasing demand for this Coal shows that it has only to be tried to be appreciated. It is now being used by Railway Companies here and in other parts of the Dominion by many of our largest Factories. Steamers Captain pronounce it equal to the best and superior to most of the Coal mined in Canada. This Coal is well mined and carefully screened, and is prepared to quote prices for Screened, Run of Mine and Screened, for 60, or delivered at Ports in the St. Lawrence. J. & R. McLEA, AGENTS OF THE Caledonia Coal & Railway Co. March 10 Established 1844. Registered Cable & Telegraphic Address "Pool" London, Liverpool, Bristol & Southampton. President in the United States of Canada by H. Bicknell, Esq., 50 February 1885.

1885. SPRING 1885. BETTER THAN EVER. McCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL! Beware of Imitations—Get the Genuine Wood Oils, Harness Oils, Machinery Oils, Axle Grease; McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO, Ont. April 21, 1885. str 99

IRON FOUNDER. Heavy and light castings cast every day at E. CHANTELOUP'S, Telephone No. 700. 87 Craig Street, Montreal. B. THOMSON & SON, Blacksmiths, Engineers, 18 St. Constant Street, Montreal (Facing Drill Shed.) Forgings of all kinds made to order. Steam Engines and Shafting fitted up. Removal, erection and repairs of Frising machinery a specialty. Manufacture of Thomson's Celebrated Rotary Boiler Composition. 36

R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate & Investment Agent. HAS REMOVED TO WADDELL BUILDING, Corner Notre Dame and St. John Street, May 12, 1885. 114

CATTLE FOR CANADA.

The Canadian Gazette of the 7th inst., contains the following paragraph:— Acting on behalf of Mr. Sandford Fleming, M.P., and other Canadian breeders, Mr. Higgins made several purchases at the sale of Mr. Boughton-Knight's herd of Herefords at Leith.

Weekly Herald

WEEKLY PAPERS

Published in the

Dominion of Canada.

It is published at the low price of

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THE WEEKLY HERALD

Is an Eight Page Paper, Seven Columns to the Page, making 56 Columns in all or the choicest reading matter, viz:—

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of newspaper literature turned out in Canada—quantity, quality, form and type being everything that can be desired and high class weekly.

MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE

VICTORIA SQUARE.

MONTREAL.

Job Printing.

Book-Binding.

Etc., Etc.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

With reference to the advertisement of the Hancock Inspirator Co., we DENY THEIR SOLE RIGHT to manufacture and sell the INSPIRATOR. The case is now before the courts, and it will very soon be decided who is in the right.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

ANTHONY FORCE,

Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Bells for Churches, &c., Lubricating and other Oils.

Representing in Canada

Victors, Sons & Co., (Limited) Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng.

F. & W. MacLellan, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow.

George MacLellan & Co., India Rubber Works, Glasgow.

Manhattan Oil Company, New York.

James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants Glasgow, Edinburgh, Swansea and Liverpool.

John Russell & Co., (Limited) Alma Tube Works, Walsail.

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street.

MONTREAL.

April 23.

DR. JAMES BELL,

Who is now on active service in the North-West, is a candidate for the surgical vacancy likely to occur in the staff of the Montreal General Hospital on the 21st instant, and being unable personally to look after his interests in the approaching elections, his friends earnestly hope that the Governors will give his application their favorable consideration. It is hoped that Dr. Bell's long experience in hospital work, having been resident in the Hospital for six years—altogether with his well known aptitude for surgery, and his determination to devote himself exclusively to that branch of this profession, may be taken into account in considering his claims, and his friends feel assured that his unavoidable absence on duty at the front will not be allowed to injure his prospects of election. A short circular setting forth his qualifications somewhat more in detail will be issued in a day or two and distributed among the Governors.

MONTREAL, May 14, 1885.

4, P. 13X 106

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION

GUIDE

Published Monthly, containing the TIMETABLES and MAPS OF THE CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES.

For sale by News Dealers and Bookellers and by Agents on Trains and Steamers.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Annual Subscription, \$2.00, payable in advance.

C. R. CHISHOLM & CO.,

1709 Notre Dame Street, Publishers and Proprietors.

FURNACE ASHES

TO BE HAD

FREE OF CHARGE

AT

"HERALD" ENGINE ROOM.

March 11

APPLES. APPLES. APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

July 31

REFRIGERATORS!

Complete stock of the following:

"North Star." "Palace." "Komballs." "Grocer."

and Sisson's Glass Refrigerators. Prices from \$7.00 upwards. Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE W. REED,

Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer,

78 & 78 1/2 Craig St., Montreal.

April, 21, 1885.

SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Per Square.

New roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years.....\$4 75

Any roof under fifteen Squares.....\$ 70

Old metal roofs covered with cotton and cement, and guaranteed for seven years 4 50

All flat tin and old gravelled roofs re-roofed with cement, and guaranteed for five years.....\$3 00 and 3 50

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.,

Sole Agents Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Cement Company, Capital \$50,000, who guarantee all work done by us.

309 St. James Street West, Montreal.

TELEPHONE NO. 1172.

1 y 2

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED

OFFICE

From 181 St. James Street,

To—

The Herald Building,

VICTORIA SQUARE,

P. MITCHELL,

26th January, 1887

Hotels.

SEA BATHING!

1885 TADOUSSAC HOTEL 1885

SAGUENAY.

TADOUSSAC HOTEL

SEA VIEW.

LORD DUFFERIN HOUSE,

Will be opened for Guests on TUESDAY, 23rd June. Address

JAMES FENNELL,

Tadoussac Hotel, Tadoussac, P.Q.

GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated.

Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel.

July 31

WD 51

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

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

ARCH. McPAUL, Proprietor.

October 6

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. Visitor to the Capital having business with the Government, if they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

Every attention paid to guests.

GOUN & CO., Proprietors.

February 2.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC

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

WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

June 26

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

REVERE HOUSE.

Mrs. McNELL, Proprietress.

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

The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting travellers to bottle "fin brand" under the supervision of an officer, the products of their own distilleries, we have been enabled to offer the public our

FINE OLD WHISKIES

bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle leaving the Excise Officer's certificate as to age, quality, and purity, which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our celebrated

CLUB WHISKY

OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1870, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over cap.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS

DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

April 15

WARREN AT DOMINION EXHIBITION

1884.

Received First Prize Scales at very low prices. Don't fail to call and see them at

763 Craig Street.

H. B. WARREN & CO.,

September 27

1883

Miscellaneous.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

The Standard.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

377

ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

January 19

DOW'S BREWERY.

CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz:—

Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street

Thos. Virtus, 19 Aylmer street

Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st.

Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street

Thos. Kinsella, 118 Ottawa street

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.

EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER

(In Wood and Bottle.)

Families supplied.

SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints.

OFFICE:

521 St. JAMES STREET WEST,

MONTREAL.

Orders received by Telephone.

May 2

JNO. H. R. NOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street,

MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families regularly supplied.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

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

May 2

CLARET!

Cunliffe Dobson & Co

CHATEAU LEONVILLE.

Do. MARGAUX.

Do. LAFFITE.

Imported direct and for sale by

FREDERICK KINGSTON,

26 Hospital Street,

October 15

JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Agents in Canada

JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam

MARTEL & CO., Cognac.

JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.

MORT & CHANDON, Epervay.

DEINHARD & CO., Coblentz.

BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.

E. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.

COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto

MULLER & DARTREZ, Tarragona.

FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles.

J. F. BURKE, Dublin.

PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.

BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.

WM. JAMESON & Co., Dublin.

CANTRELL & UHANE, Dublin.

&c., &c.

N B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

YES! YOU CAN

GET SOME OF THE

FINEST FINISHED

PHOTOS IN TOWN

AT

MR. PARKS' STUDIO.

GO AND TRY.

195 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

March 15

65

BILL HEADS

RULED TO PATTERN!

"Statement" Forms, &c

MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE,

VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL

Business Cards.

GEO. W. HAMILTON,

No. 7 St. Sacrament St.

STOCK BROKER,

Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange

Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold.

March 28

MACIVER & BARCLAY,

Stock Brokers,

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange.)

120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Agents in:

New York, BALDWIN & WHEEL,

Chicago, McCOMB, ADAMS & Co

March 15

JOHN G. GRANT,

Stock Broker.

(Member Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—15 Hospital Street, No 2 India Chambers. P. O. Box 734.

July 12

STUART & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS

13 HOSPITAL STREET.

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

January 17

DUNN & BENNIE,

Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents,

NOTRE DAME ST. EAST.

(Opposite Bank of Montreal),

