

TRADE & COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Cephalonia	April 2	New York	Liverpool
C. of Richmond	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Sarmation	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Waldensian	April 3	Boston	Liverpool
Wieland	April 3	New York	Hamburg
Arizona	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Adriatic	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Greician	April 3	Boston	Glasgow
Devonian	April 3	New York	Glasgow
Rugia	April 3	New York	Hamburg
Oder	April 3	New York	Bremen
Switzer	April 3	New York	Antwerp
France	April 3	New York	London
Servia	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Bellic	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Ontario	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Sardinian	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Hammonia	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Egyptian	April 3	New York	London
Spain	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Prisia	April 3	New York	Hamburg
C. of Berlin	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Alaska	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Scandinavian	April 3	Boston	Liverpool
C. of Montreal	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Montreal	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Parthian	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Lessing	April 3	New York	Hamburg
C. of Rome	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Chatter	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Britannic	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Avetia	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Gallia	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Oregian	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Republie	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Iranian	April 3	Portland	Liverpool
Ontario	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Aurora	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Expedition	April 3	New York	Liverpool
C. of Chicago	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Polynesian	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Parthian	April 3	New York	Liverpool
Arizona	April 3	New York	Liverpool

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
Montreal, April 1.
Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market was a trifle more active and generally weak, more from top heaviness than anything else. The pegging process by manipulators could not be carried on incessantly, and when it stopped nervous feeling among other holders, and as there was no supporting demand from any source it helped to weaken the market. It is noticeable that commission houses are doing next to nothing, which shows the purely speculative character of the trading. With a few exceptions the market does not look very healthy or an attractive one for investors. Montreal was more active and very weak. It opened lower at 144, and in the afternoon further dropped to 193—a decline of 24 per cent. from yesterday. Ex-dividend it gave way 2 per cent. to 189, but closed at 189. Today was weaker and sold 1/2 lower at 184, closing at that asked, 183 bid. Merchants was quiet, and closed weaker at 114 bid, 114 asked. Commerce opened firmer and advanced 1/2 per cent. to 127, but in the afternoon was dull and weaker, closing at 124 bid, 127 asked. Ontario was offered at 104, with 103 bid; Peoples at 65, with 62 bid; Molsons at 118, with 115 bid; Quebec at 110, with 108 bid; and Federal at 139. The miscellaneous list showed in the weakness. Gas ex-dividend was weak and depressed, closing 2 per cent. below yesterday at 181, Richelieu was weaker and sold 1/2 lower at 65, closing dull at 65 asked, 64 bid. Montreal Telegraph was more freely dealt in. It opened at 118, but in the afternoon was weak and declined to 117, City Passenger was dull and weaker, closing at 122 asked, 121 bid. North-West Land sold at 60. Land Grants were dealt in at 60. Dominion Telegraph at 90, with 86 bid. Canada Paper at 115, Dundas Cotton at 65; Graphic at 10; do bonds at 40; Investment and Building at 80, with 70 bid; and Loan and Mortgage at 54, with 35 bid. In railway securities Canadian Pacific changed hands at 53, and closed at 53 asked, 52 bid. St. Paul & Minn. was offered at 95, with 94 bid. Canada Central bonds were offered at 103. The following are the day's transactions:

MORNING BOARD.

Stock	Value	Change
Montreal	100	+104
Ontario	100	+103
Quebec	100	+108
Peoples	100	+65
Molson	100	+118
Quebec	100	+110
Federal	100	+139
Gas	100	+181
Richelieu	100	+65
MTL	100	+118
City Passenger	100	+122
North-West Land	100	+60
Land Grants	100	+60
Dominion Telegraph	100	+90
Canada Paper	100	+115
Graphic	100	+10
Investment	100	+40
Building	100	+80
Loan and Mortgage	100	+54

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stock	Value	Change
Montreal	100	+104
Ontario	100	+103
Quebec	100	+108
Peoples	100	+65
Molson	100	+118
Quebec	100	+110
Federal	100	+139
Gas	100	+181
Richelieu	100	+65
MTL	100	+118
City Passenger	100	+122
North-West Land	100	+60
Land Grants	100	+60
Dominion Telegraph	100	+90
Canada Paper	100	+115
Graphic	100	+10
Investment	100	+40
Building	100	+80
Loan and Mortgage	100	+54

The following are the quotations of the stock market as reported by Mr. D. Lorn Macdonald today—

Stock	Value	Change
Bank of Montreal	100	+104
Bank of Commerce	100	+103
Bank of St. Paul	100	+108
Bank of St. John	100	+65
Bank of St. Louis	100	+118
Bank of St. Peter	100	+110
Bank of St. Paul & N. W.	100	+139
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+181
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+65
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+118
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+110
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+139
Bank of St. Paul & M. & N.	100	+181
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QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

Special to THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, April 1.—The house met at 3 p.m., when Mr. Turcotte was introduced by Messrs. Irvine and Blanchet, and Mr. Beauchamp by Messrs. Duhamel and Beauchamp.

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The joint address to the Queen on the death of Prince Leopold was then ordered to be transmitted without delay.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET continued the address upon the debate, contending that the Conservative party had benefited Quebec by its railway policy, and other beneficial measures. He supported the stand taken by the government in reference to better terms at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE alluded to Mr. Turcotte's election at Three Rivers, and thought it was not very encouraging to the government. He deprecated the interference made with provincial autonomy. The position was strained, and something must be done. The province had suffered no embezzlement until the Chapeau government came into power. The sale of the government railway at half its value had destroyed the chance of a successful claim against the Dominion except it was made a political affair. The revenue heretofore received from crown lands could not in future be depended upon, but he thought reductions might be made, particularly in the case of grants to charities. In his opinion there would be no good government, until direct taxation was resorted to, this having been proven in connection with municipal government, where it had been better administered than anywhere else in the world. He referred to the necessity of having the code of civil procedure revised by a competent practitioner, and concluded by reference to the strange and sudden resignation two years ago of the provincial treasurer, which he thought might be explained now, though he had been hitherto declared from such explanations. Additional revenue was necessary; how was it to be obtained?

Mr. ROBERTSON said the last speaker seemed to know his affairs better than he did. He retired from Mr. Cameron's government with diminished honor and had not received a re-entry into the cabinet. In fact he had refused to enter it until the lieutenant-governor had declared himself satisfied with his position.

Mr. STEPHENS made a strong speech against the government alleging interference in the elections of certain public employees.

At 6 o'clock the house took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. STEPHENS resumed his speech. He declared that the allusion to the civil service enquete was most meagre, ridiculed the idea of the baby Premier Mousseau being sent from Ottawa to the Quebec orphan asylum and dwelt upon the diverse elements of which the present government was composed. He claimed that in three years the indebtedness of the province had been increased by \$1,500,000 while political corruption and extravagance had been everywhere rampant. He complained how the government had in its policy ignored true principles, declared that extravagance had everywhere prevailed, and objected to the administration of prisons, lunatic asylums and other institutions. He further charged the treasurer with having obtained for his Quebec Central road \$90,108 more than it was entitled to.

This provoked a reply from the Treasurer, who declared that the province under the administration of the law by Treasurer Chabert, had received one dollar more than was due to it. He challenged Mr. Stephens from his place in the house to charge him with anything improper, and offered to transfer to him his interests in the Quebec Central road, together with a bonus of \$50,000 for taking it off his hands. Moreover, if he could not show that what his road had received had been no more than what the law allowed, he, Mr. Robertson, would never show himself in this house again.

Hon. W. W. LYNN took exception to the general depreciation of the province by Mr. Stephens, and severely censured him for berating its public men, of whom the province might well be proud. For his part he endorsed the remarks of the member for Sherbrooke as to the railway grant to the Quebec Central, that a balance was even yet due. He denied that the provincial government had gone to Ottawa like beggars, asking charity, when they had gone to claim justice like their brethren from the other provinces. He affirmed himself to be a strong advocate of the federal system, but should be amongst the first to defend the provincial autonomy.

Mr. McNEAVE said if it had been necessary that the province should demand its rights from the Dominion government it was because of the laxity of their representatives in the Dominion government. He rallied the government on the sight of Messrs. Ross, Robertson and Flynn sitting tailon's personal popularity and not his political influence had elected him in Montreal East. He congratulated the government on their stand on the license question and endorsed the remarks of Mr. Stephens regarding the position of Mr. Robertson, holding that further explanations were necessary.

After remarks from Mr. Gauthier, Mr. GAGNON moved the adjournment of the house, and the house adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

Privileges and Elections.

OTTAWA, April 1.

The committee of privileges and elections met this morning. Mr. Girouard was in the chair. The chairman having stated that the question whether Sir Charles Tupper has vacated his seat would be first taken up, Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, moved that Sir Charles Tupper is now the member for Cumberland, and that he has not vacated his seat.

Mr. Mills moved in amendment that Sir Charles Tupper, having accepted the position of high commissioner of Canada in London and received emoluments in connection therewith, has vacated his seat in the house of commons.

The amendment was lost, and the main motion was adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 9 nays.

Sir John then called the attention of the committee to the bill amending the independence of parliament act. He thought the true principle for the working of the constitution was to permit the crown to engage the services of whomsoever it deemed best fitted for the purpose, provided the independence of parliament is not subverted. The bill he had prepared provided that certain offices may be held by a member of parliament, commission or employment without any salary, fees, allowances or emolument or other profit of any kind that may be attached thereto. The change from the old act was slight and the amendment made simply for the purpose of quieting doubts in the case of member who accepts office without profit of any kind.

Mr. Mills having complained that Sir Charles Tupper was not examined as to the money he had obtained.

Mr. Cameron said the members of the opposition after reference to the committee of Sir Charles Tupper's case by the chairman, had sat mute for ten minutes, and then he had moved his motion. No one had proposed that Sir Charles should be examined, or in any other way, and it was only after the matter was settled and his motion carried, that Mr. Mills ventured to question the course adopted.

The preamble of the bill was then adopted by 17 to 10, and the first clause carried.

On the second clause being put, Sir John Macdonald moved that it be struck out, as the action of parliament was sufficient to determine Sir Charles Tupper's possession of the seat without an act of parliament.

The judgment of the committee was clearly the distinction between sitting and voting and that of incurring a penalty. Mr. Justice Stephen declared that while parliament could deal with the question of the seat by its own action without an act, it could not remove any penalties that might have been incurred except by express legislation to that effect. He therefore proposed that the clause should be simply an indemnifying one.

Mr. Quimet moved an amendment to the preamble of the second clause to add the words "and did not in fact receive any such salary," after the declaration that Sir Charles Tupper's commission contained an express provision that such office should be held without salary, which was adopted by a vote of 17 to 10, the last clause carried and the bill ordered to be printed.

THE DEBATES CONTINUED.

At a meeting of the debates committee held to-day it was decided to recommend that the salaries of French translators should be increased to \$1,000, with \$1,200 for the chief of the translating staff. The appointment of Mr. A. E. Poirier as a translator was also recommended.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Grand Central Depot, save Baggies Express and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite said Depot.

The room is fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant. Bath. Electric light. Hot and cold water. And elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Railways.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., and the ONLY LINE running through the White Mountains to Portland.

Trains leave Montreal as follows:—
9:00 a.m.—Day Express, via Parlor Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, &c.; also for Portland via Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River line.
5:10 p.m.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also for Newport, Waterville, Bedford, St. Cesare, and intermediate points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Pullman Parlor Cars, apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

154 St. James St.
Windsor Ticket Office, Quebec City Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

620, W. HIBBARD.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

W. C. VAN HORNE.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

February 5.

Steamships.

FURNESS LINE.

BOSTON, MASS., and LONDON, ENG.

Comprising the following first-class full-powered iron steamships, Classed 100 A 1.

Sailing Regularly from Boston and London:

BOSTON CITY, 3,000 Tons.
NEWCASTLE CITY, 3,000 " "
YORK CITY, 3,000 " "
WETHERBY, 3,000 " "
RIPON CITY, 3,000 " "
DURHAM CITY, 3,000 " "
CALCUTTA CITY, 3,000 " "
LONDON CITY, 3,000 " "

In addition to our regular trade between the two ports above mentioned, we have to our facilities for handling goods on Through Bills of Lading to and from all the principal Baltic, Continental, Mediterranean and Oriental Ports, connecting at London with direct steamships.

CANADA TRAFFIC.—Merchandise forwarded via Boston, in bond, to and from all points in Canada, which will have our special care.

Through Bills of Lading via this Line can be obtained from any of the Railroad Agents in the Dominion.

For Freight, or other particulars, apply to J. B. BRIGHAM & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.

Or to ADAMSON & CO., Agents, London.

J. G. SIDLEY.
Agent, Montreal.

February 5.

Miscellaneous.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.—(Established 1859).—CARPET DEPARTMENT.

The stock now showing is, if possible, more complete, better assorted and cheaper than ever before, the new Spring Styles being particularly choice in the fine grades of Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and best Tapestry, while in the cheaper goods our 60c All-wool, 40c Tapestry and 90c Brussels are pronounced excellent value.

In Rugs and Mats of every kind the assortment is unsurpassed. OILCLOTH DEPARTMENT.—Here's fine Oilcloths a specialty. Best Linoleums and all the cheaper grades of English Oilcloths; our 50c quality, 1 to 4 yards wide, being admitted by the cheapest in the trade.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Many novelties now showing in Curtain Materials and Coverings in Brocades, Turcomans, Portiere Cloths, Tapestries, &c., &c. New Lace Curtains of Swiss and French makes, imported direct. Fine Billiard Cloths and Table Cloths for export and sale, in new shades.

Poles we show one of the best and cheapest lines of New Goods in the city; our 75c Walnut-finish Pole, complete, is the best value ever offered. Largest stock, finest assortment, best workmanship, lowest prices, and on all purchases is still allowed the usual discount of 5 PER CENT. for Cash.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 Notre Dame Street.
March 27.

Excellent Storage.

Apply at ASHES INSPECTION.

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

"Green Mountain Route."

Two Express Trains daily to New York with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:
8:30 a.m.—Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 12:30 p.m., Montreal 12:30 p.m., White River Junction 2:40 p.m., and Boston, via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 5:30 p.m., New London 9:50 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 11:10 p.m.

8:30 p.m.—Night Express—Arriving at St. Albans 7:55 p.m., Burlington 9:10 p.m., Rutland 11:20 p.m., Troy 2:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., and New York 7:30 a.m. Also to Waterville and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Belvidere Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, New York, via New Haven and Boston, via Pittsburg, arriving at 11:10 p.m.

8:30 p.m.—Boston Night Express—Arriving at St. Albans 10:49 p.m., Burlington 12:10 p.m., Montpelier 1:00 a.m., White River Junction 2:55 a.m., Albany 3:35 a.m., Manchester 6:15 a.m., Lowell 7:38 a.m., and Boston 8:30 a.m. Close connection at White River Junction for all New England points.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New London at 8:30 p.m., arriving at Montreal at 8:25 a.m. Day express leaves via Pittsburg 8:00 a.m., via Lowell 8:30 a.m., arriving at Montreal 8:30 p.m. Also to Waterville and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Belvidere Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, New York, via New Haven and Boston, via Pittsburg, arriving at 11:10 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 7:00 p.m., via Pittsburg, 8 p.m., and New York at 8:30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving at Montreal at 8:25 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 130 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS,
Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

February 5.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Eastern Division.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

SHORT LINE.

Winter Arrangements.

In effect MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1883.

Trains run by Standard Time (6 minutes slower than Montreal Time).

TIME TABLE Express, Express, Express.

Leave Montreal, 7:00 a.m. 8:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 6:15 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa, 11:30 a.m. 12:15 p.m. 9:01 p.m.

Leave Ottawa, 8:15 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 6:35 p.m.
Arrive Montreal, 12:45 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 10:56 p.m.

THE CELEBRATED.

CALUMET, LACHINE and CARILLON.

Three of the Grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the Fast Express Trains between:

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from:

BROCKVILLE, PERTH, SUBURY.

NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNPRIOR.

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Pullman Parlor Cars, apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

154 St. James St.

Windsor Ticket Office, Quebec City Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

620, W. HIBBARD.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

W. C. VAN HORNE.
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

February 5.

Intercolonial Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 10th December, 1883.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levi, 7:30 A.M.
Arrive Riverview at Loup, 12:05 P.M.
Leave Riverview at Loup, 1:15 P.M.
Arrive Montreal, 3:00 P.M.
Leave Montreal, 4:15 P.M.
Arrive Point Levi, 7:30 P.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10:00 P.M. connect at Chandler Junction with these trains:

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday to St. John.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For Tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to:

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
108 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 7th, 1883.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's RAILROADS.

SARATOGA LINE.

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston.

Steamships.

Dampfschiff- & Rhederei- & Hansa.

(HANSAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

OF HAMBURG.

Direct and Regular Steamship Communication between:

CANADA, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.

SS. VORSETZEN from Hamburg 13th April, Antwerp 20th April, for Quebec and Montreal direct.

And after regular every month at fixed dates. Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp to all parts of Canada and United States.

For Rates of Freight and other information, apply to F. LAEISE and AUG. BOLTER, Hamburg; GRISAR & MARSDY, Antwerp; or to:

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, and also at Halifax, N.S. February 5.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and NEWFOUNDLAND Mails.

1884—Winter Arrangements—1884.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine Steamships, and from contract with the governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and NEWFOUNDLAND Mails.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

Numidian, 4,000 Building.

Parisian, 4,000 Capt. J. A. Wylie.

Polynesian, 4,000 Capt. J. A. Wylie.

Sarmatian, 4,000 Capt. J. A. Wylie.

Scandinavian, 4,000 Capt. J. A. Wylie.

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Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Company's Line of Steamers

BETWEEN

Montreal and Liverpool.

Comprising the following First-Class, Clyde-built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:—

Lake Superior, 4,300 Tons, Lake Winnipeg, 4,300 Tons.

Lake Huron, 4,300 Tons, Lake Nepequin, 4,300 Tons.

Lake Michigan, 4,300 Tons, Lake Champlain, 4,300 Tons.

From April to November

the Steamers of this Line will sail WEEKLY from LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown or Belfast to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at these Ports by direct rail to all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Rainville's Judgments on Monday Last.

The City Condemned to Pay Damages Caused by a Defective Sidewalk.

Action on One of the Notorious Mahan's Notes Dismissed.

An Action for Double Liability on Shares in the Mechanics Bank.

A Husband Condemned for Shares in His Wife's Name, There Being Community of Property.

MONDAY, 31st March, 1884.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday's Judgments Continued.

Present—Hon. Mr. Justice RAINVILLE.

Pelletier vs. Moisan.

The plaintiff, who was a clerk in the defendant's employ, brings an action for the recovery of salary and damages for dismissal without cause. The defendant pleads that the plaintiff was engaged by the month and that the engagement was terminated with the plaintiff's full consent. He tenders with his plea the sum of \$32 as the amount due and asks for the dismissal of the plaintiff's action quoad the surplus. From the evidence it appears that on arriving at the defendant's store one morning the plaintiff and his employer had some words about some work that had been left undone, and the latter remarked if he was not content, he could go elsewhere, to which in a moment of bad humor the plaintiff assented. Under these circumstances the defendant's plea is made out, and the tender of \$32 is declared valid and the plaintiff's action is dismissed as to the surplus with costs.

Messrs. Augé & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Ethier & Co. for defendant.

Deschenes vs. The City of Montreal.

This is an action of damages against the city of Montreal for injuries sustained in consequence of the defective state of a footpath. It is entirely a question of fact. The corporation is charged with no notice of the state of the footpath referred to. It is proved that the footpath in question had been in the state complained of for several weeks, that several persons had fallen down and met with accidents, though none of them were of serious character as the evidence under oath shows. The plaintiff fell and broke his leg in consequence of which he was confined to bed for several weeks; and in the opinion of the medical men who attended him he will never have the use of it to the same extent as previous to the accident. He is entitled to damages for four months, and will never be as fit for work as formerly. Under these circumstances he is entitled to damages and the judgment will go for \$600 and costs.

Messrs. David & Co. for plaintiff. Mr. E. Roy, Q.C., for defendant.

McIntosh vs. May.

The plaintiff brings his action in his capacity of liquidator to the Mechanics' bank against a shareholder to recover the double liability. The shares were subscribed in the name of A. H. May in the register, which is in the handwriting of the defendant S. H. May, who subscribed for them in the name of his wife. The defendant says he is not the owner of the amount and that the action should have been against his wife. It is admitted that there was community of property between husband and wife. Now, the question is: can the husband be held personally responsible when the shares were subscribed in the name of his wife? There can be no doubt on this point. The wife cannot hold property in her own name. Any that she acquires must fall into the community. These shares are in the same position as though the defendant had acquired them in his own name. The court of nonfeudation or want of authorization cannot come up here. The husband himself signed for her and that is sufficient.

Another pretension is that the sale was one of litigious rights. This is not the case. The law gives the liquidator the right to sell. The wife is dismissed and the judgment will go for the amount sued for.

Walters vs. St. Onge.

This is an action on a promissory note, in connection with the notorious Mahan's transactions. The plaintiff is the holder of a note signed by the defendant, St. Onge. He did not sign it, as he cannot read or write, but it was signed by his authority by his daughter-in-law. The defendant denied having ever signed any promissory note or authorized any to be signed. The holder is a holder in good faith. The plaintiff's proof consists of the signature of St. Onge. By valid consideration I do not mean the value of the note, but having acquired it at so much on the dollar, for it is of a much greater value than the amount the plaintiff gave for it.

A number of proof fell upon the plaintiff, and a number of proof fell upon the defendant. The proof on behalf of the plaintiff shows that the defendant authorized his daughter-in-law to sign and that she did sign. Two witnesses, employees of Mahan, were examined, and they both swear to these facts. One of them, however, did not understand French. The defendant's proof consists of the signature of St. Onge. The son and his daughter-in-law. The son swears positively that he does not understand English. The conversation was in French. There was, he says, not one word mentioned about a note. The evidence shows that the defendant authorized his daughter not to sign a promissory note for goods he had not received, but to write down on a sheet of paper the address to which the goods were to be sent. This was done on a large sheet of paper which was produced for the purpose. It is shown that the note was never signed as presented. The signature is admitted to be the writing of the defendant's daughter-in-law, but she never signed a note. This she swears positively. The defendant's son swears the same thing. It was simply the address she gave.

His honor then cited "Byles on Bills," page 328, to show that when a note is filed up under such circumstances it is a forgery. He also referred to the case of Foster vs. McKinnon, presided over by Judge Byles himself, in which he said, "In the case of a valid holder for value and innocent of any fraud, if they considered a fraud had been perpetrated, the defendant was entitled to a verdict." The jury found for the defendant.

With regard to the two witnesses for the plaintiff, Mahan's employees, he considered them wholly unworthy of belief under oath, and believed the statement of the daughter-in-law and the son. The address was no doubt written down as stated, the parties procuring the signatures even indicating where the signatures were to be put, and afterwards the promissory note was written out above it. Applying the principle laid down by Judge Byles, and already referred to, the judgment would dismiss the plaintiff's action with costs.

Messrs. Greenfield & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Lorange & Co. for defendant.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1884.

Jury Trial.

Present—The Hon. Mr. Justice PAPINEAU.

The case of the Canada Shipping Company vs. Mitchell, for alleged bill of lading of Montreal, assistant emigration agent, was examined by defendant. Esther Pallant, wife of B. Gilling of Ottawa, was examined by plaintiff. The case was examined by defendant. The case was examined by defendant.

Dr. James E. Cameron was sworn and examined by plaintiff in rebuttal. At the first question objection was maintained.

Dr. James E. Cameron was sworn and examined by plaintiff in rebuttal.

Henry E. Murray was sworn and examined by plaintiff in rebuttal.

John A. P. Bulman was sworn and examined by plaintiff in rebuttal.

The enquete is declared closed on both sides.

On application of defendant's counsel the court decides that the plaintiff and defendant have the right to be heard by the attorney of record and a counsel. At a quarter to five Mr. Hutchinson addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and closed at twenty-five minutes after six, and the court is adjourned to the 2nd April instant, at 10 a.m.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday's Judgments Continued.

Present—Hon. Mr. Justice RAINVILLE.

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The plaintiff, who was a clerk in the defendant's employ, brings an action for the recovery of salary and damages for dismissal without cause. The defendant pleads that the plaintiff was engaged by the month and that the engagement was terminated with the plaintiff's full consent. He tenders with his plea the sum of \$32 as the amount due and asks for the dismissal of the plaintiff's action quoad the surplus. From the evidence it appears that on arriving at the defendant's store one morning the plaintiff and his employer had some words about some work that had been left undone, and the latter remarked if he was not content, he could go elsewhere, to which in a moment of bad humor the plaintiff assented. Under these circumstances the defendant's plea is made out, and the tender of \$32 is declared valid and the plaintiff's action is dismissed as to the surplus with costs.

Messrs. Augé & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Ethier & Co. for defendant.

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This is an action of damages against the city of Montreal for injuries sustained in consequence of the defective state of a footpath. It is entirely a question of fact. The corporation is charged with no notice of the state of the footpath referred to. It is proved that the footpath in question had been in the state complained of for several weeks, that several persons had fallen down and met with accidents, though none of them were of serious character as the evidence under oath shows. The plaintiff fell and broke his leg in consequence of which he was confined to bed for several weeks; and in the opinion of the medical men who attended him he will never have the use of it to the same extent as previous to the accident. He is entitled to damages for four months, and will never be as fit for work as formerly. Under these circumstances he is entitled to damages and the judgment will go for \$600 and costs.

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The enquete is declared closed on both sides.

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The enquete is declared closed on both sides.

On application of defendant's counsel the court decides that the plaintiff and defendant have the right to be heard by the attorney of record and a counsel. At a quarter to five Mr. Hutchinson addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and closed at twenty-five minutes after six, and the court is adjourned to the 2nd April instant, at 10 a.m.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday's Judgments Continued.

Present—Hon. Mr. Justice RAINVILLE.

Pelletier vs. Moisan.

The plaintiff, who was a clerk in the defendant's employ, brings an action for the recovery of salary and damages for dismissal without cause. The defendant pleads that the plaintiff was engaged by the month and that the engagement was terminated with the plaintiff's full consent. He tenders with his plea the sum of \$32 as the amount due and asks for the dismissal of the plaintiff's action quoad the surplus. From the evidence it appears that on arriving at the defendant's store one morning the plaintiff and his employer had some words about some work that had been left undone, and the latter remarked if he was not content, he could go elsewhere, to which in a moment of bad humor the plaintiff assented. Under these circumstances the defendant's plea is made out, and the tender of \$32 is declared valid and the plaintiff's action is dismissed as to the surplus with costs.

Messrs. Augé & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Ethier & Co. for defendant.

Deschenes vs. The City of Montreal.

This is an action of damages against the city of Montreal for injuries sustained in consequence of the defective state of a footpath. It is entirely a question of fact. The corporation is charged with no notice of the state of the footpath referred to. It is proved that the footpath in question had been in the state complained of for several weeks, that several persons had fallen down and met with accidents, though none of them were of serious character as the evidence under oath shows. The plaintiff fell and broke his leg in consequence of which he was confined to bed for several weeks; and in the opinion of the medical men who attended him he will never have the use of it to the same extent as previous to the accident. He is entitled to damages for four months, and will never be as fit for work as formerly. Under these circumstances he is entitled to damages and the judgment will go for \$600 and costs.

Messrs. David & Co. for plaintiff. Mr. E. Roy, Q.C., for defendant.

McIntosh vs. May.

The plaintiff brings his action in his capacity of liquidator to the Mechanics' bank against a shareholder to recover the double liability. The shares were subscribed in the name of A. H. May in the register, which is in the handwriting of the defendant S. H. May, who subscribed for them in the name of his wife. The defendant says he is not the owner of the amount and that the action should have been against his wife. It is admitted that there was community of property between husband and wife. Now, the question is: can the husband be held personally responsible when the shares were subscribed in the name of his wife? There can be no doubt on this point. The wife cannot hold property in her own name. Any that she acquires must fall into the community. These shares are in the same position as though the defendant had acquired them in his own name. The court of nonfeudation or want of authorization cannot come up here. The husband himself signed for her and that is sufficient.

Another pretension is that the sale was one of litigious rights. This is not the case. The law gives the liquidator the right to sell. The wife is dismissed and the judgment will go for the amount sued for.

Walters vs. St. Onge.

This is an action on a promissory note, in connection with the notorious Mahan's transactions. The plaintiff is the holder of a note signed by the defendant, St. Onge. He did not sign it, as he cannot read or write, but it was signed by his authority by his daughter-in-law. The defendant denied having ever signed any promissory note or authorized any to be signed. The holder is a holder in good faith. The plaintiff's proof consists of the signature of St. Onge. By valid consideration I do not mean the value of the note, but having acquired it at so much on the dollar, for it is of a much greater value than the amount the plaintiff gave for it.

A number of proof fell upon the plaintiff, and a number of proof fell upon the defendant. The proof on behalf of the plaintiff shows that the defendant authorized his daughter-in-law to sign and that she did sign. Two witnesses, employees of Mahan, were examined, and they both swear to these facts. One of them, however, did not understand French. The defendant's proof consists of the signature of St. Onge. The son and his daughter-in-law. The son swears positively that he does not understand English. The conversation was in French. There was, he says, not one word mentioned about a note. The evidence shows that the defendant authorized his daughter not to sign a promissory note for goods he had not received, but to write down on a sheet of paper the address to which the goods were to be sent. This was done on a large sheet of paper which was produced for the purpose. It is shown that the note was never signed as presented. The signature is admitted to be the writing of the defendant's daughter-in-law, but she never signed a note. This she swears positively. The defendant's son swears the same thing. It was simply the address she gave.

His honor then cited "Byles on Bills," page 328, to show that when a note is filed up under such circumstances it is a forgery. He also referred to the case of Foster vs. McKinnon, presided over by Judge Byles himself, in which he said, "In the case of a valid holder for value and innocent of any fraud, if they considered a fraud had been perpetrated, the defendant was entitled to a verdict." The jury found for the defendant.

With regard to the two witnesses for the plaintiff, Mahan's employees, he considered them wholly unworthy of belief under oath, and believed the statement of the daughter-in-law and the son. The address was no doubt written down as stated, the parties procuring the signatures even indicating where the signatures were to be put, and afterwards the promissory note was written out above it. Applying the principle laid down by Judge Byles, and already referred to, the judgment would dismiss the plaintiff's action with costs.

Messrs. Greenfield & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Lorange & Co. for defendant.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1884.

Jury Trial.

Present—The Hon. Mr. Justice PAPINEAU.

the amount of his fees were deposited. The court ordered a deposit of a less sum of money than the amount fixed by the expert. There was no taxation of his bill.

This was done under article 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that "experts, &c., may demand that the amount of their remuneration, costs and disbursements be paid into court previously to the opening of the report, and subject to the order of the court." But the claim is subject to taxation. The amount fixed by the expert was deposited in court, and the expert moves for an order to be paid the amount. If he proves that he is entitled to the amount he will receive it, but his account must be taxed in the usual way before he can ask to be paid the amount. As there has not been any taxation the petition must be dismissed.

Messrs. Ladumme & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Lorange & Co. for defendant.

NOTES.

At the opening of the April term of the Superior court to-day there were 105 inscriptions for the roll of enquete and merits, of which sixty only are on the roll, leaving fifty-five to be carried to the May term, or, in other words, on the first day of April there were almost inscriptions enough for two terms.

In the enquete court there were seventy-nine new inscriptions.

In the second division there were twenty-five inscriptions in hearing, on the enquete and merits, and the expert moves for an order to be paid the amount. If he proves that he is entitled to the amount he will receive it, but his account must be taxed in the usual way before he can ask to be paid the amount. As there has not been any taxation the petition must be dismissed.

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The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, 36 St. James Street, Montreal. Business correspondence should be addressed to MR. JAMES STEWART, General Manager, of THE HERALD, Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited).

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LATEST.

Coincident with the demonstrations of mob rule in Cincinnati, which were on a par with the riots of the Commune in Paris, we have Mr. Goldwin Smith urging Annexation to the United States on the people of Canada and Mr. Smith's old pupils at Cornell University inspired by Mr. Smith's remark, drinking to "the State of Ontario." The Buffalo papers, in the course of their reports of Mr. Smith's address to his friends, give the following as his remarks on the subject of Canada's future:—

"Canada virtually has self government. England sends her a governor-general, but he is only a figure-head—a mere puppet. Canada conducts her own internal affairs and manages her own foreign relations. She has discovered the facts and the public are seeing very plainly that only political objects were sought for by the promoters of the slanders. We believe that the public mind, which at first received the startling charge with some degree of acceptance, has recovered from its first false impression, and is reconsidering the facts of the case with caution, moderation and generosity. Time is on the side of the accused. The men who began this prosecution were not frank nor honest with the public; and the public have discovered the facts and are disposed now to range themselves, by a common impulse of fair play and manly feeling, on the side of the accused. The public moderation and leniency are surely causing the *Mail* to lose its head. Is it a seared conscience or only crass ignorance which leads the *Mail* to say that the public have ranged themselves on the side of the accused? What can the public have in common with the accused? Is it denied that these men were in a disreputable conspiracy to overthrow the Mowat government? Is it denied that money was offered and used for this purpose? Is it denied that the conspiracy only failed through the receivers of the money giving the plot away? What does the *Mail* mean by saying that such an attempt at wholesale debauchery is only 'called a crime'? What does it wish to imply when it seriously alleges that such a conspiracy, such corrupt use of money, is 'not proven to be an offence at all'? Do the people of Canada, to whom the *Mail* appeals, regard it as no offence? Do they endorse such conduct? Do they say that such corrupt, degrading and monstrous proceedings constitute no offence against the laws of society or the legislature or government of the country? Does the *Mail* desire it to be understood that the party for which it speaks, not regarding such acts as crimes or offences, will follow them up in practice and will continue to employ such means against its opponents? This is a matter which should be clearly understood. If the party endorses the *Mail's* attitude in this connexion, then the country will say good bye to the party. If such scandalous sentiments can go forth not only without rebuke but with the concurrence of a great party, then Canadian politics have reached a lower depth than they ever touched before."

There was applause about the table at these remarks and one present rising, said: "Gentlemen, let us drink to the state of Ontario?" which was done.

"I wonder," Prof. Smith continued, "that you people pay so little attention to Canada. In Canada one hears talk of the designs of the Americans. They say you want to annex Canada. Whether they will or no, I told a Canadian once that if he went among the American people much he would be astonished and chagrined to find that they pay no attention to Canada at all—as if she did not exist. There is a good deal of prejudice, of course, but a really you know, the people of Canada and the United States are practically one people. They are the same race, they speak the same language, their civilization is about the same, and their interests and occupations are the same. They must come together. I hope you, young men—legislators, lawyers, journalists, business men—will not neglect Canada."

Mr. Smith is mistaken in assuming that Canadians can change their political character as readily as he supposes. When he declares that all Ontario needs to do to feel at home in the American Republic is to send her quota to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, he shows how little he understands the sentiments and feelings of the people of Ontario. If Mr. Smith has no love for the old flag, no reverence for the old home, no pride in the British connexion, he must not suppose that Canadians can have any sympathy with the views of "a man without a country." While Canadians can and do admire the patriotism, the pluck and enterprise of the people of the United States, and while they rejoice at their neighbors' prosperity, they are not so wholly devoid of patriotism themselves as Mr. Smith would have his Cornell friends believe. When he intimates that Canadians can lay aside their national sentiment as a man or woman would remove an old shoe; when he gives the world to understand that Canadians are indifferent as to the system of government under which they live, he is simply slandering the people of Canada and exposing his own ignorance. The truth is that Mr. Smith on this subject is a perfect crank. He was apparently created without any love of country and has grown to regard all countries as equally alike to him. If anything, he hates England a little worse than he does any other country, principally because he was educated and trained there and owes what he is to England's people and English institutions. If Canada were to follow his advice and join the United States he would probably be just as censorious towards Canada as he is to-day. What is near him he detests; what is afar off and cannot be reached, his soul longs for. If the forbidden fruit were placed in his possession to-morrow he would lose all interest in it at once and continue to sigh for the unattainable. As a national guide Mr. Smith would quickly destroy the prospects of any country that would follow his teaching, while as an adviser to the Canadian people his course would simply be to hand them over to the people of the United States to be dealt with as the latter might think best. Since Mr. Smith has thrown off the mask and appeared in his true character as a champion of Canadian annexation to the United States, what he says and writes will in future be regarded from this standpoint and should not be treated as the product of a man who has any respect for the country which he presumes to instruct.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITIONS.

Although the Toronto *Mail* has repeatedly labelled THE HERALD most wantonly, and has not ceased for years in its attempts to "purify" Montreal by raking over all the nasty scandals which are liable to crop out in a city of the size and importance of Montreal, we have not unduly urged against that paper the charges which have been urged against its managers. Indeed, as a rule, outside of a few extreme partisans and partisan sheets, no strong desire to convict Mr. Bunting has been displayed; and to this leniency may possibly be ascribed the erroneous opinions to which the *Mail* is now giving expression in this connection. In its leading article of Monday we find the following on the conspiracy case:—

The attempt to fasten on the *Mail* and on the leaders of the Conservative party in the assembly a criminal responsibility for what is called a "crime," and is not proven, is a very serious charge. It shows that political motives were the mainspring of the persecution; and the public are seeing very plainly that only political objects were sought for by the promoters of the slanders."

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STATISTICS NEEDED.

Hon. Mr. Davies, in his speech in the Commons a few days ago on reciprocity and fishery matters, remarked upon the absence of reliable statistics. He is reported thus:—

"He dwelt at some length upon the value of British American fisheries, stating that there were 4,000 miles of coast, the waters of which teemed with fish. Speaking of the number of American vessels in Canadian waters, he said that the absence of proper statistics on this point was one of the great deficiencies before the Halifax Commission, and he was sorry to see that there was little improvement since. . . . It was to be regretted that our trade and navigation returns do not show accurately the number of fish caught in the Maritime Provinces and sold. These returns were relied upon at the Halifax Fishery Commission, because it was naturally supposed that they would not underestimate the quantity."

There appears to be no proper machinery for the collection of statistics for Dominion use. A stranger would expect that a Government department, described in its title as a department of "Agriculture and Statistics" would have some relation to agriculture and statistics, but as a matter of fact it has nothing to do with agriculture and very little with statistics. There is needed a bureau of statistics which will present in a detailed and popular form the statistics to be found in the reports of all the departments, and secure from outside such facts and figures (say in relation to the crops, manufactures, and the leading industries of the Dominion) as are not reported to any of the departments. In many respects, in the absence of such statistics, we are legislating in the dark, or adopting theories based upon facts which have a one-sided aspect. The neglect of this necessary branch of a well-managed government's affairs is not creditable to our Canadian Parliament. It is not enough that once in ten years, when the Dominion census is taken, we are made acquainted with certain facts bearing upon the general condition and industries of the country. Years elapse after the taking of a census before the full returns are given to the public, and then they are very far from being reliable. In some respects the provinces are very far ahead of the Dominion in the collection of statistics—notably Ontario and Manitoba—but the Dominion should take the lead, and in the interests of the whole country supply the necessary statistics in regard to manufacturing, lumbering, agriculture, mining, mortality, etc., as well as more complete returns than we have at present regarding trade,

shipping, the fisheries, etc. Mr. Davies, who has experienced the want of such complete statistics, might properly take the lead in urging the establishing of such a bureau, which might be done at a moderate expense."

THE TORONTO PAPERS report the case of the head master of the Parkdale public school who has just been fined \$5 and costs in the police court for excessive punishment of a boy of seven or eight years of age, who would not "hold out his hand when ordered." The magistrate thought it was "the child's agitation that hindered him from holding out his hands." The lady teacher, who had sent for the head master to punish the child, stated that "she heard the boy say he would hold out his hand if Mr. Wismer (the head master) would not whip him." The report says "evidence was given of the injury and marks on the boy by Dr. Oldridge, Dr. Riddell and Rev. Mr. Inglis. There were marks of blows on the arm, side, hip and leg." The head master himself says that for refusing to hold out his hand he struck the boy over the left shoulder three or four times, and on his still refusing to obey he struck him again four or five times. "Then the boy gave in, and when he was ordered to hold out his hand, and did so, the head master did not strike him again." The head master was very magnanimous and kind to a child of seven or eight years of age. His name in full is John A. Wismer, and his present address is Parkdale, Ont. The mother of the boy, Mrs. Street, stated that she could get no satisfaction from the school trustees, and when she applied for redress to the Reeve of Parkdale, Mr. MacMath, he declined to do anything "until after the School Board had considered the difficulty." So the poor woman was forced to go to the Toronto police court to obtain justice for a scandalous assault on her little boy which had laid him up for days.

THE TORONTO *World* is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Blake's policy includes an alliance with the Quebec Bleus. It finds a common standing ground for Ontario Reformers and Quebec French Conservatives in their common determination to defend provincial rights as against Federal centralization. We don't understand why the French Conservatives of Quebec are specially singled out as the defenders of provincial rights. In Quebec all parties are equally interested in opposing centralization; and when the subject is properly understood in the Maritime provinces, the feeling there will be equally strong. What Mr. Blake intends or hopes for in regard to the French Conservatives of Quebec we know not, but we can readily understand that the time must speedily come when a great party will rise in the Dominion, made up of the best material of all existing parties and factions, whose rallying cry will be "the Constitution as it was in 1867."

THREATS OF SECESSION.—Mr. Taillon, on Monday, for the first time, gave a public denial of the statement in THE HERALD that he had said that if the Quebec Government's demands on the Federal Government were not conceded, Quebec would secede. The reporter for THE HERALD, who has a thorough knowledge of French and who had no motive to misrepresent Mr. Taillon, states positively that Mr. Taillon did make use of this language, and that he emphasized his remarks by significant gestures. Be the truth where it may, it is not to be denied that the *Quotidien* of Quebec, which speaks the political sentiments of Mr. Taillon, has threatened secession in terms far more disgraceful than those ascribed to Mr. Taillon. If this gentleman wishes it understood that he regards such threats with disfavor, why is the *Quotidien* found not only threatening secession but asking what the British Government are going to do about it?

FARMING IN THE NORTH-WEST.—We referred some days ago to the fact that farming operations were then under way in the Canadian North-West. Yesterday a telegram was received in Montreal from Major Bell, of the celebrated Bell Farm, Indian Head, N.W.T., in which he says:—"The weather here is most favorable for 'farming,' and two weeks earlier than 'last season.' A full staff is at work in 'the fields.' This ought to be a sufficient answer to those who talk of the severity of the climate of the Canadian North-West. Further west, near the Rocky Mountains, the spring opened still earlier."

MR. GEORGE W. STEPHENS, M.P.P., is putting a very troublesome question to the Ross Government when he asks:—"Does the Government intend to institute a searching and thorough enquiry into the circumstances attending the sale of the Q.M., O. & O. Railway?"

As the lawyers would say, this is a "leading" question. It is a very important question and calls for an unequivocal reply. There should be no shuffling or beating about the bush in the Government's answer.

THE MONTREAL HERALD has been for several weeks making cabinets, and to the initiated it is amusing to see the quiet, almost deprecatory way in which the name of the Hon. Peter Mitchell is mentioned.—Post.

If this were not a very dull and stupid post, we would suspect that it had taken to fibbing. But we will assume that it is ignorance rather than malice which leads this stupid post to make a statement in no part of which is there a grain of truth.

THE SNOWSHOE CAFE is the name of a new restaurant on Notre Dame street, a few doors east of Place d'Armes, which will be opened to-day. It starts out under good auspices, and will, no doubt, become popular if made sufficiently attractive, and from the enterprise already shown this will doubtless be the case.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Outlook—Election of the New Speaker—The Destructionist About—Lord Randolph and the Lamp—Statue to the Pirate Drake—Death of a Fighting Man—The Leftest Election—Qualifications of Parliament—Candidates.

From our own Correspondent. LONDON, March 15. Things proceed pretty evenly in the old country as time goes. The dynamists show their peculiar patriotism by attempts to blow up our railway stations. It does not seem to occur to them that if they go much further and succeed in destroying life, that some one will retaliate upon them in the same way. If it is to be murder it will not be all on one side. We have some great bills before parliament, and before this parliament is over we shall make great changes in the arc of freedom. We have had to fight the heroic races of the Soudan much against our will. The bronzed heroes manifested an heroism beyond the wont of the greatest warriors, and a self-possession and royal serenity of movement which bullets did not hasten, beyond the equanimity of philosophers.

We have had brilliant weeks in parliament. It was a moving night when Mr. Denison vacated the Speaker's chair for Mr. Brand to succeed him. The tremulous pathos with which Mr. Denison spoke will not be forgotten by any who heard it. Sir Henry Brand displayed another kind of force, and quitted the great chair with a speech of power and dignity worthy of the highest traditions of the House of Commons. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Rathbone, on the nomination and installation of Mr. Speaker Peel, were all admitted additions to the historic annals of parliamentary eloquence, real art, and high courtesy. The newspaper reader should preserve them. They are not merely finished studies of political ceremony; they are part of the highest history of the nation, and of the loftier principles and graces of long-tried parliamentary government. No new speaker ever more surprised the house than did Mr. Peel. It was as though a man of unknown power had suddenly appeared in the midst of the house. Every member had been familiar with him, and no one knew what was in him. In the young speech of Mr. Robert Peel, men heard again the voice of his father, and that loftiness of tone and conviction that comprehension of the spirit and dignity of parliamentary administration associated with the high name he bears, qualities which it was thought had ceased in the family. The difficulties and responsibility of the speakership have increased and are increasing, and here we have a successor to Sir Henry Brand manifestly equal to the duty of continuing the traditions of efficiency which Sir Henry so singularly and successfully sustained. It must have been with strange emotions that Lord Eversley found himself in his nineteenth year able to look in again at the transmission of the speakership which he held near half a century ago. Let us hope Viscount Brand will one day do the same.

We still have, as I have said, the destructionists at work among us. This time they have blown out, rather than up, the clock room and adjoining parts of the Victoria station. The "Left Luggage Room" keeper thought the bag deposited which contained the dynamite, unusually heavy for its size, and later in the night, when the station was still, he heard the ticking of the infernal machine, which soon after exploded. No doubt luggage officers will acquire new knowledge and official discernment. Hitherto these secret destructionists have fortunately avoided murdering persons, but their amiable object of alarming society may yet get checked. It is not pleasant for passengers to think that their luggage, often of great interest and irreplaceable, will be blown into shreds, or subjected to Colonel Malet's microscopic examinations in fragments.

We are not quite sure yet whether it is finally arranged that Birmingham is to have the exclusive privilege of the company of THE EXCELLENT RANDOLPH, whom the *Spectator* describes as being ambitious of the distinction of the "Ruffian of the Platform." This nobleman is to contest Birmingham, according to reports, some time ago Lord Randolph was invited by certain Liberals of Plymouth to contest that borough, whether as the "Friend of Slaves" as Arabi denominates him, or as a general deliverer of oppressed constituencies, has not been explained. The invitation was given by the "Three Towns Radical Association," at the instance of the Rev. Wm. Sharman. As Randolph had voted against grants for repairs of royal palaces, or for some such purposes, was playfully assumed that his lordship would vote against perpetual pensions and other extravagances of civil finance. Shortly after the invitation Mr. Sharman was addressing a meeting in Leeds, when some of the Liberal audience demanded to know why he had taken a part in causing Lord Randolph Churchill to be invited by the Liberal constituency, knowing what his lordship's character was. The nobleman answered that his lordship's vote, probably a caprice—might be taken as a sign of repentance. He (Mr. Sharman) was an old Methodist preacher, who held "That while the lamp holds on to burn, The greatest sinner may return."

Whereupon a shrewd old Yorkshireman among the audience cried out, "Don't do it again, for if there is only one lamp on the board, you will be sure to knock it over." However, there are more "lamps" than one in Birmingham, and his lordship is not likely to knock them all over. He must imagine that liveliness of epithets will be attractive to an electorate, and he has been practising in the use of them in a Piccadilly speech, of course invective. It was observed that he had his epithets all written down, and read them to the audience, from which it was concluded that he trusted to chance for his arguments and to pen-and-ink for his invectives. The end is not yet. The "Runnymede Letters" of Disraeli, which his lordship is going through, contain examples (as his letter to Thomas Atwood, for instance, and that to Lord John Russell) of clumsy vulgarity. Lord Randolph will treat us to his imitations of these in due course.

We still have pride in OUR NAVAL HEROES, whom we shall always meet around our coast. The statue of Sir Francis Drake, put up on the Hoe in Plymouth, of which mention was made, I think, in a former letter, was given by the Duke of Bedford. His grace had erected a statue to the same hero in Tavistock, because Drake was born there. The laudable taste for public statues in honor of really memorable citizens has extended to Plymouth, which is poor in them. Not raising money sufficient for the purpose, the duke kindly presented the town with a replica of the Bedford statue by Boehm. The one day of sunshine, vouchsafed for many weeks to that misty and hazy coast, fortunately fell on the statue-day, and the 2,000 children who were to sing around it were able to march on to the ground with their pacific banners, which bore mottoes speaking of love and goodwill to all men, even to Spaniards, in which Drake would never have agreed. He was a born pirate, but it was as a sea-fighter for the freedom of England, when the Spaniards came out in their armada against us, that Drake is honored to-day. His practical exploits are kept in the shade. A local poet supplied a song, which was vocalized by the 2,000 children. The following was the brightest verse:—

Come, sing of Francis Drake,
Who made the Spaniards quake,
For he never would let them be
On the land or on the sea.
Had not Drake been a better fighter
Than this poet is a versifier
Had surely ever run us.

FIGHTING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, who understood the art better than any man of his time. Mr. Milner Gibson has ended his days at a good age in his yacht, (near Naples) in which he loved to roam upon the waters. He was the greatest master of parliamentary tactics known in our time. With never a violent word, or a menacing motion, nor an act of wild uneducated obstruction, he accomplished changes unattainable by other means or by lesser art. Shortly before his death he said he only regretted one vote in parliament—he was giving the government a monopoly in the businesses they conduct, which he thought prevented improvement and fair competition. He had a light but lucid order of oratory, but the lightness of manner did not mean carelessness of fact. He mastered the whole question before he spoke of it, and had all the resources pertaining to it at command. In parliament he was the first pursuer of his day, and excelled Colclough, whose colleague he was, in drawing up a motion which could not be evaded. He was one of the parliamentary champions of the Anti-Corn Law League. It was he who carried the measures which freed the press and abolished the "taxes on knowledge."

MR. HOLYOAKE as a PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE. What can I say for myself? I have been candidating, which is apt to interfere with regularity of correspondence. I have sent you the address I have issued to the electors of Leicester. It is for a Liberal council in the town to determine whether I shall be chosen out of several candidates as their member. If you happen to insert my address in THE HERALD your readers will see what my "platform" is. I add now only a brief passage from my speech at a public meeting, because the English peculiarity in choosing candidates may not be understood everywhere. I spoke of the curious manner in which members of parliament are chosen in this country. In America and Canada, I said, they were chosen more or less on the ground of public services, of known public capacity, or from their connection with important public questions. In our own country, England, this was very rarely the case. It had been said of him many times that while he did the chief work of a movement he never appeared in the front, because the lucrative and honorable posts were given to persons who had no color, had rendered no service, but who were neutralist they should frighten someone else who never did anything. How many members of the present house of commons were elected by reason of any act of public service? They often owe their election to the infatuation or ignorance of the constituencies which they represent. Men who had not spoken upon any public question, men who had written no books, made no effort, taken no side, professed no principle, helped in no contest, shared no sacrifices, served in no forlorn hope—these men who had done nothing and were committed to nothing, and upon whom no one had any clear reason for depending—they were chosen by the constituencies, and at their feet was laid the spoil which others had won. Men who had borne the burden and brunt of the fierce day, the soldiers who had fought the battle, the heroes splashed with blood and mud in the deadly struggle where their valor won the victory, these men in the day of triumph were pushed aside in order that the popinjays of party might walk into parliament in velvet slippers and silk stockings. Then all the cowardly folk on the outskirts of the field while the fighting was going on; then all the supine and supercilious who sat before the cosy fire with their feet upon the fender while you were out in the streets confronting the blast and keeping watch and guard against the enemy in the darkness and the rain—then they take the platform and tell you that you are your own disqualifications, and that the men who are to be required by public honor and public trust are they who have done nothing, who have struck no blow for any man's freedom, and who were never heard of nor even seen in the fight. That was the principle on which members of parliament were usually chosen in this country, and for any man who doubted it, let him take the register of the house of commons and see if it was not so.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

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For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 79 Mansfield Street. A full-sized, well-built, stone-fronted house, in good order, near the Windsor, 79 Mansfield Street, Centre. Immediate possession can be given. Dimensions about 27 x 44 x 108. Lane in rear.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent, 101 St. James Street.

TO LET, STORE, 295 Notre Dame Street, Centre. Also in same building. Offices, Large Halls, Flats.

Thoroughly lighted as well as being in perfect order. Apply to H. S. MUSSEN, 257 Notre Dame Street, Centre.

EXCHANGE BANK TO LET. The premises heretofore occupied by the Bank. Apply on the premises.

BARRON BLOCK, Corner ST. JAMES and ST. JOHN STREETS. TO LET. A few offices, having double entrance on St. John and St. James Streets, provided with all modern improvements, first-class elevator, heating apparatus, speaking tubes, &c. A circular iron stair case, of the very best design, to be put up in a few weeks in the same hall. Rent cheap. For particulars apply to Mr. J. L. HENRY, Notary, 101 St. James Street.

TO LET. The four-story building, No. 26 St. George Street, Belding, Paul & Co.'s "Silk Factory." The building is well lighted, fitted with double sashes and doors, iron sliding shutters on gable windows, heating pipes through the buildings, hoist, &c. Steam power from foundry if required. Possession 1st May next.

ROGERS & KING, 615 Craig Street, m 71.

FOR SALE, AT ST. ANNE'S, Summer Residence and Grounds, Grand Trunk Avenue.

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent. H. M. PERRAULT, 60 St. Francois Xavier Street.

FOR SALE. Estate MOISIC IRON COMPANY, PROPERTY ON LACHINE CANAL. The property is the most desirable for manufacturing purposes on the Island of Montreal. It has a frontage of 1,000 feet on Lachine Canal, and same on St. Patrick Street, by 100 feet deep. On Canal side, vessels can load or unload immediately upon the property. On St. Patrick Street, 100 feet wide, goods received or shipped by railroad to or from wharves or all parts of the Dominion or United States without cartage, &c. Water hydrants on property, thus reducing fire risks. It is a very low price to close estate. To be sold by very low price to close estate. Perfect title guaranteed.

PORTER & CO., 41 St. Francois Xavier Street, m 57.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street, 30x72 feet, about 15 rooms besides basement and sub-basement; drawing room, library and dining room, ensuite, billiard room in rear; most complete carved wood work, modern style, beautiful finish. Plan with.

J. C. BEAUCHAMP, Office Estate Wilton, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill, or E. BERNARD, No. 600 Sherbrooke Street.

TO LET. That splendid house No. 820 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College. Grounds, newly decorated and in first-class order. Every convenience, drains inspected, perfect. Large stables and coach house. Possession 1st May next. Rent \$1,000 and taxes. Apply on the premises between 2 and 5 p.m., or to

JOS. BEAUCHAMP, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

FARM FOR SALE at Lake Memphremagog, containing 100 acres, with State Quarry and Water Power. Apply to

J. EMERY CODRER, M.D., 64 St. Denis Street, Montreal. P.S.—Would exchange for city property. February 12. 3m if 37.

TO LET, Building corner St. James and Cathedral Streets, OPEN FLATS and GOOD LIGHT. SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORE or OFFICES. Will be fitted up as required.

February 14. DAWES & CO. 39.

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE! I am instructed by the owners of THE "ESDALE PROPERTY," (Situated at the head of University Street.) To offer it for sale and lease.

A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is UNSURPASSED! A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the Lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me.

R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 131 St. James Street.

New Advertisements. IN THE MATTER OF ONESIME MONETTE, CONTRACTOR, MONTREAL.

The above named has made an assignment of his Estate to me for the benefit of his creditors. Claims must be filed at my office within 15 days, from this date to ensure their collection for dividend.

GEO. DAVELUY, Fidei Commissaire, 222 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of COX & WORTS has this day been dissolved.

Toronto, March 17, 1884. Witness: J. E. STRACHAN COX, Alfred Hoskins, J. F. WORTS.

April 2. m 80.

Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing TUESDAY, APRIL 3rd. First appearance in Montreal of the distinguished Historienne.

MODJESKA. Supported by Maurice H. Barrymore and the Modjeska Company. A Brilliant Repertoire:—Thursday, Friday,

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Second Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 1st.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

PETITION AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. BEATY presented a petition from the Knights of Labor, assembly of Toronto, praying for legislation to prohibit Chinese immigration into the Dominion.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria), the rules having been suspended, introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay railway and steamship company.

The bill was read a first time.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—MR. JOHN WHITE.

AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

Upon the orders of the day being called Mr. WHITE (Hastings) rose to a question of privilege with reference to the journal remarks made by him in the railway committee the other day, and which had been taken up seriously by the MONTREAL HERALD, the Hamilton Times, and the Belleville Ontario. He had been fourteen years in the house with the Speaker, with the hon. member for Halton, and with the hon. member for Huntingdon (Scriven), who sat beside him in committee when he made the remark, and who he thought would bear him out in saying that it was only intended for a joke. He had received the following telegram from Mr. Wainwright, of Montreal:

"I am confined to my house by sickness, or would have written to you Saturday. You certainly have never sought or received any compensation or consideration, in any shape or manner whatever, from the company in connection with any legislation at Ottawa, or upon any other account. Will send letter to-day."

WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT.

He had also received the following from Mr. A. G. Taylor, Grand Trunk agent at Ottawa—

John White, Esq., M.P.—"I have known you about fourteen years, that I never have known you to travel on a free pass, that you have always purchased your tickets at this office, paying for them at the rates as charged to other members of parliament."

Yours truly, A. G. TAYLOR.

He hoped the papers who had taken these statements would do him justice to publish this telegram and letter. He owned a half interest in the Grand Trunk, but any work which he might have done for the Grand Trunk railway they had had to pay out-of-pocket for it, and he had never received anything from the Grand Trunk railway or any other railway company for promoting or assisting in any shape or manner any bill before the house. He hoped that the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Mitchell), if he thought that his feelings would accept his apology. If that hon. gentleman (Mr. Mitchell) wished to oppose their bill he had a perfect right to do so and it was not his (Mr. White's) duty to interfere directly or indirectly with him. He concluded by hoping that the house would accept his statement that his remark was made by way of a joke.

Mr. MITCHELL said it afforded him great pleasure to accept the explanation of his hon. friend (Mr. White) and to know upon his authority that the remark was intended as a joke.

Mr. SCRIVEN, who sat beside Mr. White in the railway committee, endorsed his statement that his remark was made in a purely jocular sense.

THE FACTORY BILL.

Mr. BLAKE asked if the government had come to any conclusion upon pressing the factory bill this session. A good deal of interest was taken in it, both on the part of the manufacturers and employees, and from each side representations regarding it had been made. Many members on both sides of the house had strong views with regard to some of the clauses. He (Mr. Blake) had himself some twenty-five amendments to propose, and he would therefore like to know whether the government intended to prosecute the measure this session or not.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the finance minister was not very well to-day, but he would be able to give an answer to the hon. gentleman to-morrow.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

On motion of Mr. COSTIGAN, the house went into committee on the act to amend the weights and measures act.

Mr. HALL (in the absence of Mr. Ives) moved an amendment to secure the full weight of all canned goods by laying the weight of such goods stamped on the can, and in case the weight should not be such as that marked on the can, the seller should be liable to a penalty of \$2 and forfeiture of the goods.

The amendment was adopted and the bill reported.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

On motion of Mr. COSTIGAN, the house went into committee on the bill to provide for the detection of adulteration to be appointed under the bill for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs.

Mr. COSTIGAN explained that the analysts would receive \$300 per annum and fees for analysis varying from \$5 to \$10. There would also be a chief analyst at Ottawa who would have control over their subordinates and analyse samples in the Ottawa district, also samples sent him for that purpose from all parts of the country, his salary to be about \$2,000 without fees.

The resolution was reported and agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the bill for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs.

Mr. MILLS raised the question as to the competency of the Dominion parliament to deal with the question. The matter, he contended, was one in which civil rights are involved, and therefore should be dealt with by the local legislatures.

Mr. BERGIN said the adulteration of food and drugs naturally affected the persons and the country at large. The health, and even life of the people, are maintained, concerned in the object of the bill, and therefore it is legitimately within the competency of parliament.

Mr. BLAKE pointed out that the bill regulated the sale of certain unadulterated articles which are not poisonous or even deleterious. For instance, it provides that skim milk shall not be sold unless there is marked on the can or vessel in which it is conveyed to customers the words "skimmed milk" in large letters.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that in England the sale of skimmed or watered milk was regarded as a very serious offence. It is true that watered milk does not offend, but it is the sale of such milk which is the object of the bill, and against the health of the community. The bill, he contended, came within the category of measures under the control of parliament.

It being six o'clock the committee rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The house again went into committee on the bill for the prevention of adulteration of food and drugs.

Mr. MILLS quoted the decision of Judge

POPULAR PASTIMES.

Lacrosse.

THE MONTREAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Montreal lacrosse club for the reception of reports, election of officers and amendments to the by-laws, will be held in the gymnasium at eight o'clock this evening, when there will, as usual, be a large attendance. It is understood that the reports are of a very satisfactory character, and will be gratifying to the members.

THE YOUNG SHAMROCKS.

The annual general meeting of this club for the election of officers will be held in St. Ann's hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The club expect to play a mutually good team in the field this year to win fresh glories for the intermediate champions.

LE CANADIAN LACROSSE CLUB.

It appears that there is an exclusively French Canadian lacrosse club in Montreal, and a very successful one it is, notwithstanding that it is not very celebrated. Its annual meeting will be held on Friday evening in the Patrie hall, St. Gabriel street, when the officers will be elected and other business transacted.

Cricket.

As already stated the annual meeting of the Montreal cricket club will be held at the Windsor hotel at 8 o'clock this evening. There should be a large attendance, as important business will be brought up.

The Wheel.

THAT VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. W. B. Dooly, sec-treasurer of the C. W. A., writes to urge all members who have not yet sent in their ballots on the vote to amend the by-laws to do so at once.

WHERE WILL THE MEET BE?

An Ottawa correspondent of the Mail confirms the statement of THE HERALD that the wheelmen at the capital are opposed to changing the date of the annual meet. While anxious to secure the event for their own city, they admit that Montreal has advantages which our city can offer. We have the best track in the Dominion, our citizens will hospitably receive any visiting wheelmen and it is almost certain, that if the meet can be arranged for, there will be a good three days' tournament which will far excel anything of the kind ever held in the Dominion. A Toronto wheelman is reported as saying:—"Montreal has got to have the C. W. A. meet sooner or later, but I think the association is scarcely strong enough to give it to Montreal this year. I think myself the semi-centennial scheme will be a success if it put through. If the members of the association outside the city don't think so, however, it will really be worth while considering the Montreal club's idea. Of course, if they, the Montrealers, can manage a good three days' tournament, it has been promised \$1,000 for prizes, it will make things interesting down there. But I don't think there is much use speculating about the matter until the result is known of the vote to give the executive power to alter the by-laws, which means altering the date of the meet to the Toronto semi-centennial week."

The Ring.

Paddy Bain and John Cash, of New York, the latter a well known pugilist and a graduate from Harry Hill's, accompanied by their backers, met at Lambert's restaurant, St. Paul street, last evening, and signed articles for a glove contest to take place on the evening of the 21st inst. The meeting, which is the outcome of a challenge from Bain to Cash, appeared in a late issue of THE HERALD, will consist of five rounds fought under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, the winner to take 60 per cent. of the receipts of the house and the loser the balance. Gus Lambert was chosen stakeholder, and \$25 forfeit was put up last night by each man. The contest is likely to prove a very interesting one, as both men are in capital condition and confident of victory. The judges, referee and the hall will be decided later on, of which due notice will be given in these columns.

Chess.

MOVEMENTS OF DR. ZUKERTORT.

Dr. J. H. Zukertort, the champion chess player, is now in Pittsburgh on his tour around the world. He will visit every leading city overlaid until he arrives at San Francisco, where he will embark for the flower kingdom. From China he will go to England. India, the country where the game of chess is believed to have originated, will also be visited by the Doctor, who will show the inhabitants something new about the game. The Doctor combines pleasure with pleasure. During his stay in New York he sent home \$2,000 from the surplus of his earnings here. On his return to London he will play a match in December with Steinitz for £1,000 a side. Dr. Zukertort, who is now 42, first sat down before a chess-board when he was 19, and since then has played more than 25,000 games.

Sporting Supplies.

—The Harvard crew declines to row an eight-oared race for the championship cup of the university of Pennsylvania crew.

—The entries for the great six days walking match in Madison square, New York, closed yesterday. They are Charles Rowell, Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Vint, George D. Norem, J. J. Herty, Frank H. Hart, Peter Norem, Campagna, and a half breed called Nitaw Eg Campagna.

—The directors of the American National Rifle association at a meeting in New York yesterday, decided to use a spirit level on military rifles in all matches authorized by the association, unless specially prohibited by the terms of the match.

—Hanlan is said to have discovered a sculler who can perform more tricks in a shell than himself. His name is Seelye. He will come east this summer. Among many feats, Seelye rows in twelve-inch shell first standing on his feet and then on his head. He also swings heavy Indian clubs in his frail craft. Hanlan, it is said, is willing to match the western wonder against any of the trick performing experts.

DEATHS.

PAROR.—At Bath, Somersetshire, Eng., on the 20th ult., Elizabeth Prentice, widow of the late James Prior, late Ordnance Department, Kingston, Ont., and mother of Mrs. Ramon Beafield, of this city.

MONTREAL.

Lacrosse Club.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the Club House, Mansfield Street, on Wednesday, April 2, at 8 p.m.

for the reception of Secretary's Report and Treasurer's Statement, for the Election of Officers, and other business.

The proposed change in By-laws regarding method of picking the teams, of which notice was given at the semi-annual meeting, will be voted upon.

c-80 T. L. PATON, Hon. Sec.

Auction Sales.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HAILET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO, &c., and Entire Contents of the Residence No. 93 MACKAY STREET. Sale by order of Rev. J. S. Black, FRIDAY MORNING, 4th April, at TEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.

AUCTION SALE.—The balance of the Stock in trade of the Estate of James Lee & Co., consisting of small wares, &c., together with fixtures, will be sold en bloc on MONDAY, the 7th APRIL next at 10 a.m., at so much on the dollar as per inventory, at the Store, No. 517 La Gauchetière St. Conditions made known at sale.

J. B. PARDELLIAN, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Ladies' and Gents' cast-off clothing; also travellers' samples and job lots of dry goods, hardware, &c. Address ARONSON, 625 Craig street.

April 1 6m 79

WANTED.

Several good, steady, Non-union Men, to run Lat Machines. Works in full operation. No strike.

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY, Pottstown, Pa. March 27 f 75

WANTED.

Young Men, to go to Texas to learn and engage in stock raising; delightful climate, good society, fine saddle horses to ride, with absolute certainty of a fortune in a few years. For further particulars address (enclosing two 3 cent stamps) "Prospectus" Dan Carlos Ranch, Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas, U.S.A.

March 24 n W D du 72

MONEY TO LEND

On First Mortgage City Property. Rates low. Apply to

WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Estate, Mercantile and Financial Agents, 133 St. James Street.

March 21 fmv 70

HARMONIA CIGARS!

REINA VICTORIA EXTRA FINA, REINA VICTORIAS, REGALIA FINA LA REINA, REGALIA COMME IL FAUT, REGALIA EMPERATRIZ.

One Case of the above Cigars Just Received at the

VICE-REGAL TOBACCO EMPORIUM

134 St. James St.

April 1 79

BARB WIRE FENCING.

FIRST PRIZE awarded us at the Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1892, and SILVER MEDAL for the Machine used in the manufacture of same.

THE MANITOBA

Four-Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing.

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

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

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

THE CANADA WIRE COY

H. R. IVES, President and Manager, QUEEN STREET, Montreal.

April 1 79

STODDART & CO.,

Watchmakers and Jewellers. Diamond Setters.

Manufacturers of fine Gold Chains, Brooches and Earrings, Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Turquoise, Garnet and other precious stone Rings, Solid Gold Bracelets, Solid Gold Chains, Solid Gold Neckties, Solid Gold Lockets, Solid Silver Chains, Alberts, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's patterns.

Waltham, Elgin, Springfield, Howard, Nardin, Lavalliere, Rochester, and Stoddart's celebrated Watches, of all sizes, at the lowest rates, very much below selling prices.

Waltham Watches from \$9.00. Solid Gold from \$35.00. Swiss Watches, Stenwinder, \$3.50. Solid Gold Chains and Alberts from \$1.00.

Solid Gold Rings from \$1.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN.

STODDART & CO., 41 and 43 Bloor Street, And 13 Lion Street, London, England.

March 28 76

BOTTLES! BOTTLES

FOR SALE to Close Consignment, A few lots of Claret, Wines, Ale, Porter and Cider Bottles, at

BLAKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET.

November 23 290

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—This is the most effective agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms. "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

April 1 trs DW 79

EUROPE EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS

1894. Combining unequalled advantages for the study of languages, history, geography, and all subjects of interest. E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston.

Auction Sales.

BY C. F. ELWES.

SPRING CARD.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FARM AND THOROUGHbred STOCK

AND SALES of all descriptions solicited.

Careful attention given and best prices secured.

C. F. ELWES, Auctioneer, 75 r 1348 St. Catherine St. West.

BY WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO.

A Most Desirable Private Residence.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins (who is leaving shortly for England), has instructed us to sell his residence, No. 140 Mansfield Street, on

Thursday Morning, April 3rd, 1894, At Our Rooms, 133 St. James St.

This house was built expressly for Dr. Jenkins by Messrs. Weir & Son, from plans by James Nelson, Esq., architect, and is one of the most tastefully arranged and complete houses in the city, and splendidly heated.

Possession can be given on the 25th April. Permits to view the house can be obtained at our office. Terms easy.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Auctioneers.

We have received instructions from the Executors of the late DAVID J. GREEN-SHIELDS, Esq., to sell on

Thursday, April 3rd, 1894, Certain HOUSES and DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated on St. Joseph Street, and opposite the Parish Church and City Hall, in the Town of St. Henri.

Plan of this valuable property on view at our office.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, at our rooms, 133 St. James Street.

WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Notre Dame Street Property.

We are instructed by W. Walker Esq., to sell at our Rooms, 133 St. James Street, on

On Thursday, April 3rd, 1894, That very valuable property, Nos. 160, 162, 164 Notre Dame Street, being Nos. 35 Eastward, together with the undivided third of Lot No. 84, including the gateway and courtyard with the right in common therein. This property forms the centre of that very important block between Jacques Cartier Square and St. Vincent St., and immediately opposite the Law Courts and City Hall, also the natural frontage to the Richelieu Hotel on Notre Dame St. It is on a line with Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, also in the immediate vicinity of the Bonsecours Market and Richelieu and all other steamship wharves. It is now occupied throughout by first-class good paying tenants and yielding an annual rental of \$1,734. This property has been remodeled and renovated by the present proprietor and new plate glass fronts put in. The situation of this property renders it absolutely impossible to do this at a lower value. Sheriff's title.

To be sold Thursday, April 3rd, 1894, at 11 a.m.

WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Auctioneers.

Miscellaneous.

Sandeman, Buck & Co

(PEMARTIN).

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA Sherries.

Sole Owners of the Brand "Pemartin," having purchased it with the fine old Stock of Wines accumulated for years in the "Pemartin" Bodegas.

SANDEMAN & CO.,

OPORTO. PORTS.

Attention is called to the Style and Brand of Messrs. Sandeman & Co., Oporto, as advertisements frequently appear in Trade Journals, to confuse other houses with their own.

Orders solicited for direct shipments ONLY from the above well-known Houses.

E. LAMONTAGNE & SONS, 53, 55 & 57 Beaver Street, New York.

Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Leopold Galarneau, 350 St. Paul Street, Montreal, will have the management for the Dominion of Canada of the above Agencies.

March 1 53

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

IMPORTER OF 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 Belts for Churches, &c. Lubricating and other Oils.

REPRESENTING IN CANADA: Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited), Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng. P. & W. MacLellan, Clithra Iron Works, Glasgow.

George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow.

Manhattan Oil Company, New York. James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Midland, Glasgow and Liverpool.

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

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.

March 5 56

YES! YOU CAN

GET SOME OF THE FINEST FINISHED PHOTOS IN TOWN

AT MR. PARKS' STUDIO.

GO AND TRY.

195, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

March 15 65

Auction Sales.

BY W. E. SHAW.

TRADE AUCTION SALE OF 22

CRATES OF CROCKERY.

On account of whom it may concern, at my Rooms, 235 St. James street, on

Thursday, the 3rd April, at 2 o'clock, 22 CRATES GRANITE and C. C. WARE, assorted, for positive sale by the crate. Samples will be on view and catalogues printed in due time.

76 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Pianos, Carpets, Stoves, Chairs, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, etc., at my Rooms, St. James street, on

Friday next, 4th April, at 10 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SPRING AUCTION CARD.

I will give my personal attention to Sales of Household Furniture at the private residences, Farm Stock and General Merchandise during the approaching season.

City and Suburban Properties economically and properly advertised.

Sales at my well known salerooms every Friday as usual.

THE LOSSES ADJUSTED. Notarial and Judicial Valuations and Appraisals, Advances on Consignments.

I will be glad to consult with those who desire my services, and beg to thank my friends and the public for liberal patronage in the past. The old stand, 235 St. James street.

W. E. SHAW, Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

BY M. HICKS & CO.

SPRING SALES OF Household Furniture.

The Subscribers beg to inform those who anticipate selling Household Furniture this Spring, that their Lists are now filling fast, and our friends, and the public in general, who intend favoring us with their orders, would do well to give us early intimation, in order to secure choice of days.

MR. HICKS will conduct all sales personally, assisted by an efficient staff, and, having been entrusted with the most important sales in this line for years past, is confident to give entire satisfaction to those favoring us with their commissions.

We also beg to solicit consignments of Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise for sale at our Rooms, which are the finest Auction premises in the Dominion.

We are specially adapted for the sale of Fine Art Goods, being spacious, well lighted and central, and having controlled the sale of this class of goods for seasons past, such as Japanese Art Goods, Turkish Carpets, Fine Pictures and European Decorative Goods, we are positive of good results.

Sales of Real Estate, Trade Sales, and Sales of Groceries, Dry Goods and General Merchandise solicited.

Liberal Advances on all Consignments.

M. HICKS & CO., General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

March 19 68

BY THOMPSON & GOWDEY.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

TRADE SALES OF Every Description.

FARM STOCK SALES and GENERAL SALES at our Rooms will receive our personal attention.

Liberal advances on consignments, Fire Losses adjusted, and Valuations of all kinds will have our prompt attention.

THOMPSON & GOWDEY, Commission Merchants, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 241 ST. JAMES STREET.

March 5 56

Miscellaneous.

COAL! COAL!

We are now Booking Orders for

THE PROFESSOR AND THE HARRY.

[CONTINUED.]

"A promising young fellow," he said; but, like other young fellows, he gives his friends some anxiety at times. His mother, poor thing, is feeling very uneasy about him just now."

"Mothers," observed Mrs. Harrington, "generally do feel uneasy about their sons. That is because they have such difficulty in realising that their sons may be old enough to take care of themselves."

"But they can't take care of themselves," rejoined the Professor, eagerly. "At least, he can't take care of himself. His position, as no doubt you are aware, differs in some respects from that of his brother officers, and I think that if you or I were in his mother's place we should wish, as she does, that he should leave the army, live upon his property, and—make a suitable marriage."

"Yes," said Mrs. Harrington, "and why is his mother uneasy?—because he won't leave the army, or because he won't make a suitable marriage?"

"Well, for both reasons, I believe. I think I mentioned to you some time ago that there was a talk of his marrying Violet Cecil, and I have since ascertained that his own feelings incline him toward a match which would give great satisfaction to all those who are interested in him; but unfortunately it appears that he is hampered by some previous entanglement with—"

"With an unsuitable person?" suggested Mrs. Harrington, still smiling.

"I fear we must pronounce her so. All other considerations that fact that he no longer wishes to make her his wife should be conclusive. He might feel—and I don't say that he ought not to feel—bound in honor to her; but it seems to me that she is equally bound in honor to release him from his engagement."

"Oh, you think she is bound to release him?"

"I do," answered the Professor, firmly. "Yes; I may say without any hesitation that that is what I think."

"I am not quite sure that I agree with you," said Mrs. Harrington. "I can't, of course, form any guess as to who the person to whom you allude may be; but let us put an entirely imaginary case, and see how it looks from the lady's point of view. Because, you know, even unsuitable women have their point of view, and some of them might be disposed to think their happiness almost as important as Mrs. Annesley's. Let us take the case of a woman with whom life has gone very hardly—a woman who has married young to a husband who ill-treated her, deserted her, and left her at his death with a mere pittance to live upon. Well, this imaginary woman is not very wise let us say, although she has no great love in her heart for amusement, she likes riding, she likes dancing, and we won't disguise that she likes flirting too. She has no near relations, so instead of taking lodgings in a suburb of London, or hiring a cottage in the depths of the country, as no doubt she ought to do, she attaches herself to a cavalry regiment in which she has friends, and she rides her friends' horses, and dances at their balls and she has great fun for a time. Perhaps it serves her right that this way of going on causes her to be cut by all the ladies, wherever she betakes herself; perhaps she doesn't care a straw for that, and she perhaps she cares a great deal as she grows older. Perhaps she sees no way of escape from a kind of existence which she has learnt to hate, and perhaps that serves her right again. What do you think, Canon Stanwick?"

The Professor's honesty compelled him to reply, "I should think that if she is getting any opportunity of escape from it that she would."

"Yet most people would blame her; she would have to make up her mind to that. We are supposing, you know, that Mr. Annesley is the way of escape that offers itself, and when this form woman sizes him up ecstatically she must expect his friends and relations to tear their hair and call her bad names. I dare say that would trouble her very little. After knocking about the world for so many years, she wouldn't be over and above sensitive, and she would know perfectly well that, when once she was married and had plenty of money, everybody, including her husband's relations, would be civil enough to her. But now, just as she is exulting in the prospect of peace and plenty, lo and behold! the miserable young man goes and falls in love with somebody else. What is she to do?"

"You, in an official sort of way, answer, 'Oh, let him go free, of course! but I, on the side of the poor, disappointed woman, venture to say that she should be guided by circumstances. Suppose she knew this good-natured Bob Annesley to be a man who couldn't break his heart about anything or anybody if he loved ever so hard? Suppose she knew that this man was quite as able to make him happy as Miss Cecil? Mightn't she in that case be justified in thinking a little bit about her own interests, and holding him to his promise?"

"I can't answer positively," said the Professor, sighing. "Justification must depend entirely upon the standard by which we judge. All I know is, that if such a woman as you describe resolved to sacrifice her worldly prospects she would err upon the safe side."

"Such a woman as I describe would probably differ from you there," observed Mr. Harrington.

"No! I exclaimed the Professor, suddenly, bringing his stick down upon the floor with an emphatic thump. "You may say that, but I don't believe it. I believe her to be a good-hearted and high-minded woman, in spite of all that she may have gone through. I believe that she will end by obeying it, no matter at what cost."

"You must know a great deal about her," said Mrs. Harrington, raising her eyebrows. "Are you not forgetting that she is a purely imaginary person?"

The Professor was about to reply, but what he was going to say will never be known, for at this inopportune juncture the door opened, and out walked in Bob Annesley himself! The three persons thus unexpectedly confronted with one another all lost their presence of mind a little, and the Professor could not afterward have given any coherent account of what happened next, or of how long an interval elapsed before he found himself in the street again.

V. Almost the first person whom the Professor saw after a month's absence from home in connection with his literary work was Bob Annesley, and Bob's round face wore an air of such profound dejection that even a short-sighted and absent-minded man could not help noticing it.

"All well here, I hope?" said the Professor interrogatively. "Have you seen our friends the Cecils lately?"

Bob shook his head. "Never go there now," he added, with something of an effort. "I shall be out of this before long. Sent in my papers last week."

"What?" exclaimed the Professor, rather startled. And then as they were near his door, "Come in," he said, "and tell me all about it."

The young man obeyed listlessly. "You may as well be told all about it now," he remarked, "everybody will have to know soon."

The Professor was greatly perturbed, feeling that he had been somehow to blame in assisting himself at a critical time. He did not ask for further explanation, but, having preceded his young friend into the

library began at once: "This must not be allowed to go on, Annesley. I am sincerely sorry for Mrs. Harrington, but I can't think it right that two people should be made miserable in order that she may be provided with a large income. I am disappointed in her. I confess I had hoped—but no matter. Since she won't break with you, you must break with her; and possibly some sort of compensation might be offered in a delicate manner."

"I can't break with her," interrupted Bob quietly. "We were married three weeks ago."

The Professor's consternation was too great to be expressed in any vehement fashion. He could only murmur under his breath, "Dear, dear! what a sad pity!"

"There was no help for it," said Bob. "I promised her ages ago that I would marry her if her husband died, and I couldn't go back from my word when the time came."

"Her husband!" ejaculated the Professor. "This is worse than I thought. Do I understand you that she has had a husband alive all this time?"

"Well, he died a month or two ago—when she was away in the summer, you know. He believed awfully badly to her—deserted her soon after they were wed. It was no fault of hers."

It was certainly a fault of hers to receive another man's addresses while she was still a married woman," said the Professor severely.

"Oh, well, if you like to call it so; but I suppose I was as much in the wrong as she was. Anyhow, I was bound to her. I told her about—about Violet, you know, but she didn't seem to think that made much difference. So, you see, there was no getting out of it," concluded Bob simply.

"There is no getting out of it now," remarked the Professor, with a rueful face; "and I don't think you have improved matters by getting married in this hole-and-corner way. What was your object of doing that?"

"She thought it would be better," answered the young man, indifferently; "and as far as that goes, I agreed with her. It has saved us a good deal of bother with my people; besides which, I didn't care to let all the fellows of my regiment hear about it before I left."

[To be continued.]

PORTRAITS CUT ON THUMB NAILS.

FINGER NAILS CAMOEED. PRICE \$25.00 UPWARD.

The above curious sign, hanging in a parlor window of a Philadelphia house, attracted the attention of a reporter, and ascending the marble steps he rang the bell. A small colored boy, clad in a claret-colored livery, and the front of whose jacket was almost concealed behind several dozen brass buttons, opened the door.

"I want to see the finger-nail man. Is he in?" questioned the scribe.

"Yes, sah. Step this way, sah," and the sable juvenile led the way into a small parlor, in which were seated two very pretty young ladies and a blonde dupe; the former together, the latter off in a corner by herself.

"Take a seat, sah," continued the boy, pushing forth a chair, and then vanishing through the door, which he closed behind him.

After an interval of five minutes, during which the reporter got interested in an article in a copy of the *Atlantic Monthly* for June 1887, which, with several other specimens of current literature, lay on the centre-table, the folding doors of the rear parlor opened and a modest looking woman came out. She handed a small package to the young ladies, who at once went away, and the blonde dupe then stepped forward.

"Aw, Miss Jones, I'm awfully sorry, but I can't come to-morrow morning, I must go to New York, you know. Won't Saturday do as well? Same time, you know."

Miss Jones acquiesced in the change of time, and the blonde dupe departed.

"I was attracted by the sign in your window. May I ask what it means? asked the reporter.

"Certainly, sir," was the smiling reply; "it means just what it says—finger-nails camoeed! that is to say, I will cut a cameo on either of your thumb-nails, portraits, initials, or a crest, just as you choose to have it."

"Is that not something new?"

"It is the very latest from Paris, and I am the only man in this country who can do it. I studied it for six months there, and only came home about two months ago; but I don't think Philadelphia is up to the cameo idea yet. I have only got three customers for that sort of work. I think I will take an office in New York. I would, no doubt, do much better over there."

"It seems to be an expensive luxury."

"Well, yes, it is so. To cut a good portrait head on your thumb nail and then finish it properly I would have to charge \$50; but I could do a crest or a monogram for \$40, or \$30, or even \$25, as I say on the sign."

"What sort of designs have your customers here chosen?"

"All portraits. Two were young men who were engaged and wanted their fiancée's portraits done, and the other was a married lady who had her husband's portrait done. She said it was for his birthday present."

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around in our blood, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Dr. J. C. Epps' Cocoa*. Sold only in Packets and Tins (1lb and 1lb) by Grocers, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, ENG.

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Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS registered. AGREEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS drawn. All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with Accuracy, Promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal.

Correspondence invited. 26

W. J. POTTER,

Designer and Engraver on Wood, 242 St. JAMES STREET, (Room 9). The only Engraver in Canada using the Celebrated "Baker Seven Combination Engraving Machine," producing Engraving hitherto, unequalled in Canada. Specimens on application.

January 4

WARREN OUR SIGN, Manufacturers of SCALES. 763 CRAIG STREET. February 28

MAMMOTH

POSTERS!

ALL COLORS.

Type of Modern Styles

IN GREAT VARIETY

HAND BILLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

One, Two, Three or Four Colors.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

BILL HEADS

RULED TO PATTERN.

"Statement" Forms, &c.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

IN THE

Newest and Most Modern Styles of Type

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Despatch

PAMPHLETS

ALL SIZES,

On Paper of the Best Quality.

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EVERY CLASS OF

BANK BLANKS

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IN THE BEST STYLE

Estimates Given of Every Description of Book and Job Printing.

"HERALD"

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LIST OF MEDALS

Won as Prizes by the Undersigned.



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1887.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE MEDAL AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1863

SILVER MEDAL IN 1868.

DIPLOMA for the best DOMESTIC HAVANA CIGARS was awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

S. DAVIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABLES, SENECA, EL PADRE

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

50, 52, 54 AND 56 COLLEGE STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY

MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, &c., &c., &c. ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAPER OF ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT. Samples and Prices sent on demand.

STANDLY PENTLAND, Agent.

Office: 19 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

January 1

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in South ern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

Montreal, December, 1883.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,

(LIMITED)

CUTTLERS,

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty, No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS beg to caution the public against spurious goods bearing their name and made to imitate their genuine manufactures.

To distinguish articles of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' make be careful to notice that they bear their corporate mark, thus:

CORPORATE MARK.

May 7

trs 107



Will Cure

Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea,

Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste

in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused

by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use.

It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

May 10

W&D trs 111

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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

Lea & Perrins

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

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

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. RQUHART,

MONTREAL.

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THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman

THEODORE HART, Esq.

ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Capital, \$10,000,000

Amount Invested in Canada, 900,000

Assets, \$32,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub Agents:

CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED. C. HENSHAW,

16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital St.

Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. C. HENSHAW,

24 Hospital St.

April 10

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

April 10

JOSEPH GILBERT'S

STEEL PENS

COLD MEDAL PARIS 1875

THE MONTREAL HERALD

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is printed and published by the MONTREAL

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).

July 9

nwt 162

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ENGLISH MAELS.

The following are the hours for closing the English mails at the Montreal post office during the current month:—

Day	Time
Monday, 2nd	5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 3rd	5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 4th	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 5th	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 6th	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 7th	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 8th	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 9th	5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 10th	5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 11th	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 12th	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 13th	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 14th	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 15th	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 16th	5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 17th	5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 18th	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 19th	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 20th	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 21st	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 22nd	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 23rd	5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 24th	5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 25th	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 26th	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 27th	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 28th	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 29th	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 30th	5.00 p.m.

Registered letters and newspapers always close half an hour earlier.

LOCAL NEWS.

LA COMMERCIAL—REINA VICTORIA.—Gentlemen requiring the finer grades of Havana cigars will find the above and a number of other very superior brands at S. Hyman's, 308 Notre Dame street.

FELL IN A CELLAR.—A man named William Cunningham, 40 years of age, while passing along Fortification lane yesterday morning, fell down an unguarded hatchway into a cellar, injuring himself severely. Sub-constable Logan had him conveyed to the general hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The treasurer of the Montreal general hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$64, subscriptions of the employees of the establishment of Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., St. Paul street, per Mr. Martin Egan, and \$25 from the Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Co. limited.

THE LACHINE ROBBERY.—Another visit was paid to the Jordan residence at Lachine, on Monday afternoon, by Detective Gladu and a still further amount of stolen property recovered. In this instance the property consisted of another large amount of gunpowder contained in boxes, an owner for which is still wanted.

We keep boys' and children's suits ready made for the profit they yield than for the aid they render in bringing us other business. There is not a style that is new and desirable but we can show in the turban, jockey, polo, derby, and a variety of others. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, [old St. Joseph street].

BY THE LIGHT OF ELECTRICITY.—The old building at the corner of Notre Dame and St. John streets, known as Walker's restaurant, is being demolished, and the contractor who has the work in hand, in order to quicken matters, has had gangs of men at the job for the last two nights working by the electric light.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded at 7.40 o'clock yesterday morning from box 82 for a fire in the shop, 332 Mignonne street, occupied by Mr. Andre Cretean, carpenter. The brigade were quickly on hand and the fire extinguished before any great damage was done. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a stove which ignited some adjacent woodwork.

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AGONY IN SERVICE.—The large wagon of the salvage corps, which has been undergoing repairs, is being out of use during the winter, was returned to No. 2 station yesterday, it having received a thorough overhauling and repainting. The wagon is now in complete order and again ready for service. It presents a very fine appearance, but as it is very heavy it will not be used before the streets are a little better condition.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the *Canadian Electrical News*, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of the telegraph, telephone and electric light. It is published by Hart Brothers & Co., 32 Victoria square, and edited by Mr. John Horn. It is an eight page paper, royal quarto size, is well printed, and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable information. It is a very attractive appearance. It should be a very attractive appearance. It should be a very attractive appearance.

If you want good value combined with stylish goods you must buy your clothing of the wholesale manufacturers, the Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, [old St. Joseph street]. We can sell you boys' and children's clothing for less money than the parents can buy the material for same.

W. E. Shaw's sale of farm stock at Verdun, yesterday, was largely attended by the leading farmers and a number of gentlemen from the city. The sale commenced with the agricultural implements, afterwards about 22 grade cows, which sold from \$30 to \$55. A nice bay mare sold for \$200, and eight other driving and working horses at \$135, \$130, \$125, \$120, etc.; also, a quantity of hay and furniture. The sale was a large one and by five o'clock nearly every lot was delivered from the premises.

A NOISY PRISONER.—A man, said to be an old soldier was arrested yesterday evening for drunkenness and locked up in the central station. When he woke up later on in the night, after sleeping off the effects of the liquor, he became hilarious to a degree and made the station resound with his shouts, and a number of men caused such a disturbance that at last the men on duty had to put him in irons, which seemed to have a rather quieting effect on his superfluity of spirit.

THE LICENSE WAR.—A reporter had a brief conversation yesterday afternoon with one of the Dominion license commissioners, when he was informed that all the licenses applied for would be granted, both by the old and new officials, and that the number of licensed saloons and liquor stores likely to exist in Montreal during the present year would be far in excess of any previous one, and further stated as a fact, for which he was very sorry as far as the interests of the city were concerned, that the number of such shops would probably be counted by hundreds, instead of hundreds.

OUR SCHOOL Suits in youths' and boys' sizes are just what parents are in search of. They are made from good wear resisting fabrics and very serviceable both for school and play. See our show window for prices and styles. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, [old St. Joseph street].

THE DREIFUSS TESTIMONIAL.—The subscriptions to the fund for the testimonial to Sergeant Dreifuss are rapidly coming in, and are likely to reach a very handsome sum. As stated in THE HERALD a few months ago, no worthy object of our citizens' esteem could be found than the gentleman above mentioned, who has spent both time and money in his noble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the destitute and suffering. In order that all may have a chance to contribute to the testimonial to this worthy servant of the public, which at first was intended to come

Professional 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 76

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
Barrister and Solicitor in the Supreme Court,
Notary Public, &c.,
L'ORIGNAL, ONTARIO.

March 28 1m ft 76

G. HERBERT LEE,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
ST. JOHN, N.B.
(P.O. Box 264.)

20 Collections promptly made in all parts of Canada.
Montreal references given if required.
March 19 68

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 & Weeks,
Chicago: McCormick, Adams & Co.
March 18 3m 67

WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN,
Barristers and Attorneys,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P.,
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.
HUGH H. McLEAN. JAMES DEVLIN.
March 14 6m 64

GRAHAM, TUPPER & BORDEN,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Hesslein's Building, HALIFAX.

WALLACE GRAHAM, Q.C.
CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., M.P.
ROBERT L. BORDEN.
March 11 61

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Resolutions of Regret at Prince Leopold's Death.—The British Scientists—Congratulating a Judge.

OTTAWA, April 1.—To-morrow parliament will be asked to vote the resolutions of condolence connected with the death of Prince Leopold.

Mr. Geo. W. Fellows, of New York, who has been in the city about a week, will leave for Washington to-day. During his stay in the city Mr. Fellows has been a regular attendant at the house of commons, and he has been favored with interviews with his excellency the governor-general and the premier.

The mayor has called a public meeting for the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th instant, in the city hall, to take preliminary steps connected with the reception of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who will visit the city during the sittings of the society in Montreal.

The county of Carleton spring assizes opened this morning in the county court house, Mr. Justice Rose presiding. Previous to the commencement of the regular proceedings of the court, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., on behalf of the bar of Ottawa, offered their sincere congratulations to his lordship on his elevation to the bench. He said there was no position that carried with it a higher degree of honor than a seat on the judicial bench, this being due to the high character of those who occupied such positions.

In mentioning the fact that a new departure had been made in calling Judge Rose to the bench at an earlier period in life than had been customary in the past, he said the new system had its advantages, for the position of a judge on the bench was one which exacted of him very arduous duties which made a great strain on a man's physical strength. He concluded by expressing a wish that his lordship would be long spared to perform his onerous and important duties. Judge Rose, in replying, said that so long as the bar of Ontario maintained its integrity so long would the judges be found on the bench. The judge's charges to the jury was brief. The first civil case taken up was the Union Forwarding company vs. E. B. Eddy. Messrs. Bethune, Q.C., and Ferguson for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., O'Garra, Q.C., Walker and McLean for the defendant. This is an action brought to recover a debt of about \$8,000, which the defendant claims was disposed of by a deed of discharge. The plaintiff asked the jury to find the deed on the ground of fraud. The case was not finished to-day.

In the Megantic election case in the supreme court to-day the judges unanimously dismissed the appeal. The effect of this is to confirm the judgment of the court below unseating and disqualifying Mr. Fréchette. In the Berthier election case, Mr. Cuthbert was affirmed in his seat. The next session will be held on May 6th.

ONTARIO.

Condolence With the Queen.—The Grocery License Question—New Election Law—Murder in Toronto Asylum—The Temperance Colonization Society.

Toronto, April 1.—At the last meeting of the city council a special committee was appointed to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Prince Leopold, to be forwarded to her Majesty.

According to a by-law passed by the city council the operation of the by-law to abolish the sale of liquors in groceries will not take effect till May 1st, 1886.

At Osprey Hall to-day in the suit of Walter V. Macdonald a motion was made on behalf of the defendants to dismiss the action in view of the amendment made to the election law at the recent session of the local legislature, and an order was made accordingly, but the judge refused to award costs to the defendant. The defendant was a deputy returning officer and was sued for penalties for corrupt practices in illegally refusing votes at the Algona election.

Valerie Macdonald, inmate of the lunatic asylum, murdered another inmate, Rachel Stephens, this morning. It appears that Stephens for some time has been in a melancholy state through being attacked with fits, and last night was placed in the refractory ward. Stephens, an old woman, was put in with her to prevent a chance of her committing suicide. About six this morning one of the attendants heard screams proceeding from the refractory ward, and on entering opened the door found Stephens lying dead on the floor, with her head battered to pieces. The instrument used was the night bucket. McKimley said she wanted Stephens to kill her, and as she refused she killed her (Stephens). An inquest was held this afternoon, when a verdict in accordance with the facts stated was rendered.

The case of Clark vs. the Temperance Colonization society created considerable interest at the Civil assizes to-day. The plaintiff, who was a customs officer, purchased two sections from the society, and paid \$282 thereon. In March, 1882, he went to take up the land, and had to camp out on the prairie till July before he could get a license to allot him the land. Lake, the society's land commissioner, on reaching the colony, refused to give him any title till before referring the matter to the board in Toronto. Plaintiff claimed \$10,000 damages for deceit of defendants, or an alternative \$10,000 for breach of contract. The case was decided by the plaintiff withdrawing all the charges of fraud or misrepresentation and receiving \$3,500, the defendants to retain the moneys paid or to receive back the land and scrip, each party paying their own costs.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

St. John Municipal Election—An Important Decision About the Scott Act.

St. John, N.B., April 1.—The election of members of the common council took place to-day. Wright, Seers, Martin, Potts, Brittain and Lawrence take office of Lantulum, Nowlin, Reynolds, Grant, Colwell and Robertson. The four latter retired, the others were defeated at the polls.

Hartley, N.S., April 1.—Decision has been given in the supreme court in the case of the Queen vs. Lyons, a motion to quash a conviction under the Scott act in Kentville, King's county. The conviction was quashed in this case, as well as in some thirty-four others. The supreme court decided that the Scott act was not and could not be in force in any county in Nova Scotia, where licenses were not in existence at the time of its proclamation. The practical effect of this decision is to render illegal all proceedings taken under the Scott act in every county of the province where it has been adopted. Meanwhile actions for damages have already been entered for false imprisonment by those who have been punished.

—Herbert Spencer's life is failing.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Sir Charles Tupper's Case Before the Privileges Committee.—The High Commissioner Declared Still an M.P.—Dr. Selwyn Examined in the Geological Survey Committee.—He Abuses Dr. Selwyn's Honor and Asks that Certain Witnesses be Called.—Mr. John White Says it was only a Joke.—A Case of Blackmail—Mr. Landry Sued for Being a Militia Captain.—The Hudson Bay Railway Scheme—Toronto Workingmen Declare Against Chinese Immigration.—The Rumored Ministerial Changes—Appreciation of "The Herald"—The Newfoundland Question—Amendments to the License Act.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, April 1.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the committee on privileges and elections this morning, both Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake being present, together with Sir Charles Tupper himself and other prominent members from both sides of the house. An immense bundle of documents relating to the high commissioner's expenses, etc., lay on the table and it was evidently expected that Sir Charles would be put through the ordeal of an exhaustive examination. However, after the chairman, Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) had announced that the first question to be considered was whether Sir Charles Tupper's seat was vacant or not, a silence that would have put to shame a company of trappists fell upon the assembly. Nobody seemed to know what to do and finally, after some ten minutes had passed, Mr. Cameron (Victoria) moved that Sir Charles Tupper had not vacated his seat and was still member for Cumberland. Another terrible pause ensued and Hon. Mr. Mills, after casting furtive glances in every direction, arose and moved in amendment that Sir Charles Tupper having accepted the high commissioner's salary and received certain advantages and money therefrom, had vacated his seat in the house of commons. No discussion being started, the amendment was put to the meeting and lost—yes, 16; nays, 9. Sir John then rose and said in an airy way that the question of Sir Charles Tupper's seat having been disposed of, he would now take up the bill itself and proceeded to discuss the first clause, when Mr. Mills remarked that it was an extraordinary course for the committee to pursue in calling Sir Charles Tupper and then not examine him. There was sufficient evidence to show that he had been awarded some \$4,500 for his services, and a number of members of the committee believed that he had vacated his seat in consequence. Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, replied that they had sat there like a Quakers' meeting for ten minutes, and that at last seeing that no move was made to examine Sir Charles, he had moved the resolution. Mr. Mills brought forward some further arguments, but the chairman cut him short by declaring that he was out of order, and that the committee had decided that Sir Charles Tupper had not vacated his seat. Sir John Macdonald said that seeing that the question was settled he would move to strike out a sub-section of the second clause. This clause was the very one that related to Sir Charles' case, and declared that he had vacated his seat. This was carried on division. In order to make everything secure in amendment by Mr. Oiminet to that effect that Sir Charles had fulfilled the duties of his office without having received a salary was added. The indemnity clause was next adopted with an amendment added by Mr. Abbott which stated that Sir Charles Tupper had since occupied his seat in the house, and that it was agreed that the proceedings of the committee and all the papers be referred to the house, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Dr. Selwyn was afforded an opportunity of stating his case before the geological committee this morning and also of getting a shot at certain witnesses who had given damaging testimony against him. During the enquiry Dr. Selwyn said that he always printed a report in *extenso* if very valuable, but only made a summary of it if it was unimportant, and that the written reports now in the hands of the director would not be printed until the spring of 1885. When Mr. Holton remarked that the last volume embracing three years' work was rather a slim one, Dr. Selwyn replied that the report was an exceptional one and that it was unfair to take that volume as a sample one. Dr. Selwyn then began to complain that he had been misrepresented and would not listen to any explanation by Mr. Hall, but reiterated his assertions of unfairness. He further stated that the report did not embrace the real geological work of the past three years, but merely represented the work done by the survey during that time. Dr. Selwyn then proceeded to have a fling at Dr. Sterry Hunt, declaring that that gentleman's report about the geology of Thunder Bay was entirely theoretical, whereas his own was compiled from practical knowledge, as he never wrote about things he knew nothing about, while Dr. Hunt occasionally said "He also thought that Dr. Chapman of Toronto University, like Dr. Hunt, was an excellent chemist, but did not amount to much as a geologist. The bad report made of the iron of the Eastern Townships was also laid on the shoulders of Dr. Hunt by the witness. Dr. Selwyn then complained that the witnesses had been picked, and not one that he had recognized had been heard, and said that Dr. Hunt was not an impartial witness, that he was a thoroughly discredited man, who took every means of discrediting the work of the survey. Dr. Bell's evidence was also unfair to the director, because that gentleman dislikes him and has been employed in stirring up discord in the staff. Dr. Selwyn wanted Dr. Whitehead, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Meredith and others called, and the request was granted.

ONLY A JOKE.

Mr. John White rose to a question of personal explanation, and read from a report in the *Herald* newspaper of a meeting of the railway committee, in which he had stated, "that he was paid by the Grand Trunk for the services he had rendered." He also referred to the notice the *Gazette* had of it, which was replied to by THE *HERALD*, which latter paper dealt with it as serious, as did other papers, when he only meant it as a joke in addressing the member for Northumberland. He then read telegrams from Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, to show that they had never paid him anything, and that his services had been entirely gratuitous, and he hoped that this explanation would be received, as well by the house as by the gentleman to whom the remarks were addressed, as satisfaction.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

Sir John Macdonald stated this morning in the committee on privileges and elections that Mr. Landry, of Montserrat, had been served with a writ, claiming \$6,000 damages for his sitting and voting in parliament in contravention of the independence of parliament act. Mr. Landry had not at first known how he had transgressed, but on inquiry discovered that he was having accepted the government yearly allowance of \$40 paid to militia captains. Sir John Macdonald stated that it was a clear case of blackmail, as the party who had brought the suit had offered to settle for \$600. It was his intention to introduce a clause into the new bill to indemnify the member for Montserrat.

THE WINNIPEG AND HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

It is now understood that the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay railway will be awarded the entire subsidy, which is 12,800 acres of land per mile for the construction of a line from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, the other company, the Hudson's Bay and Nelson Valley railway, refusing to amalgamate with the first mentioned, in accordance with the act of last session. Messrs. Sutherland and Ross are connected with the company which intends building the line.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

Mr. Beatty to-day presented a petition to parliament from the Knights of Labor, Toronto, praying that a prohibitory measure be adopted by parliament in regard to Chinese immigration in connection with British Columbia. The petition sets out that if this is not adopted the result will be the same as that experienced in California.

THE OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The forecast as to the almost complete degradation of the ministry set forth in the letter of the occasional correspondent that appeared in this morning's *HERALD* has been widely read and commented upon. While considered as much too sweeping in its conclusions and decidedly "too previous" in most of its assertions, many of the predictions are considered by the opposition as extremely likely to happen. In conjunction with this it may be noted in place to mention that THE *HERALD* is now read with avidity by all the members of both sides of the house, and has in fact become, if not the leading journal, one of the most widely read newspapers received here.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

There is a great deal of comment here upon the Newfoundland question and the course of THE *HERALD* in advocating the removal of the compulsory inspection clauses and the abrogation of the duty on packages which is universally approved. The minister of customs found that his cheapskate policy about packages is unstatesmanlike as well as unprofitable and that its adoption has seriously impaired the important Newfoundland trade which Canada now has. The letters in THE *HERALD* on the subject yesterday and to-day have been much and favorably commented upon, and I consider it beyond a doubt that both the compulsory inspection and duty on packages will have to be repealed. If the customs minister had taken the advice given him by both Mr. Blake and Mr. Mitchell last session, when he passed his hard and fast line, the difficulty of the situation would not have arisen, and we would not have been in the humiliating position of having to back down on our policy or lose an important customer in a sister colony.

THE LICENSE ACT.

On Thursday next Sir John Macdonald will move that it is expedient to amend the liquor license act of 1883 in several respects, and especially as to the time for applying and for taking out licenses, as to the appointment of commissioners and as to the legal proceedings enacted and the penalties imposed by the act.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

A Complimentary Lunch.—The Address Passed in the Council.

From our own correspondent.

QUEBEC, April 1.

A very interesting complimentary lunch was given to-day at the Garrison club by the leaders of the opposition to Messrs. Charles Langellier and Achille Carrier, in consideration of their fight against Mr. Flynn in Canada. They were present, Hon. Messrs. Mercier, who presided, Joly, Irvine, Marchand, Langellier, Ross, Stephens, McShane, Sheehan, Lemieux, Tessier and representatives of the press. A very enjoyable time was had.

In the legislative council the address was voted on motion of Hon. Ald. Hearn, who made a long and eloquent speech, seconded by Mr. Methot.

REVENUE RETURNS.

Customs.

Port.

St. John, N.B., for March, 1883, \$78,382

Toronto, for March, 283,273

Halifax, for March, 166,565

Do. for quarter, 39,324

Island Revenue.

Halifax, for March, \$14,334

Do. for quarter, 39,324

Toronto, 76,920

FILLBUSTERS AGAIN.

Rumored Breach of the Neutrality Laws.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—It is reported a filibustering expedition against Cuba has been organized at Key West. It is said large numbers of men and arms are ready. Three revenue cutters have been ordered to Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Secretary Folger says he has heard the rumor that a filibustering expedition is being fitted out at Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 1.—Nothing is known here concerning the reported filibustering expedition against Cuba. The reports are regarded as mere rumors.

Wholesale Emigration from Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—Twenty-five families left for Washington Territory to-day. The foreign emigration, which is crowding them out of the trades and giving employers opportunity to reduce wages, is given as the reason for seeking new homes. Several hundred more will leave shortly, if the reports from the colony is favorable.

Blaine Booming.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The Republican conventions this morning for the choice of delegates for the state convention resulted in favor of Blaine.

Those Emigrants.

BOSTON, April 1.—The commissioners of emigration have received a telegram saying that the reports that the emigrants by the Grecian are paupers from Swineford workhouse are untrue. They are families selected by agents of the Duke fund, are well furnished with clothes and landing money.

Blaine Booming.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The Republican conventions this morning for the choice of delegates for the state convention resulted in favor of Blaine.

NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICS.

Protest Against the Centralization of the Federal Government.

The Legislature Prorogued Yesterday.

FREDERICTON, N.B., April 1.—In the house of assembly last night, Mr. Stockton moved his resolution of which he had given notice a few days ago, respecting the action of the Dominion parliament in having, in its last session, passed an act whereby it took into itself all legislative control of all the railway lines that they may declare to be for the advantage of Canada. He said that such legislation was certainly a violation of the terms and a perversion of the act of confederation.

Mr. Hetherington, who seconded the resolution, said that we ought not to submit to the infringement of our rights. He believed that it was better for this province now if it could separate from the Canadian union. After discussion, a motion to adjourn was carried and the whole matter dropped.

In consequence of the additional allowance, and because the local government was not in a position to say just what it amounted to, the attorney-general deemed it best not to proceed with the better terms address, of which he had given notice.

This afternoon the lieutenant-governor prorogued the legislature with the following speech:—

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly:

I am pleased that the state of the public business enables me at this early period to release you from further attendance at present on your legislative duties. The several important measures to which you have given your attention during the session, and which have become law, will, I have no doubt, in their operation conduce to the general welfare of the province.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the various services of the current year.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly:

In returning to your several homes after a brief but laborious session, resuming your ordinary avocations—different, indeed, but not less honorable than those in which you have been engaged—I can assure you that you carry with you my best wishes for your future welfare.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

Fight for the Newspapers.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—When the Cincinnati train entered Portsmouth on Sunday night hundreds of people crowded around the express car waiting for the Cincinnati papers. The police were called. The mob then made a raid on the news stands and destroyed one of them. A small boy, in his skull crushed and many wounded. The newspapers were knocked down and their papers taken.

Reform in Municipal Government.

The municipal reform association composed of citizens of all parties have issued a manifesto to the voters stating they believe the occurrence of the past few days more than ever demand the severance of party politics and municipal government and that they will place in nomination for various offices at the approaching election men of irreproachable integrity and undoubted qualifications for positions who have consented to accept the nominations merely from a consideration of public duty. Since the last report four additional deaths have occurred in the hospital, viz., Fred. Beckenhorst, Leroy Simmons, Charles Miller and W. Nicholas.

The Exact Number of Dead.

and wounded will probably never be ascertained on account of many of the wounded being carried away by their friends, but the number of killed outright or dying at the hospital up to midnight was forty-one and the number of wounded one hundred and twenty. There are probably half as many more wounded not reported. The committee of fifteen has decided to raise \$100,000 for the employment of 2,000 extra police. This sum will be a loan to the city. The night was absolutely quiet. The city was patrolled by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and there were several arrests of drunken men, and the police closed the saloons at midnight.

The Courts have been re-established in the public library building. J. S. Getz died to-day from the effect of a wound received by the accidental discharge of a gun. The barricades about the court house and goal cease to attract attention.

A Parisian Opinion.

PARIS, April 2.—Gen. Staring is of opinion that the riot in Cincinnati is only the forerunner of riots in other cities.

The funeral of Captain Desnon, who was killed in the riot of Saturday night, took place to-day. A detail of troops attended and deep feeling prevailed.

Ranking the Militia.

A portion of the military ordered home stayed this afternoon. Before going a despatch from the governor was read thanking them for the manner in which they had responded to the call.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Coal Miners' Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The coal miners of the fourth pool have decided to accept the 2½ cent rate offered by the operators. The operators of the state mines in the third pool have given notice of a further reduction of a quarter cent on next Monday. The miners are indignant and say they will not accept it.

Troy Carpenters' Strike.

TROY, April 1.—Two hundred and fifty carpenters struck this morning.

Defrauded Italians.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A mob of 400 Italians gathered at the Grand Central depot last evening and the police being summoned it was ascertained that a large number of tickets for Pittsburgh had been sold them by their fellow-countrymen. Three of the swindlers were arrested and the crowd was dispersed with difficulty and most of the victims were left penniless.

Those Emigrants.

BOSTON, April 1.—The commissioners of emigration have received a telegram saying that the reports that the emigrants by the Grecian are paupers from Swineford workhouse are untrue. They are families selected by agents of the Duke fund, are well furnished with clothes and landing money.

Blaine Booming.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The Republican conventions this morning for the choice of delegates for the state convention resulted in favor of Blaine.

The Tribes Advancing.

KAHARTOUM, April 1.—The tribes between Senaar and Kharthoum are pressing forward and are within three miles of the latter place. Every preparation has been made to resist them. The traitors found in the ranks of the Egyptian regiments will be instantly shot.

El Mahdi Falling.

LONDON, April 2.—El Mahdi's position is critical. His troops and the inhabitants are excited against him and his fall is daily expected. A plot is pending to murder him and the members of his council.

THE TERRORISTS.

VIENNA, April 1.—Numerous arrests have been made in Pesth of persons believed to be anarchists. The Vienna police report that Kammerer and Stellmacher acted under orders of the central committee of anarchists at New York, of which Herr Most is the head.

The British Revenues.

LONDON, April 1.—The annual budget shows a decrease in the revenue of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending March 31st of £1,799,272. The decrease in customs receipts for the last quarter amounts to £109,000 and in the excise revenues for the same time to £168,000. There has been an increase of £430,000 in post office receipts for the year.

Presentation to Patrick Egan.

LONDON, April 2.—The Irish national testimonial to Patrick Egan, former treasurer of the Irish National League, has been completed. It is an album bound in box oak, with silver trimmings and ornaments.

An Austrian Assassination.

VIENNA, April 1.—The body of a well dressed man, with three dagger wounds in the chest, was found on the exhibition grounds in the Prater to-day.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

Funeral Service at Cannes—An Impressive Scene.

CANNES, April 1.—The remains of the late Prince Leopold were conveyed this afternoon from the Villa Nevada, the last resting place of the lamented duke, to the railway station en route for Cherbourg. The funeral cortege was escorted by several companies of military, while others lined the streets along the route of the procession. All business was suspended, and many buildings were draped with wreaths of mourning. Previous to the removal of the body from the room in which the body lay, a sorrowful scene was enacted. The Prince of Wales, who is here to superintend the funeral arrangements and accompany the body to England, threw himself upon the coffin and kissed the lips of his dead brother repeatedly, giving way to his feelings in suppressed sobs. The scene was extremely affecting, and those who witnessed it could not repress the tears which involuntarily welled up into their eyes. The prince was finally laid away and the casket was closed. On the casket was a large wreath from the Queen inscribed with the words: "From a devoted and sorrowing mother."

The President's Message Acknowledged.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President has received from Queen Victoria, through Minister Lowell, her thanks for his expressions of sympathy and the sincerity of his kind words of condolence.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Miss Marie Litton.

LONDON, April 1.—Miss Marie Litton, the famous actress, is dead.

The American Vice-Consul at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 1.—A telegram has been received here from New York announcing the death on board steamer while on a voyage from Havana to that city of F. Phelan, of this city. The announcement is rather a startling one to this community, for Mr. Phelan, though not in the best of health for some time past, had left for the West Indies, in company with his wife a few weeks ago via Bermuda for recuperation of his energies, and at last accounts was at least no worse. The deceased had been for a long time the agent here of the Boston & Colonial line of steamers, and had as well established a considerable business of his own. He also took an active part in the commerce of the port, and was one of our most active, as well as esteemed and respected business men. Flags were at half-mast to-day on the office of the American consulate for which he was vice.

Hon. John E. Stevenson.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 1.—The Hon. John E. Stevenson died of congestion this morning. Deceased was the speaker of the first parliament of the legislative assembly of Ontario.

THE SUDAN SITUATION.

Khartoum Looking Towards the British.

LONDON, April 1.—A Khartoum special says:—"We are all expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain."

A More Vigorous Policy.

CAIRO, April 1.—General Gordon has decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, and to pursue a more vigorous one.

More Trouble Ahead.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported that Osman Digma has encamped in the vicinity of Tamashek, having 1,000 followers and many sheikhs, and that he is preparing to fight the tribes friendly to the English. Yesterday evening the rebels approached within a mile of Suakin and stole cattle. The inhabitants are angry at being left to take care of themselves.

Sailed for Suez.

SUAKIM, April 1.—Gen. Graham, with his troops, has sailed for Suez.

Rumored Capitulation of Darfour.

KAHARTOUM, April 1.—It is rumored that Statin Bey has capitulated to the rebels in Darfour.

King John's Terms.

LONDON, April 1.—King John of Abyssinia offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians on the condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily to each man and the possession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to the terms, the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and relieve Kassala.

Gordon and the Sheikhs.

CAIRO, April 1.—General Gordon, before the sortie of the 16th of March, sent this proclamation to the rebel sheikhs:—"Come to me without fear, as I have come to you in all confidence. I came not to fight, but alone with the help of God and God is with me." The sheikhs replied:—"We have read your letter. You say you wish God. If you are with God you are with us because God is with us. If you are not with us, then God is against thee and we shall do with thee as we have done with Hicks Pasha." Other advices from Berber say that the Arabs are exasperated against Gordon, as his present action contradicts the preceding proclamation.

The Tribes Advancing.

KAHARTOUM, April 1.—The tribes between Senaar and Kharthoum are pressing forward and are within three miles of the latter place. Every preparation has been made to resist them. The traitors found in the ranks of the Egyptian regiments will be instantly shot.

El Mahdi Falling.

LONDON, April 2.—El Mahdi's position is critical. His troops and the inhabitants