

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Table with columns: Name, Payable, Books Close. Includes Rich. & Ont. Nav., Gas Co., etc.

MEETINGS.

Molsons Bank, an. gen. 12 Oct. 3 p.m.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 6, 1885.

The Montreal Stock Market.

The dulness which characterized the stock market yesterday was again prevalent to-day, and there was a decided inactivity in bank stocks, the sales being confined to a few sales of Molsons, Merchants and Commerce. These stocks are well held, and Merchants sold at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 over yesterday, the closing sales to-day being made at 114 1/2. Commerce was steady and brought 126, the closing price on Friday, no sales of this stock having been made yesterday. Molsons changed hands at 117 1/2, the price realized on Wednesday last. In the miscellaneous stocks the only activity was shown in Gas, which continues very strong, the tendency being an upward one and prices closed to-day 1/2 higher than yesterday. Richelieu closed at yesterday's figures with sales at 55. There was some business done in cotton stocks and bonds, Canada cotton selling at 50, the price realized for last sales, and 52 1/2, and bonds at par. Hochelega manufacturing stock changed hands at 57 1/2, the last previous sales having been made at 50. There were no transactions in any other stocks and the market closed steady but dull.

The sales to-day comprised 70 shares of bank stocks and 784 shares of miscellaneous, making an aggregate of 854 shares, together with \$3,000 of Canada cotton bonds, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes 20 Molsons at 117 1/2, 5 Merchants at 114 1/2, etc.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes 25 Merchants at 114 1/2, 20 Commerce at 126, etc.

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

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Bank of New York, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York Stock Market.

The stock market opened steady to-day, but without any special feature, the Vanderbills being fractionally lower, and Lackawanna and Erie seconds slightly advanced from last night's closing prices. There was no change to note in the remaining stocks. During the day the fluctuations were small, with considerable buying, the shorts showing a disposition to cover. Towards the close there was a slight sagging in prices, and the majority of the stocks closed fractionally lower than yesterday, the declines ranging from 1/4 to 1/2, the latter in the case of Erie and Ohio & Mississippi. Some of the active stocks, however, in which there is said to be a considerable short interest still existing, sold at higher prices, ranging from 1/2 to 1, the latter in the case of New Jersey Central, which did not partake of yesterday's advance. Great activity was shown to-day in Union Pacific, North-West, Lackawanna, Western Union, Lake Shore, Oregon Transfer, St. Paul and New York Central, the aggregate of shares in these stocks being 266,700. The total sales of other stocks were 312,000. The home market was strong, West shore being 4 1/2.

A comparison between the closing prices of to-day and those of yesterday gives the following result:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Advanced—Western Union, Union Pac. 1, St. Paul pref. 1, New Jersey Central, etc.

Nashville 3/4, C. C. & I. 1/4, Missouri Pacific 1/4.

Unchanged—Wabash pref., Reading, Kansas & Texas, Ohio Central, Texas Pac., Central Pac., Can. Pac.

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

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes West Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Erie, etc.

There was a moderate amount of business done here to-day. New York funds were firmer at 1-16 discount to par between banks, and 1/4 to 1/2 premium over the counter. Sterling was easier in sympathy with New York. Sixties sold at 87 1/2 and a shade under, and demand drafts at 92 1/2. The rates were as follows: Sixties, 87 1/2; demand drafts, 92 1/2; 90 day bills, 92 1/2; 90 day counter, 92 1/2; 90 day over the counter, cables, 94 1/2; 90 day over the counter, documentary drafts, 94 1/2; 90 day over the counter, 94 1/2.

Exchange.

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PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6, 1885.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR—The markets, both on the other side and here, have a better tone and values are firm. The scarcity in certain grades still continues. Values are unchanged. The only business reported on 'Change this forenoon was 250 barrels Superior extra at \$4.40. The sales reported to THE HERALD were 250 barrels Manitoba super bakers at \$4.80.

WHEAT.

The following foreign exchange quotations are reported specially for THE HERALD, by Messrs. Brails & Jackson, brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, Bank of New York, etc.

Financial Notes.

The supply of loanable funds continues large, the result of which is that rates of interest and discount are easy and unchanged, call loans on stock collateral being 3 per cent and discounts of approved commercial paper 6 1/2 per cent.

Call loans on stocks at the New York Stock Exchange to-day were 1 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 per cent, closing at the latter rate.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England is 2 per cent.

The open market rate for money in London was 1/2 lower to-day at 1 1/2 per cent per annum.

Cable advices give the following quotations to-day from the London Stock Exchange:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes London, 13.30; Consols, 100 1-16; New York Central, 103 3/4; etc.

The quotations received from Paris for three per cent. rentes to-day were as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes 12.30 p.m., 80f 22 1/2; 2 p.m., 80f 42 1/2; 4 p.m., 80f 45c.

Imports.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes United States gold, 226,236; Foreign gold, 82,640; Gold bars, 457,452; etc.

Total for the week.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Total since Jan. 1, 1885, \$1,270,451; Same time in 1884, \$1,200,232; etc.

The following is from the New York Journal of Commerce:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF THE MINT.

COINAGE EXCISED AT THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Double eagles, 39,569; Eagles, 226,901; etc.

announcement in regard to the purchase of silver:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1885. Editor of the Journal of Commerce, New York City, N. Y.: Sir:—Hereafter bids for the sale of silver bullion will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, at 1 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock, as before. Very respectfully, JAMES P. KIMBALL, Director.

The Mexican Financier of October 3.

The silver question is one which has a direct bearing on the net earnings of all foreign-owned railways in this country. If the United States Government, by its persistent coinage of inferior silver dollars, helps to bring about a depreciation of that metal, the owners of Mexican railways abroad must accept, with what philosophy they may, reduction of the net receipts on the part of their respective companies. The 85-cent Bland dollar, which is the United States standard dollar, has in one way, been of use in Mexico, for it has given the Mexican dollar an undisputed market in Asia. The Mexican peso is the standard dollar in Asiatic commerce, and seems likely to remain so for some time to come.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 21,769,000 marks.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic receipts from September 21st to September 30th, 1885:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes 1885, \$272,500 00; 1884, \$268,000 00; Increase 1885, \$4,500 00.

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American spring, 7 1/2; prime Western lard, 32.

Chicago Visible Supply of Grain. Wheat, bush, 4,514,090; Corn, bush, 4,623,555; Oats, bush, 4,229,219; Barley, bush, 405,997.

New York Visible Supply of Grain.

Wheat, bush, 43,632,813; Corn, bush, 5,617,144; Rye, bush, 435,193; Barley, bush, 426,714.

Chicago Markets.

Messrs. A. Geddes & Co., Chicago, telegraphed as follows on the closing of the market to-day to Messrs. Macdougall Brothers, brokers, of this city, and members of the Chicago Board of Trade:—

CHICAGO, Ills., Oct. 6.—The wheat market opened quiet, but it soon became strong, advancing 1/4 and closing firm at 87 1/2 for November. Liverpool cables were better, our own Liverpool cable quoting wheat six pence and corn three pence higher. The liberal increase in the visible supply had little effect, having been already discounted. Receipts are moderately large and inclined to increase. The inspection shows a large percentage of number three and lower grades, which to-day meet with only a fair demand. Foreign markets must continue to advance to enable the market to hold prices here. Corn is stronger with shorts rather anxious to cover their October sales.

The following were the closing cash prices for grain and provisions this p.m.:

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Wheat, 86 1/2; Corn, 42 1/2; Oats, 25 1/2; Pork, \$3.15; Lard, \$5.90; Short ribs, \$5.30.

To-day's closing quotations for grain and provisions in the Chicago option markets, as compared with those of Oct. 1 and yesterday, were as follows:—

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Oct. wheat, 85 1/2; Corn, 42 1/2; Oats, 25 1/2; Barley, 40 1/2.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1885.

Game—Partridges were in good supply but the larger portion of them were "high" and were sold at whatever they would bring. Good stock however was available and generally well unchanged.

Beef, per cwt., \$10.00; Pork, per cwt., \$10.00; Lard, per cwt., \$5.90; Short ribs, per cwt., \$5.30; Bacon, per cwt., \$5.00; Butter, per cwt., \$20.00; Eggs, per doz., \$22.00; Chickens, per doz., \$1.25; Turkeys, per doz., \$1.25; Geese, per doz., \$1.25.

GRAIN IN STORE.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes Wheat, 12,612,915; Corn, 871,305; Rye, 174,759; Barley, 13,850.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Harvey & Co. 125 barrels flour; Order McLaughlin & Moore 120 barrels flour; Montreal 12 barrels ashes; Order Bristol 48 lbs cheese; Order A Thimmeson 420 doz; C Bonford London 117 doz; Order Armour 300 lbs pork; Order St. John 1000 doz; Order Armour 1000 doz; Green & Houston 50 casks highwines.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, October 6. 'COTTON—Dull. Uplands, 5 1/2-6; 4 leas, 5 1/2-6.

United States.

CHICAGO, October 6. WHEAT—Firm. Higher. CORN—Firm. OATS—Firm. RYE—Firm. N. O. 25c. BARLEY—Dull. N. O. 27c. POKE—Steady. Cash, \$20 @ \$25. November, \$37 1/2 @ \$40.00; December, \$37 1/2 @ \$40.00.

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The new rates for white ash coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond for shipment beyond the Delaware Capes are \$4 for lump and steamboat; \$3.35 for broken and egg; \$3.85 for stove; \$3.15 for chestnut, and \$2.10 for pea. The prices at Elizabethport, N. J., are \$4.25 for lump and steamboat; \$3.50 for broken and egg; \$3.40 for chestnut; \$1.40 for stove, and \$2.35 for pea.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, 6th October, 1885.

Bonssecours Market continues to be quiet on market days and the country people do not come in at all freely. Buyers do not attend in the crowds they formerly did and business is comparatively tame.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—There is little doing except in oats which are the chief offerings. Buckwheat is coming in more freely but other grains are scarce with a very limited demand.

WE QUOTE:— Flour, per 100 pounds, \$2.20 @ 2.30; Buckwheat flour, do., 1.00 @ 1.10; Oats, per bushel, 25 @ 26; Corn, do., 42 @ 43; Rye, do., 43 @ 44; Barley, do., 40 @ 41; Hops, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Potatoes, per bushel, 1.00 @ 1.10; Apples, per bushel, 1.00 @ 1.10; Butter, per cwt., 20 @ 21; Eggs, per doz., 22 @ 23; Chickens, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35; Turkeys, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35; Geese, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35.

DRESSED HOGS—Only two carcasses were offered to-day, selling at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Prices of butter were unchanged. Fresh eggs are firm, while packed are higher.

WE QUOTE:— Print butter per lb., 23 @ 24; Tab butter per lb., 15 @ 16; Butter, per cwt., 20 @ 21; Eggs, new laid, per doz., 22 @ 23; Do packed, per doz., 13 @ 14.

BUTCHERS' MEATS—There is no change to note in this department and prices are maintained, quotations being:— Beef, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Mutton and lamb, per lb., 10 @ 11; Veal, per lb., 10 @ 11; Pork, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Lard, per cwt., 5 @ 6; Hams, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Cured meats, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Sausages, per cwt., 10 @ 11; Butter, per cwt., 20 @ 21; Eggs, per doz., 22 @ 23; Chickens, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35; Turkeys, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35; Geese, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.35.

OUTLAYS—Spring ducks were scarce and prices advanced. Other descriptions were in good supply with a fair demand.

WE QUOTE:— Spring ducks, per pair, 80 @ 110; Spring chickens, per pair, 80 @ 110; Poultry, per pair, 80 @ 110; Turkey cocks, each, 80 @ 110; Do hens, each, 80 @ 110; Young turkeys, per pair, 80 @ 110; Geese, per couple, 1.25 @ 1.75.

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For Sale. BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT. That choice building site, corner of Pease Street and Burdette, 112 x 118, the best corner in the city, for sale cheap.

FOR SALE AT ST. ANNE'S. Beautiful Farm of 90 Acres. H.M. PERRAULT, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

To Let. STORE TO LET. Fixtures, Counters, Show Cases, ETC.

167 St. James Street. ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS STANDS ON THE STREET.

THE GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING COY. (LIMITED). 169 St. James Street.

TO LET. Fine Corner Office. ON FIRST FLAT OF THE "HERALD" BUILDING.

TO LET. THREE HANDSOME OFFICES. Together or Separately, STAINED FINISH, HOT WATER HEATING.

TO LET. HOUSE 279 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with large grounds and Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees, &c.

TO LET. HOUSE TO LET. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—SITUATION CENTRAL. Close to Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.

Miscellaneous. RAILWAY SUPPLIES. ANTHONY FORCE, Importer of Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings.

IMPORTANT. Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save \$3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE ERRORS AND INDICATIONS OF YOUTH, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE.

Nervous Debilitated Men. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of our Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruption from the bowels.

Delicate Women, Pale-Faced Sickly Children, the aged and infirm alike, are benefited by the Strengthening and Blood-purifying Powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle aged men.

Steamships. The Canadian Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West.

One of the magnificent Clyde-built steamships ATHABASCA, ALGOMA AND ALBERTA is intended to leave Owen Sound at 4 p.m.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, on arrival of the CANADIAN PACIFIC Fast Express Train from the East, leaving Toronto at 10.45 a.m., and will run

DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINDYBEE and all points in the

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Sleeping Berths for Winnipeg can be secured on board the steamer.

Lighted by Electricity. Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canada Pacific. See this ticket and read the Owen Sound.

Miscellaneous. THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO. Steamers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take 7 a.m. train for Lachine daily to connect with steamer.

GO UP THE OTTAWA FOR AUTUMN TINTS. Steamer leaves Ottawa for Montreal daily at 7 a.m.

TO CARILLON—A delightful day trip takes up the River Ottawa, an hour and half at Carillon. Park near the landing. Beautiful scenery the whole way. Round trip, \$1.25. Saturday, \$1.00.

TO ST. ANNE'S—By 1 p.m. train (Saturday) 2 p.m. Round Trip. MARKET LINE TO CARILLON, &c.—Steamers Dagmar and Maxwell leave Canal Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1885. The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Will commence running regularly on the 6th May, as under:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock p.m. from Montreal.

STEAMER BOHEMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Friday, 8th May. STEAMER THREE RIVERS, Capt. COLLETT, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 11 a.m.

STEAMER CHAMBLEY, Capt. Geo. NELSON, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. LAVOIE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.30 p.m. for Vercheres, calling at Bocheville, Vercheres and Bout de l'Isle. For the Assumption and St. Vermeil, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecoeur on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE.—R. A. DICKSON, 129 St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel, or J. McCoin, Windsor Hotel, Robt. McEwen, Canal Basin, and at the Company's Ticket Office, Richmond Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

ALEx. MILLOY, T. B. LABELLE, Traffic Managers, General Offices, 288 St. Paul Street, Montreal, October, 1885.

Miscellaneous. BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES. BROKERS' BUYING AND SELLING. CONTRACT BLANKS. MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING OFFICE. VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

OATMEAL! "GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD." In 5 lb. Boxes, MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COY.

FOR SALE BY ROSS, HALL & CO. 65 St. Peter Street. GIBB & CO. Being Weekly in Receipt of NOVELTIES.

TAILORING. HAIRDRESSING. GIBB & CO. 377 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

IRON FOUNDER. Heavy and light castings cast every day at E. CHANTELOUP'S, Telephone No. 799. 587 Craig Street. CASTOR FLUID (Registered).

A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 2c per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 114 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Steamships. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE. Composed of the following first-class full-power screw steamers:

CONCORDIA 2,540 Tons. OCEAN KING 2,540 " COLLINA 2,540 " TITANIA 2,540 " BALDWIN 2,540 " New Steamer (building) 3,400 "

The Steamer TITANIA, A 100 (highest class at Lloyd's), is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW ON OR ABOUT THE 7th OCTOBER.

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

For Rates of Freight apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., (23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, and 145 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 10th OCTOBER. Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, or WILLIAM ROSS & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., London.

GREAT WESTERN Steamship Company, (LIMITED). MONTREAL TO BRISTOL. Composed of the following First-class Screw Steamers:

DOHSEY 2,900 Tons. DEVON 2,900 " SOMERSET 2,900 " GLOUCESTER 2,900 " The Steamship DOHSEY is intended to sail from MONTREAL TO BRISTOL ON OR ABOUT THE 17th OCTOBER.

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

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal, and to J. W. WHITEHEAD & SONS, The Grove, Bristol, England.

THOMSON LINE. SAILING BETWEEN Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne. This Line is composed of the following IRON and STEEL STEAMSHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Freight:

AYLONIA (Iron) 1,953 Tons. BARCELONA 1,953 " CARMONA 1,953 " DRACONA (Steel) 2,000 " ESCALONA 2,000 " The ESCALONA is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 20th OCTOBER.

For Rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STARKS & CARR, Montreal, or to Messrs. ANDREW LOW & SON, London; Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee; or to ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines to any point in Canada or Western States, and by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE AT WEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of ALL PERISHABLE and other cargo. For further particulars apply to ROBT. REFORD & CO., MONTREAL.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED). BETWEEN Miramichi, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Great Britain.

The Pioneer Steamer of this line the A. I. * S. S. CLIFTON, 2665 TONS, CAPT. M'FEE, is now on the route, and it is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool and any other port in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe as may be found to suit the trade.

This route offers special facilities for the shipment of FISH, CATTLE, and all other products from the North Shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E. Island. Good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to R. A. & J. STEWART, Chatham, Miramichi. FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. AND STEWART BROS., 8 Fen Court Fenchurch St., London, E.C. May 9. 8n 111.

IRON FOUNDER. Heavy and light castings cast every day at E. CHANTELOUP'S, Telephone No. 799. 587 Craig Street. CASTOR FLUID (Registered).

A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 2c per bottle. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 114 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Steamships. WHITE CROSS LINE. STEINMANN & LUDWIG, OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP.

DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ANTWERP, Under Contract with Dominion Government.

S.S. "FOSCOLIA" WILL SAIL FROM ANTWERP TO MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT THE 22nd September.

Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Ports West. For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp, MUNDELOE & CO., General Agents, Montreal, June 29.

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

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK, Nevada Tuesday, Oct. 8, 8.00 p.m. Abyssinia Tuesday, Oct. 15, 8.00 a.m. Wisconsin Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2.00 p.m. Wyoming Tuesday, Oct. 27, 7.00 a.m. Arizona Tuesday, Nov. 3, 2.00 p.m. Alaska Tuesday, Nov. 10, 6.00 a.m. Wyoming Tuesday, Dec. 1, 12.30 p.m. Abyssinia Tuesday, Dec. 8, 8.00 a.m. Nevada Tuesday, Dec. 15, 10.00 a.m. Abyssinia Tuesday, Dec. 22, 4.30 a.m. Alaska Tuesday, Dec. 29, 2.00 a.m.

These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-rooms, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. Sins, stowage, and all other charges, this insuring those greatest of all, health and sea perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE. \$50, \$30 and \$10, according to location, &c. INTERMEDIATE. This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Berths, Wash-rooms, Dining-rooms with good food, separate Dining-rooms for either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passages, \$35 single, \$70 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates. Apply to GUION & CO., 39 Broadway, New York. J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 155.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Chester, Saturday, Aug. 22, 8.00 p.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 29, 5.00 a.m. City of Richmond, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1.00 p.m. City of Berlin, Saturday, Sept. 12, 6.00 a.m. Baltic Saturday, Sept. 19, 1.00 p.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 26, 4.00 a.m. City of Richmond, Saturday, Oct. 2, 12.30 p.m. City of Berlin, Saturday, Oct. 9, 17.15 a.m. Baltic Saturday, Oct. 16, 3.00 p.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Oct. 23, 11.00 a.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 7, 8.00 p.m. From Inman Pier, foot of Grand Street, Jersey City.

Steerage at very low rates. Intermediate passage, \$35, Round Trip, \$55. For further information, apply to the Agents, according to accommodation, all having equal saloons. Jages. Children between 2 and 12 years of age; half-price. Servants, 50c.

Special Round Trip Tickets, at reduced rates. Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$15, and \$20 additional, according to route selected. Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms included.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs. For freight or passage apply to FETTER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York; or to C. C. McPALL, 145 St. James Street, or to J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 155.

Bermuda and West Indies QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda—St. JOHN'S, October 15. For St. Lucia, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad—St. MURIEL, October 16, at noon.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 41 Broadway, New York. WORLD TRAVEL CO., 128 St. James Street, Montreal. A. THEURER ABERN, Secretary, Quebec, 11.

THE S.S. MIRAMICHI Will sail from Montreal on Monday, Oct. 10th, at 5 P.M. and Quebec on Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at 2 P.M.

For Pictou, calling at Father Point, Gaspe Ferry, Summerside and Charlottetown, N.B.—Port of destination in fall must be plainly marked on all goods. Initials are not sufficient. Goods will not be received after three o'clock on the afternoon of day of sailing.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SHAW & AGENTS, WORLD TRAVEL CO., 128 St. James Street, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line. SS. BONAVISTA 1,700 tons capacity. SS. DOBAN 1,500 " SS. CACOUNA 2,000 " The SS. BONAVISTA will sail from Montreal on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., PICTOU, N.S., and ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D. The SS. CORBAN will sail from Montreal on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., PICTOU, N.S., and ST. JOHN'S, N.S. Regular sailings will follow throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points East and West. Superior passenger accommodations.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., Montreal. Peake, Bros. & Co., Charlottetown; or to Messrs. ARTHUR & CO., St. John's; Messrs. BURTON & CO., North Sydney; April 1.

Steamships. BEAVER LINE. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

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

FROM LIVERPOOL. Lake Superior Tuesday, Sept. 1. Lake Huron Tuesday, Sept. 1. Lake Winnipeg Tuesday, Sept. 1. Lake Nepequin Tuesday, Sept. 1. Lake Manitowish Tuesday, Sept. 1.

FROM MONTREAL. Lake Superior Saturday, Sept. 5. Lake Huron Saturday, Sept. 5. Lake Winnipeg Saturday, Sept. 5. Lake Nepequin Saturday, Sept. 5. Lake Manitowish Saturday, Sept. 5.

Calling at Queenstown on the outward voyage to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, and to call at the latter port direct for all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued.

The steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the Atlantic trade. In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is the most approved, and is fitted with Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children. Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return, \$90. Steerage at lowest rates. For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Montreal, to A. W. VANCE, 4 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SERRIN & CO.; in Liverpool, to E. W. ROBERTS, 21 Peter St., or to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 4 Custom House Square, Montreal, April 27.

WHITE STAR LINE. Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MARRY'S lane routes at all seasons of the year. Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, and appointed to leave as follows:— FROM NEW YORK.

Celtic Thursday, Aug. 29, 1.30 p.m. Britannic Thursday, Aug. 27, 4.00 p.m. Adriatic Thursday, Sept. 3, 1.00 p.m. Celtic Thursday, Sept. 17, 1.00 p.m. Adriatic Thursday, Sept. 24, 4.00 p.m. Celtic Thursday, Oct. 1, 10.00 a.m. Britannic Thursday, Oct. 8, 3.00 p.m. Adriatic Thursday, Oct. 22, 9.00 a.m.

CABIN RATES. * * * * * \$50 and \$100. * * * * * \$50 and \$100. Return Tickets, \$120, \$140 and \$150. Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. These steamers do not carry CATTLE, SHEEP or PIGS.

STEERAGE RATES. From Montreal to Liverpool, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates. Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates. For further information and passage apply to B. J. COUGHLIN, 41 Broadway, New York. B. J. COUGHLIN, SOLE AGENT, 413 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 168.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), calling at CORK HARBOUR, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR, on the following dates:—

GALLIA Saturday, Oct. 10. AFRICA Saturday, Oct. 17. SERVIA Saturday, Oct. 24. GALLIA Saturday, Nov. 7. AFRICA Saturday, Nov. 14. SERVIA Saturday, Nov. 21. AFRICA Saturday, Nov. 28. GALLIA Saturday, Dec. 5. AFRICA Saturday, Dec. 12. SERVIA Saturday, Dec. 19.

And every following Saturday from New York and from Boston. RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, \$50, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation; intermediate passage, \$35. Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belham, Pointe à la Croix, West, and for Mediterranean Ports. For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York. Or to VERNON H. BROWN & CO., THOS. WILSON, Agents, 17 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, 122.

Black Diamond Line. SS. BONAVISTA 1,700 tons capacity. SS. DOBAN 1,500 " SS. CACOUNA 2,000 " The SS. BONAVISTA will sail from Montreal on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

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For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to KINGMAN, BROWN & CO., Montreal. Peake, Bros. & Co., Charlottetown; or to Messrs. ARTHUR & CO., St. John's; Messrs. BURTON & CO., North Sydney; April 1.

DOMINION LINE. STEAMSHIPS. GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES. DATES OF SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL FROM QUEBEC.

* OREGON 12th Sept. * SASKIA 19th Sept. * MONTREAL 26th Sept. * TORONTO 3rd Oct. * BROOKLYN 10th Oct. * OREGON 17th Oct. * SASKIA 24th Oct. * MONTREAL 31st Oct. * TORONTO 7th Nov. * BROOKLYN 14th Nov. * OREGON 21st Nov. * SASKIA 28th Nov. * MONTREAL 5th Dec. * TORONTO 12th Dec. * BROOKLYN 19th Dec. * OREGON 26th Dec. * SASKIA 2nd Jan. * MONTREAL 9th Jan. * TORONTO 16th Jan. * BROOKLYN 23rd Jan. * OREGON 30th Jan. * SASKIA 6th Feb. * MONTREAL 13th Feb. * TORONTO 20th Feb. * BROOKLYN 27th Feb. * OREGON 6th Mar. * SASKIA 13th Mar. * MONTREAL 20th Mar. * TORONTO 27th Mar. * BROOKLYN 3rd Apr. * OREGON 10th Apr. * SASKIA 17th Apr. * MONTREAL 24th Apr. * TORONTO 1st May. * BROOKLYN 8th May. * OREGON 15th May. * SASKIA 22nd May. * MONTREAL 29th May. * TORONTO 5th Jun. * BROOKLYN 12th Jun. * OREGON 19th Jun. * SASKIA 26th Jun. * MONTREAL 3rd Jul. * TORONTO 10th Jul. * BROOKLYN 17th Jul. * OREGON 24th Jul. * SASKIA 31st Jul. * MONTREAL 7th Aug. * TORONTO 14th Aug. * BROOKLYN 21st Aug. * OREGON 28th Aug. * SASKIA 4th Sep. * MONTREAL 11th Sep. * TORONTO 18th Sep. * BROOKLYN 25th Sep. * OREGON 2nd Oct. * SASKIA 9th Oct. * MONTREAL 16th Oct. * TORONTO 23rd Oct. * BROOKLYN 30th Oct. * OREGON 6th Nov. * SASKIA 13th Nov. * MONTREAL 20th Nov. * TORONTO 27th Nov. * BROOKLYN 4th Dec. * OREGON 11th Dec. * SASKIA 18th Dec. * MONTREAL 25th Dec. * TORONTO 1st Jan. * BROOKLYN 8th Jan. * OREGON 15th Jan. * SASKIA 22nd Jan. * MONTREAL 29th Jan. * TORONTO 5th Feb. * BROOKLYN 12th Feb. * OREGON 19th Feb. * SASKIA 26th Feb. * MONTREAL 5th Mar. * TORONTO 12th Mar. * BROOKLYN 19th Mar. * OREGON 26th Mar. * SASKIA 2nd Apr. * MONTREAL 2nd Apr. * TORONTO 9th Apr. * BROOKLYN 16th Apr. * OREGON 23rd Apr. * SASKIA 30th Apr. * MONTREAL 7th May. * TORONTO 14th May. * BROOKLYN 21st May. * OREGON 28th May. * SASKIA 4th Jun. * MONTREAL 11th Jun. * TORONTO 18th Jun. * BROOKLYN 25th Jun. * OREGON 2nd Jul. * SASKIA 9th Jul. * MONTREAL 16th Jul. * TORONTO 23rd Jul. * BROOKLYN 30th Jul. * OREGON 6th Aug. * 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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dated from January 1, 1885:— Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, \$6 00 do do half year, - 3 00 do do three months, 1 50 Montreal Weekly Herald, single copies, 3 cts Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00 do do half year, - 50c do do three months, 25c Special Rates for Clubs on application.

NOTICE

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

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

We have been particularly careful not to copy from United States or Ontario or other outside journals statements, descriptive of the condition of things in Montreal apropos of the result of the progress of the disease of smallpox, or any of the reflections or editorial comments based upon these accounts. We have felt that little good would be done to the people of Montreal by such a course, and the interests of this city in the day of its affliction are what we have most at heart. There is one batch of correspondence, however, which we have made an exception to this rule. We refer to the report of a special commissioner despatched to Montreal by the New York World, to investigate for himself without "fear, favor or affection," as to the causes, condition and result of the smallpox epidemic. This the correspondent seems to have done very thoroughly and conscientiously. THE HERALD might object to some of his statements, especially his statement to the effect that "the proprietor of THE HERALD has made himself obnoxious to the French because he has called them 'dirty, ignorant and lawless,'"—an allegation which is not true and a representation which must have been conveyed to the commissioner by parties not amicably disposed towards THE HERALD. We might point out other exceptional statements not bearing immediately upon the condition in which the writer found Montreal, but we let them pass. The portion of his letter of most painful interest to citizens of Montreal is that in which he describes the infected district. The writer entered a large number of houses and saw with his own eyes the exact state of things in families smitten with the disease. As an outsider, a citizen of the United States, here on an independent mission, when he explained his wishes frankly to fathers and mothers nursing sick children in the East End he found no difficulty in "drawing out" the parents and receiving from them the particulars of their family troubles,—his standing, in this respect, being decidedly better than is likely to be obtained by any newspaper reporter of Montreal or any officer of the Health authorities, in the same quarter. He has given the public, including the citizens of Montreal, a body of information on this subject which could have been gathered only with difficulty through any other channel. It is right that our citizens should know the state of things at their own doors, and therefore we republish the statements of the commissioner under this head alone. It is one of those graphic, saddening stories that call for no comment further than is suggested by the query, is this true? We fear that what the writer presents as fact in the portion of his story which we have reproduced is really and truly a fact. The result of his personal investigation agrees in large measure with what has been told by medical men, nurses and others of the remarkable indifference by many of our population both to the presence and the spread of disease in their families and their unwillingness to take steps to protect their neighbors. All that is here said adds to the importance of at once utilizing the new hospital, which will be opened on Friday, by insisting upon compulsory isolation, as the statements of the World's commissioner show how utterly impossible it will be to carry out a system of isolation in the homes of those afflicted with the disease. When complete isolation is insisted upon the details should be arranged in the kindest spirit and in the most liberal manner, but at the same time with a determination not to be turned aside from a line of policy which is recommended by the highest medical authority as well as by emergent circumstances which leave us no alternative. If evidence of the absolute necessity for compulsory isolation and compulsory vaccination were wanting, it is afforded by the extraordinary and painful incidents of life in the chief infected district as described by the World's commissioner.

THE CIVIC BOARD is investigating itself, Messrs. Graham and White being the special committee appointed for the purpose. That is right. If the machinery is all wrong, let it be made good. Our own opinion is that there has been "something rotten in the State of Denmark" from the first, and we fancy matters have been steadily progressing in the same direction ever since. We are glad to find Mr. Graham moving in the matter.

FANATICISM GONE MAD!

In another column we publish a sample article from L'Etendard. We hope our readers will not skip it because it appears credited to L'Etendard. This is not the first or the twentieth of L'Etendard's Anglophobic ravings. It is only its latest. All that a bilious bigot and a political charlatan can evolve from his literary gall-bag is here poured upon "the English" and the "Anglo-Protestants." Statements the most ungracious, lies the most audacious, charges the wildest and calumnies the foulest are here compounded into a sort of literary hell broth and presented to L'Etendard's readers, labelled "Patriotism."

Here we have the expression of a journal that calls itself a French-Canadian organ of opinion. Can it be true that this turbulent bigot, this virulent calumniator of the English people, is really countenanced by respectable French-Canadians? Does he indeed speak the sentiments of any large portion of that nationality? We hope and believe he does not.

Where are the evidences of the persecution to which, L'Etendard says, "Anglo-Protestant fanaticism" has doomed the French-Canadian race? Are they to be found in the steady advance of the French population in the old French district of Quebec, the Eastern Townships, the Province of Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces? Or in the respect that is paid to their language, laws and religion,—a respect for which they owe no thanks to individuals, since these are secured to them by the Constitution? Or are they to be sought in the dominant influence in the City Council of Montreal, or in the annexation of Hochelaga which perpetuates the domination; or in threatened annexation of various other municipalities which will rivet the chain? Perhaps they are to be seen in the boast of L'Etendard, a few days ago, that Judge Thompson, of Nova Scotia, made the sixth Roman Catholic member of the present Ottawa Government? Or shall we find them in connection with the demands made from time to time by Quebec members of Parliament on the Dominion treasury for public works and grants,—demands that were always met?

By what right do the literary ruffians of L'Etendard venture to manufacture such foul and monstrous accusations and hurl them upon the English-speaking race? How have they been persecuted? Have they not liberty enough? Do they not feel themselves at liberty to prostitute the press to the purposes of their wicked anti-English crusade? Is their language interfered with? Are they not publishing the most malignant libels in excellent French? Is their religion affected? Are they not abusing all the Protestants of Canada not only with the greatest of liberty but with a licence akin to incineration? And is not the liberty enjoyed by these literary bravos within the reach of all who would prefer to follow their abominable example rather than live the quiet, respectable life of gentlemanly citizens?

When an English journal by any accident publishes an offensive statement only to condemn it, it is at once pounced upon by the French-Canadian press and pelted with unsavory missiles of every description, its explanations contemned and its personnel held up for the execration of the French-Canadian masses. What will those same journals say of this bigot and firebrand in their own ranks, who would deliberately light the torch of civil war—who would impel race against race and religion against religion—whose honor leads him to wholesale defamation of a nation—whose charity would poison the waters for the entire population—whose sentiment of loyalty to Canada would urge him to drive a dagger into her heart? We shall wait and see in what manner this ally of theirs is treated before dealing further with the infamous charges which have been levelled by a godless fanaticism against a peace-loving, law-abiding and most tolerant people.

TO ALDERMAN GRENIER.

It has been suggested that in order to convince the City Council and the Health authorities of the grave importance of sparing neither energy nor money in fighting the smallpox, a mammoth petition should be presented to them bearing the signatures of all the leading citizens connected with banking, trade, shipping, manufactures, &c. It is said that Alderman Grenier, as Chairman of the Civic Finance Committee, is too penurious for the emergency,—that he has not begun to realize the terrible losses which the city's trade and the citizens individually are suffering daily and hourly,—that much more might be accomplished, especially in vaccination, if the Alderman, as representing the City Treasury, would encourage greater liberality of expenditure; and it is proposed to address the Council in this connection by public petition from leading taxpayers with a view of stiffening the Aldermanic back.

It is well known that the provisions originally made for fighting smallpox were on a scale of penuriousness and meanness which the citizens are ashamed to look back upon, and it is equally well known that the citizen-tax-payers do not grudge a liberal, even a lavish expenditure, provided it is properly directed and made to bear upon the one great question of stamping out smallpox. Ald. Grenier is fully aware that however liberal may be his recommendations or approvals, the citizens will stand by him and the Council in providing for them. If he will co-operate with the authorities in paying public vaccinators liberally and in

putting about four times the present number in the field, he will be rendering the public a great service. Now, this is a question of money. Will Alderman Grenier and the authorities permit a matter of a few thousand dollars to stand between the citizens and the early and reasonable security which such an expenditure for such a service, immediately undertaken, may be expected to give? Are our officials to stand and count out the public money by cents at a time when people are dying at the rate of nearly fifty a day and smallpox continues to march triumphantly on?

OUR CITY VOLUNTEERS.

The citizens of Montreal are at the present moment under many and great obligations to the city volunteers. The preservation of the peace of the city and the property of the citizens require them to do military duty. In performing that duty they have to make many sacrifices and to undergo much hardship. It is most inconvenient for men who occupy well-paid and responsible positions in mercantile and other establishments to leave their work for two or three days in the week and pass their nights in the open air and in rough quarters, the weather being cold and inclement. It may be said that these men get paid for what they do, but to the whole of them the trifle they get is no compensation for the time they lose and the hardships they endure. But these citizen-soldiers make the sacrifice which the public safety requires of them cheerfully, and would no doubt, at the call of duty, make still more sacrifices and encounter with alacrity far greater dangers than they have yet met, but we consider such fidelity, and such ready self-sacrifice demand some acknowledgement from those for whose benefit they are exercised.

It is not to be thought that because there has been no encounter between the volunteers and the men who have threatened the peace of the city, that they have not conferred any benefit on their fellow-citizens. Our conviction is that,—a service so great that it cannot at this moment be estimated.

Every day's experience impresses us with the importance of preserving the peace of the city. Very great evils would follow the mob's being allowed to have its own way, but we fear if any number of our fellow-citizens had taken the law in their own hands—which but for the interposition of the volunteers they certainly would have done—and undertook to punish the rioters for the outrages they had committed, the consequences would have been more serious still. The appearance of the volunteers fully armed, under the direction of the lawfully constituted civic authorities, prevented either of these evils coming upon this afflicted city, and it is but right that those who speak for the public should show that they appreciate the advantages which the citizens of Montreal of every race and every creed have derived from the labors and the sacrifices of our gallant and patriotic volunteers.

IS IT A REFORM?

An evening paper of Monday had the following:— "La Presse, of Saturday evening, has a most sensible and tolerant article on the relations of French and English in this city. Among other matters it says: 'We need only, unfortunately, to mention the fact that the two races in this Province do not march together in a sympathetic manner and it is a fact which we state with regret from the point of our material interests, the only ones which we have to consider in this journal. The two races are not necessarily opposed the one to the other, as is proved by the amicable way in which they live side by side in other portions of Canada and the United States, but they do not easily combine.' A reference is then made to the different dispositions of the two races. However," it adds, "there is no reason why each race should not respect the qualities of the other, and have a mutual tolerance. * * In the interest of the commercial progress of Montreal, we counsel moderation on both sides, mutual tolerance and amicable co-operation, especially under existing circumstances. The best results may be obtained by the co-operation of the two races, and we hope that the only fight which will exist between them in the future will be a fight as amicable as that which distinguishes the two parties which dispute for first place in our school games, and which we call 'French and English.'"

La Patrie also has an article on the different dispositions of the two races, but says:—"We do not continue as in the past to live as good comrades. The English have as much need of the French-Canadians as the French-Canadians have of the English." This is all very well now, but people do not forget the wild, anti-English outburst in "La Patrie," or the savage manner in which La Presse has labored to stir up sectional strife for the past month. If these new departures mean a genuine reform, they ought to be welcomed. We cannot avoid, however, saying that while our French-Canadian contemporaries were denouncing THE HERALD in the most violent manner, THE HERALD was counselling the very course which those journals, almost in THE HERALD'S own words, now profess an anxiety to see adopted. Here was what THE HERALD said on the 5th of September in reply to the advice to "boycott the French":—"French labor is as much a necessity to English capital in Montreal as English capital is to French labor; these have worked hand in hand in the upbuilding of Montreal in the past, and they cannot now be divorced, even by 'smallpox.' To place these elements in direct antagonism would be the commercial ruin of Montreal and might not drive the smallpox out. No such

sacrifice of mutual interests and good feeling is necessary, even to meet such 'an emergency as the present.'"

For purposes of their own, the French journals of this city chose to assail THE HERALD in the most wicked and slanderous manner, and contributed to stir up the mob to attack THE HERALD with physical violence. The fact that a prominent representative of English opinion in Montreal is not to be intimidated by these race outrages may have something to do with the determination of some journals to adopt a more moderate tone. It is just as well to lay aside the bullying attitude which our contemporaries so quickly and causelessly assumed—when it is found not to pay.

We hope that with this new departure we shall have no more of Mr. L. O. David's incendiary harangues in public places; no more of "Cyprien's" wild anti-English shoutings; no more of such publications as the anonymous French pamphlet which advised the "boycotting" of the English, their language, their trade—everything except "their money;" no more of L'Etendard's imaginary English "conspiracies" against French interests; no more attempts at "boycotting." THE HERALD by French-Canadians in the City Council and assaults on THE HERALD by French-Canadian mobs on Victoria Square. If it is to be peace let it be a solid, enduring peace, based on respect for each others' rights and interests, without regard to the numerical strength of populations. Let there be no more dancing of war dances and shouting of war whoops at imaginary offences. The truth has to be spoken and written in this city, and when it is written and spoken in good faith, in a good spirit and in the general interests, it should be so received, even though there should be honest differences of opinion, as there always must be where independent thought has not ceased to exist.

DANGER AHEAD.

We have never been able to learn—because Sir John most obstinately persisted in suppressing the papers—what opinion Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney formed of the situation on the South Saskatchewan prior to the outbreak in March last, and, therefore, we are unable to gauge the accuracy of his present prophecies by comparing his views expressed last winter with the proceedings of the spring. He is very reassuring now—whatever he may have been this time last year—and tells us that the Indians understand they cannot hope to rebel against the constituted authority, and he is fully convinced that in the end the rebellion will prove a blessing to both Indians and white settlers. This, at least, we are given to understand is the substance of a report he has recently made to Ottawa. It is not difficult to understand that certain white men regard the rebellion as a blessing and that others are waiting to decide upon that point until they learn what action the Minister of Militia proposes to take in the matter of investigating their financial relations with the Department. They are at present rather on the ragged edge owing to the great length of time Sir Adolphe is taking about this matter. They feel that unless they are out of danger's way before Parliament meets, the blessing may miscarry or in some way be knocked out of all comfortable shape. What the precise form of blessing to the Indians Governor Dewdney intends the rebellion to take is not foreshadowed; possibly it may be regarded as the commencement of a new sympathetic manner and it is a fact which we state with regret from the point of our material interests, the only ones which we have to consider in this journal. The two races are not necessarily opposed the one to the other, as is proved by the amicable way in which they live side by side in other portions of Canada and the United States, but they do not easily combine.

A reference is then made to the different dispositions of the two races. However," it adds, "there is no reason why each race should not respect the qualities of the other, and have a mutual tolerance. * * In the interest of the commercial progress of Montreal, we counsel moderation on both sides, mutual tolerance and amicable co-operation, especially under existing circumstances. The best results may be obtained by the co-operation of the two races, and we hope that the only fight which will exist between them in the future will be a fight as amicable as that which distinguishes the two parties which dispute for first place in our school games, and which we call 'French and English.'"

But this era of peace, good behaviour, and agricultural implements that we picture to ourselves in the promised blessing does not appear to be beyond doubt. The Saskatchewan Herald, that ought to know something whereof it speaks, tells of runners being busy among the Crees, urging them to fresh outbreaks and promising them the aid of the Indians of the West and South. One of the Assiniboine chiefs of Eagle Hills, near Battleford, is said to have left his reserve some time ago with the object of opening up communications with Indians to the South, and stragglers from the reserves, we are told, are drifting away in the same direction. The most ridiculous reports are in circulation amongst them, and the relation of cause and effect in the Government's actions are perverted in a manner that appears strange to those unfamiliar with the fantastic shapes that a story assumes in traveling about the prairies. There is little danger of a disturbance on the Saskatchewan before the spring and it might be imagined that even the Blackfeet would prefer that season for any eruptive movement, but we have heard that it is the unexpected that always happens, and, therefore, in spite of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's comforting assurance we cannot feel quite so cheery as might be wished about the Indians of the North-West. Indeed we hope that some portion of the Cabinet may be in like humor. "Prevention is better than cure," is a wise old saw and the person who invented it might have added that it is much less expensive. We cannot afford to allow the dispensation of "blessings" in the North-West to become perennial, preferring to see the enterprising population of that region engaged in agricultural pursuits rather than in the business of a transport corps. We are watching with

much interest the experiment of the Bell Farm and other large operators, and deprecate the recent interruption to their avocation and the mingling of commissariat with agricultural duties. We are told that the rebellion cemented Confederation and we are glad to hear that we get at least this value for our money, but there may be adhesive properties in recipes other than that of fighting in the North-West. The delightful optimism of Sir John Macdonald is a great dispenser of unpleasant forebodings, and we may feel sure of the subject receiving an airy dismissal from his mind, but we shall not be considered alarmists if we express the hope that Mr. White will be enabled to form some independent opinion of the needs of our Western territory, and that the Cabinet generally will remember that Governor Dewdney is human, that humanum est errare, and that a repetition of Indian troubles from want of proper precaution would be very severely judged by the country at large. A word to the wise, but a rod for the back of —, a class whom even to mention in conjunction with Privy Councillors would be impolite.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is rumored that Sir John Macdonald will take the next Cunard steamer for England in search of health, which is not as robust as is desirable. Knowing the Premier's intellectual and business activity we are prepared to believe that while seeking the much needed restoration of his health he will not be likely to forget that certain public business of importance to Canada may be expedited during his sojourn in England. There is the reciprocity business, for instance; this might be discussed with the Home Government and certain lines of action laid down. It may be associated with the settlement of the Fisheries question. Then, pigeon holed in one of the Government offices in Downing street, there lies the basis of an Extradition Treaty, agreed upon two years ago, between the Governments of Ottawa and Washington, and only awaits Imperial sanction to be legislated upon in Canada and the United States. Sir John will probably endeavor to have this little matter attended to also. And even the question of Canada's right to negotiate her own commercial treaties may be discussed,—who knows?

The veteran statesman can not be idle and will, no doubt, be usefully employed, especially if he keeps clear of that sham known as Imperial Federation.

BUNCO SHARPS.

A correspondent asks "What is a Bunco game?" We have never played it ourselves, so that we only know what a friend tells us. It is not played, as our correspondent suggests, with huns. There is no bat used, nor ball, nor club, at least only when the stakes cannot be otherwise reached. It has nothing to do with a boat, though the bunco steerer is the most important man in the game, except the man who is steered. Suckers are necessary, but they are not a kind of fish. It isn't a musical game though there are sharps and flats in it, and it is generally played with one man on one side and all the rest on the other. The object of the game is simple though divided; the first part is to get the money of the one, secondly, to divide it amongst the others, and the third to scoot. Anyone can play the one man part if he has money enough; Vanderbilts would make a splendid player, but he doesn't take kindly to it. He has another little game which he likes better, and in his game it is the other people who have the money and he divides with himself. The leading bunco artists reside in New York, sometimes in an hotel and sometimes in the penitentiary. The virtues they have not they assume, and the one most in use is the charity that careth for the stranger—men, too, of a peculiar kind. They are not like a bank, there is no reserve about them, though a little ledger de main is sometimes employed when cards are in use. There is plenty of assurance about them and though it is not their policy to take lives, when they can help it, they are obliged to take fire risks, that is, the risk of being fired out by the police. They might be called brokers because they operate on the street and people are generally dead broke when they pass through their hands, but they have no resemblance to drummers, because when they are on business they don't bother with samples but take the whole lot. Like horsedealers they sell a jackass now and again and like some railways they are the pink of politeness to their customers. They discover a new arrival from the country and succeed in making his acquaintance, and show him how he can use his money with advantage—to themselves. They take him to a lottery where they confidentially inform him of a plan whereby \$500 can be secured with their assistance by putting up \$100, and he finds it is quite true, the \$500 is secured, but not by him, nor the \$100 either. They caught Oscar Wilde in some way for a heavy amount, and when he discovered it he was wilder than ever. A clergyman desirous of adding to his little store is a favorite victim, and when he awakens to facts it is to meditate on the vanity of human wishes and the slipperiness of bunco sharps.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE are doing valuable work. Let their hands be supported. One excellent form of support is to attend the Committee's meetings. Will not our business men step to the front once more en masse? The Committee will meet at four o'clock this afternoon.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The elections in France took place on Sunday. Although the returns received are fragmentary and incomplete, it is known that the Royalists have received a large accession of strength. They are, of course, jubilant at having achieved this result, for they were very weak in the late Chamber, but it must not be thought that they will form a majority in the new Chamber, or anything like it. The whole number of members is 584, and the Conservatives themselves claim to have elected only 175, which is considerably less than one-third, so that in any question involving the continuance of republican institutions in France, the Conservatives, allowing them all to be Royalists and Imperialists, would find themselves in a very small minority.

But we find that the Conservatives were not elected on any such issue. They appear to be returned in opposition to a government of whose policy the electors disapproved. A very large number of the electors of France are opposed to the course pursued by the Ministry with respect to the acquisition of colonies. They believe that the wars with Annam and Madagascar are unjust wars, that life and treasure have been wasted in endeavoring to acquire colonies which will, even if the wars are successful, prove but of little value to the Republic. Others clamor for more protection. They want to have American grain and American bacon excluded from the country. There are others again, who are outraged at the attitude which the Government has assumed towards the Church and are eager to see it defeated for that reason alone. It seems to be on issues such as these on which the elections were run and not on any constitutional question.

But it is certain that the Government has lost strength and that if the Radicals and the Conservatives combine they can make matters very unpleasant for the Ministry. It is calculated that the Radicals will number in the new Chamber 160 members. These with the 175 Conservatives give the Opposition a strong majority. But it does not appear likely that Reactionists and Radicals can ever work together. They may combine to defeat a government that for widely different reasons is obnoxious to both, but there does not appear to be the most remote chance of their uniting to administer the affairs of the Republic. The precise result of the election will be unknown for some time, for there are more than two hundred elections to be run over again. The reason why these second ballots are taken is to give the members returned an absolute majority of the votes cast. If, for instance, three candidates run and no one of them gets a majority of the whole vote cast, the election must be run over again, for the member who gets the seat must be returned by a majority of the electors who vote.

It is said that no matter how these second ballots turn out it will not alter the relative numbers of the different parties in the Chamber, for they are nearly all to take place in Departments in which all the candidates are republicans.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE which has been sent to the city papers and is published by some of them ought to draw a crowd to Bonaventure depot to-day:—

"The Grand Trunk Company will have on exhibition at the Bonaventure station on Wednesday, to which the public are cordially invited, a 'model train' for service between Montreal and Toronto. The train comprises elegant newly-designed Pullman cars, also first-class cars with lavatories, &c., and smoking compartments, second class cars and baggage car, all of new designs. In addition to the improvement in the equipment of the service between Montreal and Toronto, it is, we believe, the intention of the Company to considerably accelerate the speed."

The public ought to be thankful that the Grand Trunk monopoly has been broken, and that under the influence of the competition of the Ontario and Quebec line the Grand Trunk has been compelled to modernize its equipment and give the public improved accommodation. Those who enjoy the privileges of the "buffet" to-day should drink "To Competition,—and Down With Grand Trunk 'Monopoly!'" We are glad to know the improvement has come at last and we take some credit to ourselves for having hastened it.

THE "STAR" thinks our remarks as to the Local Board of Health not taking medical counsel are hardly justified. If they did so before we spoke we can only remember that doctors differ and patients die. Representatives of THE HERALD have sought information and opinions from many of the leading medical men in Montreal, and the views of some of these gentlemen have been published in our columns. There has been a singular unanimity of opinion amongst these members of the profession, and it has been in variance with the action of the Board of Health. That some of the members of the Board have "constantly consulted physicians," as the Star says, shows their individual anxiety to understand the situation, but that is quite a different thing from the Board ascertaining the medical opinion of the city on the proper and necessary measures to be taken in this emergency, and giving prompt and full effect to that opinion. This is what ought to have been done, but unhappily this is not what was done.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY prospering in a way which none but the most sagacious and sanguine friends would have expected. Every week returns prove in the most convincing manner the shortsightedness of those who predicted with the utmost confidence that the Canadian Pacific, when in operation, would not earn enough to pay for the grease that went on the wheels. The following statement of the receipts for the last nine days of September, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show how stupid those prophets of evil were and how quickly and how greatly the traffic has expanded.

Table with columns for Receipts from September 21st to September 30th, 1884, and 1885. Shows an increase for 1885.

THE "WITNESS" reports of the meetings of the Citizens' Committee are scarcely fair to the members, who are rendering to the public valuable assistance. Give the gentlemen fair play, at least.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL. Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers. Grand opening week commencing Monday, October 5. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. A CELEBRATED CASE. HAMBLET. Saturday Afternoon and Evening. DAMON AND PYTHAGORAS. The above great Plays will be produced on a scale of grandeur never before equalled in Montreal, with a powerful dramatic company, including Mr. BENNETT, MATHIAS, and Miss STELLARIES. Popular prices, 10 and 25c; Orchestra Chaises reserved, 10c extra.

1885 Montreal Hunt Steeplechase 1885 WILL TAKE PLACE ON Thursday, 8th, and Saturday, 10th Oct., OVER THE LEPINE PARK COURSE. Stewards—A. Bevington, Esq., M. F. H. Wood, Esq., Mayor of Montreal, John Crawford, Esq., Dr. Craik, James P. Ross, Esq., J. Alex. Strathely, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., H. A. Galt, Esq., A. M. Edvald, Esq., Hugh Faxon, Esq. Special Stewards for Farmers' Race—James Drummond, Esq., Andrew Scott, Esq., The Lapointe, Esq., James Smeville, Esq., H. T. Judge—John Crawford, Esq. Scribes—James O'Brien, Esq. Clerk of the Course—J. H. Hutchins, Esq. Clerk of the Scales—H. Montagu Allan, Esq. Hon. Secretaries—Hugh Paton, A. M. Edvald.

FIRST DAY. 1st. Grand Steeplechase, for a purse of \$300. 2nd. Half-Bred Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of \$200. 3rd. Open Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of \$300. SECOND DAY. 4th. Hunt Cup (point to point, start and finish on Race Course), for a piece of plate, value \$300. 5th. Farmers' Race, for a purse of \$800. 6th. Hunters' Flat (1 1/2 miles), for sweepstakes \$100 each with \$500 add-on. 7th. Consolation Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of \$100. Entrances free. First race to start each day at half-past two o'clock sharp. Admission to the course, 50c; one horse carriage, 25c; two horse carriage, 50c; grand stand ticket, \$1; gentleman on horseback, \$1. Badges for the meeting, admitting on gentlemen and ladies accompanying him, to be had from the Stewards, price \$1.

New Advertisements. TO CANVASSERS. Wanted, active men of good address to solicit subscriptions to THE HERALD. Terms liberal, and good men can do well. Apply to HERALD Office, Sept. 29.

WANTED, FIFTY GOOD BOYS to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

WANTED. A First-Rate D. E. BOOKKEEPER, with the highest testimonials, English and Canadian, is desired; he is a good and rapid penman, and an excellent correspondent, of temperate, active, and industrious habits. The advertiser, who is a man of both ability and experience, would accept a moderate salary for immediate employment of any kind. Address, Accountant, 135 George Street, Montreal. Oct. 3.

WANTED, an Executive Officer, a Secretary, a Captain, four Sergeants and fifty men to act as SPECIAL CONSTABLES to carry out the works of Bailiff and Isolation in the smallpox epidemic. French and English applicants will have their names and testimonials registered by applying at the Star Office, 158 St. James Street. Oct. 7.

Scotch Wool 1-Hose, four pair, \$1.00, at J. J. HANNAN'S.

HENDERSON BROS. SAWMILLS. Montreal and Roxton Falls. USHER YARDS: William, McCord, St. Thomas and Ottawa Streets.

BEAUCH: 150 St. Constant St. Dealers and Manufacturers in every description of Lumber and Timber, Laths, Shingles, &c. Dimension Timber promptly sawn to order. Orders for every description of packing cases executed with dispatch. Telephone number, 121. Oct. 7.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Saturday Specials Between Montreal and Ste. Therese.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, these trains will be discontinued. By order, W. C. VAN HORNE, D. McNICOLL, Vice-President, Genl. Pass. Agent. Oct. 6.

THE NATIONAL CONFLICT.

(From L'Etendard.)
A national struggle may be carried on in two ways. Without reflection, and in the spur of the moment, which is almost always inspired by a reasoning patriotism...

Well, we are just now in full national effervescence. For the last six months, the vital questions for the French element are important to themselves upon our attention.

Anglo-Protestant fanaticism, its hatred against everything French and Catholic, above all, its well-aimed resolution to continue its persecution against our element...

And yet, seven or eight months ago, we seemed to be altogether at peace with the nationalities that share with us the Canadian soil.

All our public men used to congratulate themselves upon this, and on every occasion mutually handed out stereotyped compliments, which seemed to tell us to sleep over the definitive union of the two Canadas.

Well, what has happened since? At the very first explosion of the lamentable events in the North-West, a fierce hatred, an implacable hostility suddenly broke forth in furious impressions against everything of French origin.

And to this is added that we are unworthy of sharing with the sons of Anglo-Saxons the soil of this part of America, where we have lived for three hundred years to live any longer under the beautiful sky of Canada, and to cultivate any longer the soil discovered by our ancestors...

Those attacks have been reproduced everywhere, under every form, wherever the French element in any way incurred our excellent English fellow-citizens.

So that we need not try to deceive ourselves: this is the general English Canadian sentiment. It is shown in a hundred different ways; sometimes in the politeness and amiable manner which are the outcome of good education and diplomatic ability...

Just now a national feeling is stirred up. On either side we hear abuse; it is a war of hard words, of outrageous expressions. And on either side, recriminations, protestations, imputations of crime, on the one hand for a commutation of Riel's sentence, on the other for his being hanged.

[L'Etendard goes on to explain that for fifteen years, in other words, since the first Riel trouble, the French race has received insults and injuries passively, and forgotten them, or in the heat of party division has hurled them, but that now it is high time for French-Canadians to consider how most vigorously to compact their nationality. It continues:]

As far as the affairs of the North-West are concerned, there is given to be a semblance of entire justice towards the halfbreeds who were not implicated in the troubles, by means of seven or eighteen hundred halfbreed licenses that have been compelled by a few armaments, and on the other hand, by the force of arms, but the only things in fact that the people demand, when they raise an outcry there is going to be an abdication of not justice alone but even of mercy towards those who have taken up arms.

And the dark schemes that have been set afoot for the last ten years to ruin our race in the North-West are to be continued with impunity till they shall have attained their end; the circumstances preceding the revolt, which alone could allow the guilt of the insurgents to be fixed, will fall again into oblivion, and impunity will be assured to the wretches who were the principal movers of the revolt.

More than this, the greatest culprits will triumph gloriously amongst the heroes who crushed the rebellion. And the barbarians who stole from defenceless women and children their sole means of buying bread, who everywhere brandished the necessary torch, who even have assassinated the dying on the battle field, who robbed the dead and shamefully profaned their corpses; all this horde of criminals will not only enjoy impunity, but will be mixed up with honest men and brave men, and receive lands and decorations!

Well! let us be practical once for all! Let us cease our words to inaugurate a loyal but firm resistance to our English-speaking fellow-citizens, a struggle of energetic and, if need be, implacable insistence upon our rights. Let us exact our full rights quietly but determinedly. Let us draw up an exact and rational statement of the same to serve as the basis of our demands. Let us make a just calculation of what belongs to us, and insist severely upon it, remembering

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Montreal Hunt Steeplechases. The patrons of the turf are reminded that the Montreal Hunt Steeplechases will take place to-morrow and Sunday over the Lepine Park Course.

The second event is the Half-bred Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of \$200, open to all horses, over three miles of fair hunting country, and for which the following are entered:—Dr. Craik's c. m. "Wishimay"; Dr. Craik's c. m. "Wishimay"; H. Bulmer's b. h. "Dor"; and Hugh Paton's c. h. "Gassou".

The last event is the Open Handicap Steeplechase, for a purse of \$300, open to all horses, over three miles of fair hunting country, and for which the following are entered:—Dr. Craik's c. m. "Wishimay"; Dr. Craik's c. m. "Wishimay"; H. Bulmer's b. h. "Dor"; and Hugh Paton's c. h. "Gassou".

Well, what has happened since? At the very first explosion of the lamentable events in the North-West, a fierce hatred, an implacable hostility suddenly broke forth in furious impressions against everything of French origin.

And to this is added that we are unworthy of sharing with the sons of Anglo-Saxons the soil of this part of America, where we have lived for three hundred years to live any longer under the beautiful sky of Canada, and to cultivate any longer the soil discovered by our ancestors...

Those attacks have been reproduced everywhere, under every form, wherever the French element in any way incurred our excellent English fellow-citizens.

So that we need not try to deceive ourselves: this is the general English Canadian sentiment. It is shown in a hundred different ways; sometimes in the politeness and amiable manner which are the outcome of good education and diplomatic ability...

Just now a national feeling is stirred up. On either side we hear abuse; it is a war of hard words, of outrageous expressions. And on either side, recriminations, protestations, imputations of crime, on the one hand for a commutation of Riel's sentence, on the other for his being hanged.

[L'Etendard goes on to explain that for fifteen years, in other words, since the first Riel trouble, the French race has received insults and injuries passively, and forgotten them, or in the heat of party division has hurled them, but that now it is high time for French-Canadians to consider how most vigorously to compact their nationality. It continues:]

As far as the affairs of the North-West are concerned, there is given to be a semblance of entire justice towards the halfbreeds who were not implicated in the troubles, by means of seven or eighteen hundred halfbreed licenses that have been compelled by a few armaments, and on the other hand, by the force of arms, but the only things in fact that the people demand, when they raise an outcry there is going to be an abdication of not justice alone but even of mercy towards those who have taken up arms.

And the dark schemes that have been set afoot for the last ten years to ruin our race in the North-West are to be continued with impunity till they shall have attained their end; the circumstances preceding the revolt, which alone could allow the guilt of the insurgents to be fixed, will fall again into oblivion, and impunity will be assured to the wretches who were the principal movers of the revolt.

More than this, the greatest culprits will triumph gloriously amongst the heroes who crushed the rebellion. And the barbarians who stole from defenceless women and children their sole means of buying bread, who everywhere brandished the necessary torch, who even have assassinated the dying on the battle field, who robbed the dead and shamefully profaned their corpses; all this horde of criminals will not only enjoy impunity, but will be mixed up with honest men and brave men, and receive lands and decorations!

Well! let us be practical once for all! Let us cease our words to inaugurate a loyal but firm resistance to our English-speaking fellow-citizens, a struggle of energetic and, if need be, implacable insistence upon our rights. Let us exact our full rights quietly but determinedly. Let us draw up an exact and rational statement of the same to serve as the basis of our demands. Let us make a just calculation of what belongs to us, and insist severely upon it, remembering

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE VACCINATION! LIST OF VACCINATION STATIONS.

Dr. Ross, 11 Phillips Square. Dr. Dene, 139 St. Catharines street. Dr. Hutchison, 515 Wellington street. Dr. Roy, 307 Notre Dame street (Hologan). Dr. Laporte, 1130 Ontario street. Dr. Casgrain, 102 St. Denis street. Dr. Aitrb, 28 Richmond Square. Dr. Bonchard, 57 Station street. Dr. Demers, 295 Notre Dame street. Dr. Leblanc, 131 Centre street.

The above offices are open daily from 9 to 5 a.m., and from 5 to 10 o'clock p.m. Health Office, City Hall, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Office, 47 St. Catherine street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Branch Office, 211 Notre Dame street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Also at the Montreal Dispensary, 155 St. Antoine street. University Dispensary, St. Urban street. Western Hospital, 124 Dorchester street. Rev. John Nichols, Lecture Hall, St. Mark's Church, 181 Dalhousie street, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Montreal, Sept. 21st, 1885.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Application will be received for the position of RESIDENT PHYSICIAN of the Montreal Royal Smallpox Hospital, ELEVEN O'CLOCK, Wednesday, Seventh October inst.

WANTED. Nurses, Cooks and Washerwomen for the Catholic and Protestant Civil Hospitals. Apply personally, with characters, to the Sanitary Inspector, Health Office, City Hall, between NOON and ONE P.M.

TENDERS FOR Cattle Markets. POSTPONEMENT. In reference to the above advertisement, contractors are notified that the time for receiving tenders for Cattle markets is extended to Tuesday, the 13th inst., at noon.

SEALING TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, for Printing and Supply of "Tenders for Cattle Markets," will be received in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th of October instant, for the erection of the several buildings required for the accommodation of cattle at the Eastern Abattoir Market, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen in the office of A. Levesque, Architect, 12 Place d'Armes, on and after Thursday next.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The secret of our success is that we use only the best raw material, and are careful to always send out a No. 1 article. Hence the popularity of

McCull's Lardine! THE MACHINE OIL of the Nineteenth Century. McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO, ONT. Sole Manufacturers.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

Warranted to be 20 PER CENT. STRONGER THAN CARBOLIC ACID!!

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

James Thomson, THE CABINET MAKER, House Furnishing and General Decorator, 227 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

McGibbon & McLennan, BARBERS, ADVOCATES, &c. Standard Building, 157 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO. GENERAL MERCHANTS AND Manufacturers' Agents. Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings, Tickings, White, Grey & Colored Blankets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannel, Low Tweeds, Stuffs, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED. 15 Victoria Square, MONTREAL. 12 Wellington Street E., TORONTO.

COAL FOR SALE! The Intercolonial Coal Mining Co. Are prepared to receive orders for their fresh mined "Drummond" Coal NOW ARRIVING EX STEAMER.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A Second-hand Gordon Job Cylinder Press. Can be run either with Treadle or Steam. Has ink fountain complete. Will print a sheet four inches. With slight expense can be put in good running order, and would be a useful press in a country office.

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Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135 TO 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion. July 25 mws 177 HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York.

This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of H. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plan. This hotel is the favorite resort for

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

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

Miscellaneous. GRAND CENTRAL Auction and Real Estate Rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET.

THOMSON & GOWDEX, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Sept. 12 m 224

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Auction Sales.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU. EXTENSIVE SALE OF Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

The Subscribers will sell at their auction rooms, Nos. 58 and 60 St. Peter street, on Wednesday, 7th October, A complete and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

Just Received on Special Account: 21 cases, consisting of, in part, Velveteens, Cloth Caps, Tweed, White Linens, Check Linens, Cardigan Jackets, Woolen Hosiery, Black Cashmeres, assorted Towels, assorted Fancy Goods, Mohair, Linens, and Linen, Mohair Braids, Toilet Sets, Quills, assorted striped Linen, assorted Damask, Shirting, Linens, assorted Linen Handkerchiefs, assorted Silk Handkerchiefs, assorted Winceys, plain and check, imitation Lambkins, assorted Diapers, Grass Cloth, Clouds, Shawls, &c., &c.

Cases White and Scarlet Flannels, assorted. Cases Grey and Fancy Flannels, assorted. Cases assorted Shirts and Drawers. Cases assorted Towels. Cases Ladies' Corsets, in great variety. Cases Woolen Hosiery, assorted.

A large and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. A complete assortment of LINEN GOODS just received. Sale at TEN O'CLOCK. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers, 56 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER. LOWER MACHINE ROAD LOTS. Near the New Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge and Depot. Fronting on the River. Size of lots to be shown.

TUESDAY, 13th October. Fall particulars will be given later. The Railway Extension to this point and the building of the New Bridge across the St. Lawrence, will create a large demand for houses.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer, Oct. 3. BY M. HICKS & CO. SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS. A direct consignment from TURKEY, INDIA AND PERSIA. The subscribers will sell at the warehouse, No. 151 McGill street (cor. St. Maurice), on Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons October 6th and 7th.

Probably the most important and complete collection of Oriental Carpets and Rugs ever offered at auction, including many New and Antique Carpets of rare and fine make, such as Daghestan, Juyper, Kissaissar, Mecca, Shiraz, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Bokhara, Durrani, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Durand, Ouchac, Khonia, Deccan, Turkestan, &c.

Goods now catalogued and on exhibition to the public. Sale each afternoon at Two o'clock. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers, Oct. 2.

Miscellaneous. ART CLASSES. SEASON, 1885-1886. THE ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL announces the opening of Art Classes, on the 2nd October next, under the direction of MR. B. HARRIS, R.C.A.

Term, seven months in two sessions. For terms and further information, apply to S. ENGLISH, Secretary, Montreal, 14th September, 1885.

It Affords Instant Relief from Pain. THE PAIN-KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop, and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, &c., but in cases of Sudden Sickness of any kind.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Has Stood the Test for Forty Years, and is at the present time more popular than ever. AND WHY? Because the people have found it a SURE CURE for all their Aches and Pains.

For Chills Sudden Colds, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c., &c. Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Chapped Hands, Frost-Bitten Feet, Scalds, Burns, Rheumatism, &c.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Sold everywhere, 25c. & 50c. per bottle. August 29, 1885. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Quarterly Meeting—A Well-Timed Resolution Concerning Smallpox—The President's Address.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the Corn Exchange building.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, stated that owing to the summer vacation and the very great dullness of business prevailing, he had not been in the necessity of calling any special meeting.

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Mr. G. W. Drummond then moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Arner and which was unanimously adopted.

"That this Board is much gratified at the establishment of the Board of Health and are of opinion that neither time nor money should prevent those gentlemen from enforcing the law in the most rigorous manner."

Mr. Drummond, in support of this resolution, stated that he had every reason to hope that a resolution such as this coming from a meeting of merchants and manufacturers, would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Board of Health and make them feel that the citizens were desirous that every means should be adopted to carry the rigorous measures into effect.

Mr. Winn drew attention to the fact that the steamship sent to the Gulf by the British Government for the purpose of making surveys intended stopping its work during this month and returning to Prince Edward Island on the alleged ground that it was dangerous for it to remain in these waters after this month.

THE WHITE STAR LINE.

Testimonial to the Managers.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

On board the Royal Mail steamer Adriatic, lying in the river, last evening, Mr. T. H. Ismay and Mr. William Imrie (Messrs. Ismay, Imrie and Co.), the managing-owners of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, better known as the White Star Line, were the recipients of handsome testimonials in recognition of their services to the company.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read were adopted.

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him, and those associated with him, with very full powers—making them rather working and confidential partners than managers—and that pleasant gathering was a sign and token most gratifying to his partners and himself, that they believed their confidence had not been misplaced.

The sea was covered with ships without a trade, seeking employment, and the difficulty that weighed most heavily upon the shipowner was not so much an unlooked-for want of cargo as that he had placed aloft more ships than there was ever any prospect of finding employment for.

Mr. Imrie also responded.

Mr. Ismay next proposed the toast of "The Builders" (Messrs. Harland and Wolff).

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Hotels. THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

The magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal.

February 5. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely renovated and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevators, electric bells and lights, etc.

October 8. ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again

October 8. ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE, GLASGOW, Scotland.

First-Class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and other main roads.

October 8. ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

PHILPS COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET.

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

October 8. ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

MR. PARKS' STUDIO, 95 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

GET SOME OF THE FINEST FINISHED PHOTOS IN TOWN.

October 8. ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

Professional Cards.

JAMES BAXTER & CO., BROKERS, 120 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL & LORN S. MACDOUGALL, Stock Brokers.

GEO. W. HAMILTON, No. 7 St. SACRAMENT ST. Stock Broker.

J. & R. ESDALE, Grain and Freight Brokers. ESTABLISHED 1846.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers.

H. COTE, Accountant and Auditor.

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late Maclean and Macdonald.)

WELDON, MOLEAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys.

MAOLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late Maclean and Macdonald.)

JOSEPH F. KENNA, Architect.

CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street, Montreal.

JOHN G. GRANT, STOCK BROKER.

P. LAMOTHE & SON, Re-1 Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents.

MACDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers.

JOHN FAIR, Accountant, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario.

STUART & CO., Stock Brokers.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, Barristers and Attorneys.

G. HERBERT LIEB, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

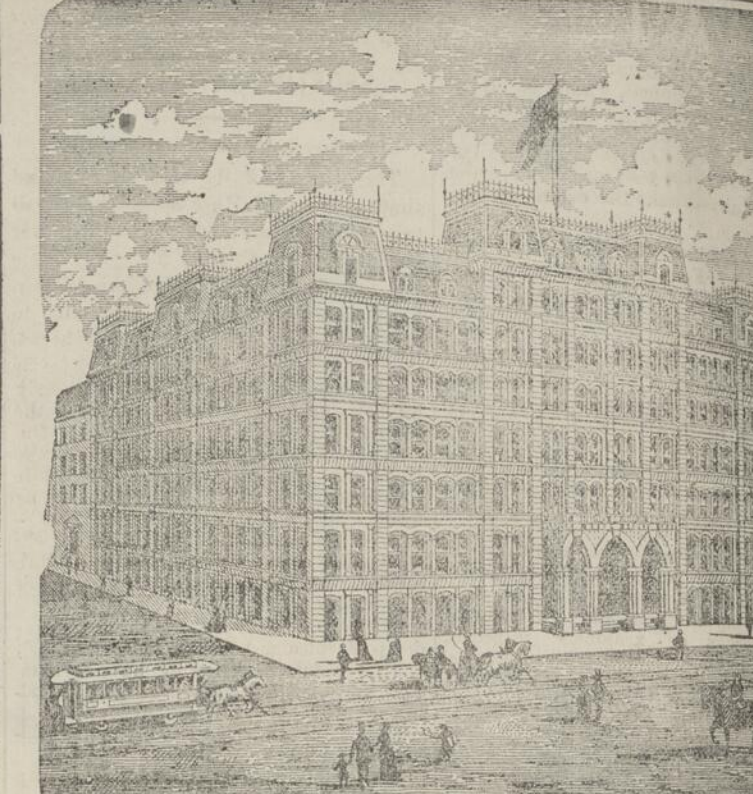
MACMAHON, MACDONALD, DRAYTON & DUNBAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

CLEMENT J. ALLOWAY, Veterinary Surgeon, Licentiate of Montreal.

OTTAWA, ONT.—McINTYRE & LEWIS, BARRISTERS, &c., Supreme Court and Departmental Agents.

DUNN & BENNIE, Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents.

Hotels. Hotels.



PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home.

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

Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter.

All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while outside ones, on its own private grounds, are equally so.

Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive prompt attention.

Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel.

HENRY CLATE, Lessee, 61

Miscellaneous. LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

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

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

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

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility.

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

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE, EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BRO., ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 286 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL.

CLARET!

Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families regularly supplied.

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

May 2. 124

Cunliffe Dobson & Co. BORDEAUX. CHATEAU LEOVILLE. DO. MARGAUX. DR. LAFITE. Imported direct and for sale by FREDERICK KINGSTON, 25 Hospital Street, 248

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street; Jos. Virta, 19 Aylmer street; Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st.; Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street; Thos. Kinsella, 118 Ottawa street.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

MONTREAL "HERALD" OFFICE

INSIDE OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTED DISTRICT.

Sights and Scenes as Described by a New York Correspondent.

(From the New York World's Commissioner's Report on Smallpox in Montreal.)

The test of the pestilence in what is known as the East End, Montreal, like most other cities, has its court end and its poorer section. The English-speaking population inhabit the western portion of the town, while the French inhabitants almost exclusively reside in the immense district lying east of the big stone municipal palace on the Champs des Armes.

There are many fine streets in the French quarter, and magnificent private residences owned by the Gallic occupants are to be seen. But there is a network of streets, straight and fairly broad, it is true, which are dwelt on by the humbler classes, and the tenements are small and often exceedingly filthy in their outward aspect.

The worst seat of infection is bounded by Montcalm street on the west, St. Catharine street on the north, Champlain street on the east and Craig street on the south. Beauty, Visitation, Plessis, Mignonne and St. Ignace streets are long thoroughfares, flanked by houses mostly one story in height.

did he see the warning placard "Pioctie." Beginning with Montcalm street, the front of every house on either side was examined, and only one placard was discovered.

On Beauvoir street, on the west side of the street, there were not less than fifty cases prevailing. On Visitation street there was one sign, on an alley leading from it there were two signs, on St. Ignace street there were two signs, on Champlain street and on streets leading therefrom there were four yellow and black warnings, and yet there had been upward of forty deaths on the above-mentioned streets the day previous.

One of the first houses visited was a cottage near Panet street. Attention was directed to it by an assemblage of men and boys in front, who were watching the proceedings of an official placarder of the Board of Health, who was languidly posting a yellow notice near the front door.

After he had taken up his paste pot and departed the woman of the house, a pleasant-faced, middle-aged person, was coaxed and persuasion asked to see the new "case" within. A warning from several rough-looking fellows in the gathering on the sidewalk caused the woman to regard the writer with suspicious eyes.

Gathering from the execrable French patois of her masculine advisers, the fact was elucidated that the World's correspondent was mistaken for one of the citizens on Windsor Hotel Vigilance Committee on a spying tour. Dark faces began to look ugly, but the simple explanation, "Je suis Américain" at once cleared the clouds of threatened violence.

A further explanation that the writer was the representative of a leading American newspaper caused the woman to open her door, while the people in front uttered emphatic "bons" and smiled in recognition of journalistic enterprise.

INSIDE AN INFECTED HOUSE. There was only one case of the disease—a girl of ten, who was taken ill four days previous. The official placard arrived four days from the commencement of the disease; but, then, the case may not have been reported.

The mother was strenuous in her denunciations against the Board of Health, and the city authorities. She did not believe in vaccination. Her child would probably recover through her prayers and the French doctor in attendance, and she would get up from the disease "purified" it was the will of *la bon Dieu* that she died, her soul would be safe.

laundry in the neighborhood of Champlain street. She was a very civil person when she became convinced that the World's correspondent was not a health officer come to take away her children.

"Ah, yes; I have friends and relatives in the country (sic) of freedom. My two children are sick. One is getting well and the other will die, and the Virgin will take care of his soul."

DEATH IN TENEMENT HOUSES. The tenement consisted of three rooms—a common living room, and a bedroom opened out of it. The first apartment was not neat, notwithstanding the scrupulousness of a day's washing were strewed about. The odor of the place was perfectly nauseating.

The small bedroom opening from the living room there were three beds packed closely together. One of the beds was a double one and the other two were children's beds.

On the large bed was a little sufferer in the last stages of the disease. The entire face was a solid mass of pustulation, and the eyes were closed. The secondary fever was at its height, and the wretched object in a state of delirium.

THE POOR LITTLE BODY was a mass of fetid corruption, and oh! the deadly sickness of the smell that loaded the close air of the den. On one of the small beds was another child, convalescent but very weak from a severe attack.

A child of four, the sister of the two sick children, was playing on the floor of the room. Her face was free from the signs of the disease, and an examination revealed the fact that both her arms were free from the marks of vaccination.

"Why in the name of all that is good don't you let that child vaccinated?" exclaimed the World's representative.

"Ah! non, non," said the mother, and she snatched up the little one in an involuntary fear that the objectionable virus of kine pox might be communicated to her offspring. Here was a fine state of affairs.

"Have the Board of Health been around?" "Yes; some one came and put up a notice."

"Who pulled it down?" "Ah! je ne sais pas," replied the laundress, with a shrug of her broad shoulders. She probably tore down the placard with her own hands, but was too shrewd to admit as much.

"Do you know what the child is doing?" "Ah, yes; but I have to do the washing for Mme.'s lodgers."

"You don't mean to say that you are washing the clothes of an outside family?" "Oui, oui, certainement!"

It is rapidly increasing in Montreal what such awful ignorance prevails? The World's correspondent examined the exterior of upward of 2,000 houses and the interior of quite a number.

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Miscellaneous.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

Many of these gentlemen I know, and recapping their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE CURE and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity, I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble.

The World correspondent drove in and stopped in front of the door. Several boys whose faces were free from pock-marks were skylarking with a boy marked with fresh pustules. A dead body was being transported from the building to the ramshackle shanty used as a dead-house.

Piles of infected linen were dumped apparently from upper windows to the ground beneath. The building is capable of accommodating about thirty patients if the scientific rules for the construction of hospitals and making proper allowance for the requisite supply of fresh air are followed.

But when the writer visited the above hospital, I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable STANLEY, Chairman.

Capital, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, \$800,000. Assets, \$33,000,000. Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

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REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY COLONIZATION! Will take place at the CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSAL (Opposite the Montreal Seminary), Wednesday, 28th October, at 2 P. M.

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE. PRICES: First Series, \$100; Second Series, \$25. The official list of prize winning numbers will be forwarded after the 2nd November to all applicants on receipt of a stamp.

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS. His Outlook Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

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Established 1844. Registered Cable & Telegraphic Address, "Pool," London. MARCUS POOL & SONS, 17 West Smithfield, E.C., London, Eng. Live Stock Commission Agents in London, Liverpool, Bristol & Southampton.

Represented in the United States and Canada by R. Bickerdike, Montreal. RAILWAY TIME TABLE. DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Quebec... 10.40 P.M. Arrive Montreal... 11.25 P.M. Leave Montreal... 12.35 P.M. Arrive Quebec... 1.45 P.M.

Leave Toronto... 8.30 A.M. Arrive Montreal... 12.35 P.M. Leave Montreal... 1.45 P.M. Arrive Toronto... 3.30 P.M.

Leave Montreal... 8.30 A.M. Arrive Quebec... 1.45 P.M. Leave Quebec... 3.30 P.M. Arrive Montreal... 11.25 P.M.

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Railways.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, AND THE WEST. Change of Time, Taking Effect Oct. 5th, 1885.

Time Table. Local Express. Through Express. Local Express. Through Express. Leave Quebec... 10.40 P.M. Arrive Montreal... 11.25 P.M.

Leave Toronto... 8.30 A.M. Arrive Montreal... 12.35 P.M. Leave Montreal... 1.45 P.M. Arrive Toronto... 3.30 P.M.

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North British and Mercantile FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPY.

ESTABLISHED 1800. RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY. Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000. Fire Fund, \$2,500,000.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment.

Invested Funds, \$31,470,000. Annual Revenue, \$4,000,000. Bonuses Distributed, \$17,000,000.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1825.) Substituting Assurances, \$100,000,000. Invested Funds, \$31,470,000.

LABRADOR HERRING PRIME LATEST CATCH. In Barrels and Half Barrels. NOW LANDING, And for Sale by the Subscribers.

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SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Montreal and Boston Air Line.

On and after Tuesday, September 22nd, 1885, trains will leave Montreal as follows: 8.00 A.M.—Day Express with Drawing Room Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston. Also for Portland and White Mountain.

8.10 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached, with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Albany and New York, Albany and New York, Waterbury, Bedford, St. Albans and intermediate points.

6.00 P.M.—White Mountain Express, leaving Montreal at 6.00 P.M., arriving at White Mountain at 12.30 P.M. via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

7.30 A.M.—Fast Day Express, leaving Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at New York at 8.30 P.M. via Albany and New York.

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NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE From 161 St. James Street To The Herald Building, VICTORIA SQUARE, P. MITCHELL.

