

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Table with columns: P.C. Payable, Close, Re-open, Dec, Nov, Oct, Sep, Aug, July, June, May, April, March, Feb, Jan, 1886.

FINANCIAL.

The Herald Office, Thursday Evening, Nov. 11, 1886. The Montreal Stock Market. Under the influence of easier money, the market has been more active and decidedly stronger.

Under the influence of easier money, the market has been more active and decidedly stronger. The sales of Bank of Montreal amount to some 250 shares, as against 4 shares yesterday; these sales were all made at the highest figures yet attained.

MORNING BOARD. Table with columns: Shares, Bid, Ask, etc. Includes items like 25 Ontario do at 119, 100 do at 119 1/2, etc.

AFTERNOON BOARD. Table with columns: Shares, Bid, Ask, etc. Includes items like 10 Bank of Montreal ex-div. at 230 1/2, 9 Merchants at 130 1/2, etc.

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as especially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lora Macdougall & Co., Stock Brokers, 11 Hospital street.

Table with columns: Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Bank of Commerce, Bank of St. Paul, etc. Lists various banks and their stock prices.

The New York Stock Market. The market opened at about the highest prices of the day which varied but little from those at the close yesterday.

The whole list, with the exception of North-West and Erie & Western, was at the close from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. below the opening figures.

The net declines of the day were: Western Union 1/4, Lake Shore 1/4, Pacific Mail 1/4, Ohio and Miss. 1/4, North-West 1/4, Jersey Central 1/4, N. Y. Central 1/4, Del., Lack. and West 1/4, Del. and Hudson 1/4, Washab 1/4, Washab pref. 1/4, Union Pacific 1/4, Reading 1/4, Kansas and Texas 1/4, Canada Southern 1/4, St. Paul and Omaha 1/4, Denver and Rio Grande 1/4, N. Pacific 1/4, N. Pacific pref. 1/4, Louisville and Nashville 1/4, C. C. and L. 1/4, Mo. Pacific 1/4.

Oregon Trans. & West Shore Bonds & Can. Pac. Railway. Unchanged.—Erie 2nd at 101 1/2, St. Paul at 95 1/2, Rock Island at 127 1/2, St. Paul and Omaha pref. at 114 1/2, Ontario and Western at 20.

The movement in the Gould properties was a topic of conversation and it was thought that Mr. Gould and Mr. Connor were behind the speculation. Foreign houses aided the advance in Washab stocks and several rumors favorable to this property were current. One was that Judge Gresham's decision in application for a separate receiver for lines east of the Mississippi would be favorable to the company, and another that some of the overdue coupons would be met.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Thursday, 11th November, as especially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Brothers stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

Table with columns: Stock, Bid, Ask, etc. Includes items like West Union, Lake Shore, Erie, etc.

There is no very active demand to report. Sterling, 60 day drafts, are quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 1/4-16 for bank drafts, 8 1/2 for the counter, while demand drafts are quoted 9 1/2 for bank drafts with 9 1/4 for the counter. Cables are quoted 9 1/2 over the counter.

We are indebted to Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., Stock, Grain and Foreign Exchange Brokers, 10 Exchange Court, for the following:—

Table with columns: In New York, In Montreal, etc. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

Today's cable quotations from London for British consols, American stocks and Canadian Pacific Railway are as follows:—

Messrs. J. L. Forget & Co., stock brokers, of 1715 Notre Dame street, report their cable quotations of Grand Trunk preference stocks as follows:—1st, 79 1/2; 2nd, 61 1/2; 3rd, 34 1/2.

Money is unchanged at 5 to 6 per cent. on time, but a small lot of strictly call money came upon the market to-day and was quickly absorbed at 4 1/2.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. MONTREAL, November 11, 1886. Breadstuffs. Flour.—The market to-day was dull and unchanged, sales being steady.

The business on 'Change was limited, and the only sales reported to THE HERALD were 3 cars of strong bakers' at \$4.30, and 1,000 sacks on private terms. An evening contemporary reports the following sales on 'Change to-day:—125 brls. Extra sold at \$3.75, 125 Fancy \$3.60, 250 Spring Extra \$3.50, 125 Choice Patent \$4.55, 125 at \$4.45, 250 Ontario bags \$1.70. A fair demand exists but transactions are few. Quotations remain unchanged at:

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes items like Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fancy, etc.

GRAIN.—Quotations are:—Granulated, per bbl. \$4.25 @ \$4.50; Ordinary, per bbl. \$4.00 @ \$4.25; City bags [delivered] 2.20 @ 2.25.

CORN.—There is no movement, and the market in sympathy with Chicago is quiet and slightly easier. COARSE GRAINS.—The quiet tone prevailing in the market for some time past still continues to rule, and prices are steady at quotations.

MALR is unchanged at 65c @ 85c for Western, and 85c @ 95c per bushel of 30 lbs. WHEAT.—Market quiet, no transactions of any consequence. Bran may be quoted at 11c @ 12c, shorts \$1.40 @ \$1.5, and mill feed \$2.25 @ 2.30 per ton.

There is a fair enquiry for mess pork at \$12.50 to \$13. Lard in pails is scarce and selling freely at 9c per lb. Short cut pork is very scarce, and owing to the disturbance amongst the packers in Chicago supplies will not come in very freely for some time.

INDIA MEAS BEEF, per ton, \$20.00 @ 22.00; Mess beef, 50 lbs., 00.00 @ 01.00; Montreal S. O. pork, 00.00 @ 01.00; Western S. O. U. do, 15.00 @ 15.50; Western mess do, 13.00 @ 13.50; Lord, Fairbanks', per lb., 00.04 @ 00.04; Do. Canadian, 00.00 @ 00.09; Hams, uncured, per lb., 00.12 @ 00.13; Hams, canvassed, per lb., 00.00 @ 00.10; Montreal S. O. pork, 00.00 @ 01.00; Ontario S. O. do, 00.00 @ 01.11; Shoulders, per lb., 00.08 @ 00.09; Tallow, per lb., 00.04 @ 00.05.

Butter.—Market very quiet; what demand exists is chiefly for choice lots required for the retail trade, and prices of these are steady. Other grades are very dull and weak. Although quotations are repeated in the absence of sufficient business to justify a change, we learn of a sale of two carloads of fat western at 15c. We quote for September and October creamery 24c to 25c, summer full creamery 23c to 24c, summer makes 19c to 23c, fall fresh dairy 20c to 23c, straight summer lots 15c to 19c, poor and inferior 9c to 11c.

CHEESE.—The market here is a nominal one, no transactions of any magnitude taking place. We learn of sales of some 600 boxes within quotations which we repeat at 10c for finest September and October make. There is a good enquiry for good July and August cheddar at 11c to 11 1/2c, at which price sales have been made.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM. By way of the London newspapers there comes the account of the greatest outbreak of oil ever known, which has taken place in the borings of Tagriff & Co., near Baku on the Caspian Sea. The well is reported to have been discharging 2,750,000 gallons per day, about a month ago. Most of this will be lost for want of tanks to contain it, and the impossibility of plugging the well, as was the case with the great "gusher" in the same locality three years ago, which not only wasted all its oil but bankrupted its owner by the damages caused adjoining property.

The significant feature of this great strike, as pointed out by Mr. Charles Marvin in the Pall Mall Gazette, is that it follows a season of remarkable development in the Caspian oil fields. "During the autumn," he writes, "there has been a whole succession of fountains, and in consequence such a glut that Tagriff will hardly be able to obtain for a ton of their oil the price that the London oil importer pays America for a single gallon of the refined article." It marks an increase of production which needs only facilities for storing and transportation to exert a decided influence upon the market.

These will be provided by the pipe line from Baku to Batoum on the Black Sea, which is to be built by the Russian government, the Paris Rothschilds and other great firms having already bid for the contract of construction. By this line, 500 miles long, it is expected to deliver 100,000,000 gallons a year from the Caspian fields, at the point of distribution on the Black Sea, at a cost to the producer of not more than one cent per gallon.

The construction of this pipe line is yet to be undertaken. Meanwhile, it is seen by the figures of the business of the last fiscal year that our export trade in petroleum yet shows no signs of suffering by the increased production of Europe. The refined oil exported to Europe in that year was 469,000,000 gallons, as against 204,000,000 in 1876, in addition to 80,000,000 gallons of the crude product of our oil wells. For the first quarter of the current fiscal year the increase has been even more notable, being more than 133,000,000, at the rate of 535,000,000 gallons for the year.

inclined to have faith in it. Prices are certainly low, but we fail to see anything in the situation to warrant any permanent advance right away. Still, it may come when least expected. Corn, though heavy, we cannot advise the long side unless at or under 40c for May. Provisions were steady, operators waiting for a settlement of the labor trouble. We do not, however, feel bullish at present prices, though hogs are ready to come thick and fast if packers could but handle them.

A. GEDDES & Co. We are indebted to E. McLennan, 22 St. John street (Western Chambers), who reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

Live Hogs. The movements and prices of hogs were as follows:—Official receipts yesterday, 23,300; Shipments yesterday, 15,639; Left over about, 20,000; Estimated receipts, 24,000; Light, \$3.40 @ 3.75; Mixed packing, \$3.30 @ 3.50; Heavy shipping, \$3.50 @ 3.30.

GRAIN OPTION MARKETS. NEW YORK, 3.33 p.m.—Wheat, 83c nominal November; 84c asked December; 84c asked January; 84c February; 92c asked May. Corn, 45c nominal November; 45c bid December; 47c January; 47c Oats, 35c bid November; 33c bid December; 34c bid January; 4c bid February; 36c bid May.

CHICAGO, 2.30 close.—Corn, 35c nominal November; 36c bid December; 36 1/2c nominal January; 41c @ 2c May. Wheat, 73c nominal November; 44c December; 75c January; 81c May. Oats, 25c November; 26c December; 36c bid January; 30c May.

CHICAGO, 2.30 close.—Wheat, 71c sellers cash, 72c sellers December; 80c sellers May. TOLEDO, 2.10.—Wheat, 76c cash November; 77c asked December; 79c January; 85c bid May. Corn negotiated. Oats, nominal.

DETROIT, 1.20.—Wheat, No. 1 white, 75c cash, do red 75c cash. No. 2 red 75c cash; 76c bid November; 77c bid December; 78c January; 84c May. EGGS. There is a much better enquiry all round and prices are steady at quotations; say, new fresh 23c to 24c, held lots 17c to 20c, and limed at 16c to 18c.

UNCHANGED. Receipts are very irregular and quotations remain as before; say, \$3.70 to \$3.75 for firsts, and \$3.35 to \$3.40 for seconds.

PORK PACKING IN WINNIPEG. The Winnipeg Star says:—There are reported to be no less than five firms engaged, or about engaging, to a greater or lesser extent, in pork packing in Winnipeg. This is an excellent commencement, and that the industry will grow in time to large proportions there is little doubt.

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The development of the Russian oil

fields, however, must make a difference when their products come to be readily utilized in competition. As long ago as last May, the United States consul at Trieste wrote that "unless American exporters can make it possible to place upon the markets of Trieste and Fiume petroleum of a better quality and at a lower price than the little prospect of retaining even the present portion of the trade." It is a reduction of price rather than a decrease of trade that must follow the wonderful discoveries of oil deposits in Europe, and in this the consumers in America will be by so much the better off.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE. NEW YORK, Nov. 11. Receipts. Shipments. Flour, brls., 21,293 3,149; Flour, sacks, 1,990 1,990; Wheat, bush., 241,200 128,995; Corn, bush., 113,000 1,119; Oats, bush., 50,350 139; Cornmeal, brls., 1,150 985; Cornmeal, sacks, 517 1,150; Barley, bush., 45,850 1,150; Pork, 130 189; Bacon, 19,260 1,188; Outmeats, 1,188 300,625; Lard, 1,447 535; Whiskey, 535 535.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1886. Receipts. Shipments. Flour, brls., 24,371 29,096; Wheat, bush., 112,155 13,341; Corn, bush., 179,000 136,233; Oats, bush., 87,183 96,000; Rye, bush., 5,000 974; Barley, bush., 55,066 59,000.

DETROIT, Nov. 11. Receipts. Shipments. Wheat, bush., 43,834 74,434; MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11. Receipts. Shipments. Flour, brls., 14,975 750; Wheat, sacks, 49,754 1,395; Corn, bush., 1,920 1,920; Oats, bush., 12,450 26,344; Barley, bush., 35,220 26,344.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Canadian Pacific Railway—Nov. 11. Arch McBean 1 car wheat; Order 660 bushels peas; Order 1 car peas; Order 2 cars peas; Union Bank Lower Canada 335 barrels flour; Order 300 barrels flour; Order 303 barrels flour; Order 320 packages butter; G D Davis 154 boxes cheese; Jos Ward 141 boxes cheese; W C McDonald 24 hds tobacco.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. TO THE MONTREAL HERALD. United States. CHICAGO, Nov. 11. LOOSE MEATS.—S C, \$6.20; S B, \$6.00; L C, \$6.00; shortloids, \$6.00; Hams, \$7.75 @ \$8.00; boxed meats, S C, \$6.45; S B, \$6.25; L C, \$6.25; shouldered, \$6.00; S P Hams, \$9.62 @ \$10.00.

ENGAGEMENTS. Wheat, 00,000; Corn, 125,000; oats, 00,000 bush. FRIGHTS.—Wheat, 4c @ 5c per bush; corn, 4c @ 5c per bush. (MIDWINTER REPORT.) PORK.—Active; cash 00 @ 00 @ 00; September 00 @ 00 @ 00; Oct. 00 @ 00 @ 00; November, 00 @ 00 @ 00; December, 00 @ 00 @ 00; 95 January.

LARD.—Stronger; Cash, 00 @ 00 @ 00; September 00 @ 00 @ 00; October, 00 @ 00 @ 00; November, \$5.95 @ 6.00; December, 00 @ 00 @ 00. BOXED MEATS.—Steady; dry salted shoulders, \$5.10 @ \$5.20; short clear sides, \$5.85 @ \$5.90.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. PETROLEUM.—2 1/2 p.m.—Crude, in barrels, 6c @ 6c; refined, 6c; cases, 9c. (MIDWINTER REPORT.) COTTON.—Steady. Uplands, 9c; New Orleans, 9-10c. SUGAR.—Dull; refining, 4 9-16 @ 4 11-16; Standard "A", 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Cut Loaf and Crushed, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Powdered 6c @ 6c; Granulated, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS. Nov. 11, 1886. BUTTER.—Western extra fresh made cream, 00c @ 28c; some special marks higher; do extra firsts, 24c @ 25c; do firsts, 19c @ 22c; do extra held cream, 23c @ 00c; do extra firsts held cream 20c @ 22c; do choice held imitation cream 17c @ 18c; do fresh imitation cream, choice, 21c @ 22c; do good, 15c @ 17c; do June factory, choice, 14c @ 15c; fair to good, 12c @ 13c; do common lots, 10c @ 11c; Northern creamery, extra, 27c @ 28c; extra firsts, 25c @ 26c; Eastern creamery extra, 27c @ 28c; Vt. dairy, extra, 26c @ 27c, do extra firsts, 23c @ 24c; do firsts, 18c @ 20c; do fair to good, 15c @ 17c; New York dairy, extra, 00c @ 00c; do extra firsts, 00c @ 00c; do firsts 00c @ 00c; do fair to good, 00c @ 00c. Low grades of butter as to quality. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1c @ 2c higher.

EGGS.—Near by, 27c @ 28c; Eastern extras, 00c @ 27c; New Hampshire and Vermont extra, 00c @ 24c; New York extra, 23c @ 24c; Western choice, 20c @ 21c; Michigan extra, 22c @ 23c; Nova Scotia, 24c @ 25c; Northern, 22c @ 23c; Island, 23c @ 24c. Jobbing prices, 1c higher.

HAY.—Choice prime, \$17.00 @ \$17.50; fancy, higher; fair to choice, \$16 @ \$17; choice Eastern fine, \$13 @ \$15 00; poor to good do., \$16 @ \$17 50; poor to ordinary hay, \$12 @ \$15 00; East Yellows, \$10 @ \$10 00. Rye straw, choice, \$17 @ \$20 00; cut straw, \$8 @ \$10 00 per ton.

NEW POTATOES.—Extra Maine and New Brunswick, per bbl, \$1.50 @ \$1.62 1/2; in bulk; Arrostook rose, 00c @ 50c per bush; do Hebrons, 00c @ 50c; New Hampshire and Vermont, 00c @ 50c; do 45c @ 50c; northern burbanks, 90c @ 50c; P.E.I. Changanos, 45c @ 48c; do rose, 45c; do white stock, 45c.

WORTH REMEMBERING. There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Haysard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddell, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal and external pains.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather or indigestion gives place to chills, dreary days. In fact these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying and strengthening powers exerted by clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened and assimilation is rendered perfect. These pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength and vigor to every tissue of the body.

Telephone Communication.

CAN YOU ANSWER THIS? Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

"My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from seeing attacks of paralysis and headache." Ed. Oswego Star. "My little sickly, puny baby was changed into a growing boy and I changed into a strong man by using Hop Bitters a short time." A YOUNG MOTHER. "No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary trouble; especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible!"

"I had severe attack of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters." T. R. APT. "Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause 'gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism and a host of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time."

"Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1875. I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there is no medicine that equals them for all attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate." H. T. ALEXANDER. "Monroe, Mich., Sep. 25th, 1875. Sir: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four physicians failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me." W. L. CARTER.

"None genuine unless with a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name." The Scourge of America. The one terrible blight on our country is scrofula—immense blood—it causes consumption and many wasting, lingering and fatal diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula in time.

A Wide Enquiry. A wide range of painful affections may be met with Haysard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally or externally.

Insurance. GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COY. Paid-up Capital—\$1,000,000 stg. H. W. RAPHAEL, SPECIAL AGENT, 30 Hospital Street. Mr. Raphael requests his friends to favor him with a share of their Fire business.

North British and Mercantile FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPY. ESTABLISHED 1806-7. Head Office for Canada: Montreal. DIRECTORS: CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Esq., GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., Hon. THOMAS RYAN. THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director.

MANHEIM Marine Insurance Company (LIMITED). GERMANY. London Office: 1 Royal Exchange Buildings. Every farmer should subscribe to the Weekly Herald.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 157 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. Capital—\$500,000. Assets—708,323. Income, 1885—\$17,375. Hon. J. B. THIBAUDAUD, Vice-President. HARRY CUTT, ARCHD. NICOLL, Secretary. Marine Underwriter. Geo. H. McHESNEY, Manager. Agent for City and District of Montreal. June 15 by 728.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Established 1825.) Total Funds—\$100,000,000. Invested Funds—\$1,470,000. Annual Income—\$4,000,000. Bonuses hitherto distributed amount to the large sum of \$17,000,000.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors. The Honourable H. Y. STAIRS, Chairman. THEODORE HART, Esq., EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq., W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.

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HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL

At the Great Reform Meeting in Toronto on Tuesday Evening.

(From the Globe Report) Hon. William Macdougall was then called upon, and on coming forward was received with an ovation of applause. He said:—It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of speaking for a very few minutes to the good citizens of my native city of Toronto. My views upon public matters twenty years ago, were pretty well known to the citizens of Toronto. (Hear, hear.) Since 1852 I have not represented any constituency, and have not been authorized to speak in the name of any class of my fellow-countrymen. I came to the city this morning on private business and found there was to be a large gathering of the citizens of Toronto to hear the leaders of the great Reform party. I felt that I was somewhat of a leader in the Reform party of that day to which I refer, and I felt some curiosity to be present in order that I might hear and judge whether the principles of the Reform party of this day had very much altered. After listening to the splendid speech of your Reform leader, Hon. Edward Blake, and the remarks of the gentleman who has just taken his seat, with regard to the conduct of the Administration of the day, it seems to me the line of argument and the kind of appeal which used to be effective in those old days are quite as effective to-day. I am not here to speak in the name of any political party. I am a Canadian and an Englishman. I am out of public life, but I am still very much interested in public questions. I read the newspapers carefully. I take both the Globe and the Mail. I take them both, and I also read the independent newspapers—some of them (others and laughter)—and form my own opinions. I have been allowed to make a few remarks, and I avail myself gladly of the opportunity. I speak to you as an old politician, one, I am sorry to say, of some length of experience, I speak as one who has not agreed in the propositions that may be put forth by the political gentlemen who sit upon this platform. I reserve my own opinion as to their conduct, but having in view what has been done and what is proposed, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the time has come when the people of this country ought to dismiss the present Administration and put a better one in its place. (Great applause.) In 1878 I visited a good many constituencies and spoke from a good many platforms in conjunction with or at the same time as Sir John Macdougall. He was then in Opposition, and a Reform Government was in power. One or two questions were agitated which seemed to me to be well adapted, if embodied in the laws of the country, to promote the prosperity of our country. One of these was a subject which the hon. leader has alluded to to-night. It has been called the National Policy. I was a free trader in principle; I am to-day if I can find another free trader to trade with. But I would like to see the free trading country that will reciprocate with us before I commit myself to free trade as a positive policy. At that time, it seemed to me our position towards a great productive nation compelled us to frame our policy in accordance with peculiar circumstances which we could not alter, and I therefore advocated a change in the tariff of the country. The Opposition came into power and adopted a change in the tariff. But I am sorry to say that they were not guided by the principle advocated and beyond the reason which was given for the change of policy. (Loud applause.)

THOSE OLD DAYS

are quite as effective to-day. I am not here to speak in the name of any political party. I am a Canadian and an Englishman. I am out of public life, but I am still very much interested in public questions. I read the newspapers carefully. I take both the Globe and the Mail. I take them both, and I also read the independent newspapers—some of them (others and laughter)—and form my own opinions. I have been allowed to make a few remarks, and I avail myself gladly of the opportunity. I speak to you as an old politician, one, I am sorry to say, of some length of experience, I speak as one who has not agreed in the propositions that may be put forth by the political gentlemen who sit upon this platform. I reserve my own opinion as to their conduct, but having in view what has been done and what is proposed, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the time has come when the people of this country ought to dismiss the present Administration and put a better one in its place. (Great applause.) In 1878 I visited a good many constituencies and spoke from a good many platforms in conjunction with or at the same time as Sir John Macdougall. He was then in Opposition, and a Reform Government was in power. One or two questions were agitated which seemed to me to be well adapted, if embodied in the laws of the country, to promote the prosperity of our country. One of these was a subject which the hon. leader has alluded to to-night. It has been called the National Policy. I was a free trader in principle; I am to-day if I can find another free trader to trade with. But I would like to see the free trading country that will reciprocate with us before I commit myself to free trade as a positive policy. At that time, it seemed to me our position towards a great productive nation compelled us to frame our policy in accordance with peculiar circumstances which we could not alter, and I therefore advocated a change in the tariff of the country. The Opposition came into power and adopted a change in the tariff. But I am sorry to say that they were not guided by the principle advocated and beyond the reason which was given for the change of policy. (Loud applause.)

A PROTECTIVE POLICY

may be very good at 25 per cent, and very oppressive at 35 per cent. (Hear, hear.) I must confess I was a good deal disappointed, not only in the extreme length to which Sir Leonard Tilley proceeded in the framing of his tariff, but with regard to some other matters of very great importance, some other matters which have been alluded to to-night. I felt that, looking at my own antecedents, at the arguments I had used before the country, I could not consent to support an individual measure, and I took my own course—an independent course—in Parliament. Now, you have heard to-night some of the transactions which will justify, I think, any honest, independent, patriotic Conservative in withdrawing his confidence from the Government and their Liberal-Conservative, which has been guilty of such transactions. (Loud and prolonged applause.) It so happened that, in returning to my profession at Ottawa, and having in charge the interests of clients having claims upon or transactions with the Government, a gentleman, who I think came to my knowledge in a way which it would be improper for me to detail upon this platform. But

THIS ONE FACT

was impressed upon my mind—that the supporters of the Government in Parliament and many of their supporters outside of Parliament were engaged in a conspiracy to use the public property and the public wealth for their own private and individual advantage. (Great cheering.) And if the members of the Government did not participate in the benefits they allowed these transactions to go on and to this extent; at any rate they were participants therein. Seeing this I took the course which seemed to me the proper one, of withdrawing my confidence, and in 1852 I was a candidate in opposition to the Government in the great territory of Algoma. I carried the constituency; I carried a majority of the legal votes, but I was beaten by five hundred votes of the navies engaged in constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway who were loaded on trains at Port Arthur and carried down to Port Arthur, voting each of them, at every polling place between those two points. [Cheers and laughter.] The

CONSTITUENCY BEING NINE HUNDRED MILES LONG,

by I don't know how many broad, was for too large to justify a man not famed for his riches in entering a protest. I made a statement of the facts and the facts to the electors to remedy the grievance if they felt disposed to do so. What I have to say to-night shall be very brief. I believe it is in the interest of Canada, in the interest of every honest man in Canada, Conservative or Reform, that a change of administration should take place. If I am permitted to say a word, which I have no right to say, which I could give as sufficient reasons why the people of this country should withdraw their confidence from the present Government at Ottawa, and follow the political party now led by the Hon. Mr. Blake. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Try it.

Two of the most troublesome complaints to relieve are asthma and whooping cough, but Hagar's Pectoral Balsam seldom fails, either in those, or other prevailing throat and lung troubles. Advertisers in medicine have this remedy for sale.

ing general election make their influence prevailed—the Reform party and the Conservative party. I believe if any party is to be applied to the diseases of the State, we should look to one or other of these parties to apply it. I do not think we can look to the Conservative party. They have tolerated those who have been guilty of them. In a great many countries they are prepared to support those who are guilty of them, and who charge which you have heard, and which, as Mr. Cameron has said, have not even been denied on the floor of Parliament. I do not, therefore, think that their continuance in power is likely to remedy the diseases of the State.

Now, don't you think it would be a wise thing to give the honorable gentleman with his great ability, with his great Parliamentary experience, with his strong denunciations of these frauds and wrongs—the presumption I think is, that that honorable gentleman (Mr. Blake), if power was placed in his hands, would undertake to vindicate his policy, with the confidence of his countrymen, by introducing measures and adopting a policy which would be very different to that which he has condemned. (Applause.) I have been opposed on several platforms and in Parliament to Mr. Blake; I have had occasion to differ from him, and with reference to the constitution, but I required always great care and considerable skill and diplomatic capacity to overturn his views. But, at the same time, I will say this, asking no favor at his hands, now or hereafter—that I believe in the ability of the man who has come within my observation, that that gentleman (Mr. Blake) is the man whose character, whose ability, and whose knowledge of public affairs adapt him to fill the position of

LEADER OF THE GREAT REFORM PARTY

of Canada. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Let me say to my old Conservative friends—for at one time I found in the Conservative party a considerable number of active, intelligent, influential men who were kind enough to say that I was entitled as a public man to their confidence, and with whom on certain occasions, I co-operated—let me say, that from my point of view, in addition to the matters that have been referred to to-night, the charge which I have to make against Sir John A. Macdougall is this. Sir John was one of the ablest men concerned in producing that constitution—and I give him credit for that. I know it because I was associated with him very closely, and I know that he gave him mind and intelligence and knowledge towards framing the Act of Confederation, and that constitution, in which, if thoroughly and honestly carried out would promote the happiness of the people of this great Dominion. But

I CHARGE HIM HERE

before this audience with doing, within the last three or four years, down all that a man in his position should do for the very foundation of that constitution. (A pause.) As one of his colleagues, as a member of the public men of Canada, responsible for the initiation and the construction of that constitution and the putting of it into force into Canada, I say that I have a right to charge him with the neglect of his duty, and with having neglected the work of his own hand to be rendered almost valueless, at all events put into such a condition that if a change is not made a revolution, or a great constitutional change of another kind will be necessary in order to govern the people of this country. [Applause.] Let me mention one case. I speak of the two branches of Parliament, the Lower House, as it is called, the House of the representative of the people, and

THE SENATE.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mowat—[applause]—knows very well that in the Quebec Conference when the question of the Constitution of the Senate was under discussion, when it was being determined what form it should take, whether it should be a nominated, or a representative body—there was great contention upon it in that conference. He will remember that I moved on that occasion, and I believe he seconded the resolution, in order to give to the Senate should be by election. He will remember that motion was not carried, and that the principle of nomination by the Crown was adopted. And it was understood and agreed that when the nomination of the Senate was under discussion, should be made from the two great political parties of the country; that there should be no attempt to

PACK THE SENATE

with the members of either political party, but that fair play should be given to both political parties. And the consequence was—Mr. Brown having left the Government—when we went to London to obtain the Imperial Act, that principle was laid down. But what has been the result? Sir John has filled the vacancies in the Senate from his own political party exclusively, until now there are only fourteen Liberals in that body. Think for a moment how such a constitution as that would work if Mr. Blake should come into power with a majority in the Lower House. How would his measures be received in the Senate with an overwhelming majority opposed to him? The Senate would block, thwart and modify his measures. It is a body having no authority in this country. It has ceased to be a place where any one interested in the welfare of Parliament goes to hear a question discussed. Its proceedings are printed at great expense, but no one reads them. Why? Because it has no authority in the minds of the people. [Applause.]

NO ONE LOOKS TO THEM

or the initiation of measures of interest to the people, for any honest amendments or improvements in the measures passed by the other House. And, therefore, from my point of view, as one responsible for the framing of this constitution—though my voice on this matter was on the other side—from that point of view Sir John and those of his colleagues who have brought about this state of things, are no longer entitled to the confidence of the people of this country, who desire that the union of these provinces from sea to sea—this half of a continent which is our inheritance—shall endure. I mention these circumstances for examination. Of course, there are many other things which would permit me, which I could give as sufficient reasons why the people of this country should withdraw their confidence from the present Government at Ottawa, and follow the political party now led by the Hon. Mr. Blake. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

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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.

FRIDAY MORNING NOV. 12.

THE "GAZETTE" AS A SECESSIONIST.

The Gazette on Wednesday devoted a column to pleasant editorial remarks on THE HERALD and its "stage thunder." The gist of its article was the charge that the letter from "Secessionist," published in THE HERALD of Tuesday, was not a genuine correspondence but manufactured in THE HERALD office.

To that insinuation we give an emphatic denial; it is, in short, a miserable falsehood. The letter was from the pen of one who has always been opposed to Canadian Confederation, and we regret that there are to-day in Canada, and especially in the Maritime Provinces, so many who find encouragement in the attitude of the Government organs to persevere in their efforts to bring about a disruption of the Union and whose hopes are kept bright by the recklessness of the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal Minerva and the Toronto Mail.

Because we publish a genuine letter which unmasks the conduct of those journals and places them in their true position before the public, the Gazette falls afool of THE HERALD and denounces us with its abuse. We are represented as "beyond the pale of honorable journalism;" the usual lies are repeated about our "attacks upon the French" and "heaping odium on the Sisters, etc.," during the smallpox epidemic, and, to cap the climax, THE HERALD is said to be an "old time monster, deprived of its power of evil, that can but gnash its teeth and curse at the good it would fain prevent."

All of which must be exceedingly edifying to the readers of the Gazette, while illustrating the kind of argument on which our ill-natured contemporary relies when overpowered by the logic of facts. The Gazette must understand that its abuse of THE HERALD can not improve its own position in the least. It is no answer to the charge that the Gazette is helping the Minerva and Mail to divide the population of Canada between an English party and a French party.

When the Gazette and its contributors are laboring to unite the English electors, it is well understood that the union is against the French. When the Minerva urges the French to unite against the English every one knows that it and the Gazette are the organs of the same Government and that their tactics mean that "the party" must be saved, no matter what heartburnings and social disintegration may follow their appeals to race cities.

When the Mail and the Gazette are found working shoulder to shoulder in supporting the same party, attacking Liberals with poisoned weapons, leaving nothing undone to promote their party's ascendancy, all the world sees that for the sake of party these allies are willing to light the torch of civil war rather than abate one jot or tittle of their claims to party ascendancy.

When the Gazette protests its love of justice to all creeds and classes, while found co-operating with the Toronto Mail which is putting forth its utmost energies to bring about "a reconquest of Quebec," people laugh at the false pretence and look not to lip service but to the object aimed at by the Mail and its Quebec allies. The Mail, the Gazette and the Minerva are all in the same boat. They all have the same captain, the Federal premier. They have but the one, the same, aim—the defeat of their political opponents by any and every means, regardless of consequences to the Union compact.

Abuse of THE HERALD cannot alter their position in the eyes of the public who see that for partisan purposes those journals are willing to disrupt the Union, that their attitude encourages secessionists everywhere, and that if there were not an original secessionist in Canada, the conduct of those journals must sooner or later bring about the collapse of Confederation.

It is not strange, then, that secessionists in the Maritime Provinces recognize their allies when they see them, and are not backward in attesting to the help those journals are rendering to the secession cause. They probably see by this time that their own occupation is gone and that the Mail, Gazette and Minerva left to themselves will bring about a break up of the Union without help from any quarter. To suppose that the Union can support the strain that is being put upon it by the disloyal press in the Government pay is to assume an impossibility. We cannot have peace and a war of races. We cannot have tranquility while de-liberate, long continued and most insupportable assaults upon the religion of nearly one half the Canadian people are being made by the organs of one of the great political parties. We cannot have the conductors of the Mail coming from interviews with the Premier and filling their columns with violent assaults on the life of a great church organization, with-

out the mass of the people suspecting the Government's complicity in these repeated violations of the unwritten code which prescribes toleration, justice and generosity among all creeds and races. The shuffling hypocrisy which claims for a religious and race crusade only a desire to place all races and creeds on an equal footing deceives nobody, since all the world sees that the language, the methods and the aims of the crusaders all reveal a determination to force a conflict which can only end in a bloody and deadly struggle.

Between the Mail's course in pushing its crusade against the French and the Roman Catholic Church into all parts of the Dominion, and the efforts of the Minerva and the Gazette to separate the French and English of Quebec into camps by themselves, the political outlook for the Union is exceedingly gloomy. The only hope for the Dominion, should any large body of persons follow such dangerous leadership, is in the patriotism of the masses of the Canadian people. They should let these false teachers understand that, whether they are contending for boodle or for power, or are simply fanatics of a most mischievous stripe, the people of Canada are strong enough to put them down and to keep them down. They should allow, in the sternest of tones, that those here, in the very heart of the Confederation, who supply material for secessionists to feed upon must pay the penalty of their crime by being visited with the withering indignation of an outraged public sentiment.

BOODLE OF BOODLEDOM.

The Gazette seeks to injure THE HERALD by frequent references to THE HERALD's controversy with the French press last year. This is a singularly stupid performance on the Gazette's part, and does not improve with iteration. When THE HERALD was attacked by the French press in an unfair manner, it defended itself to the best of its ability and to the satisfaction of its readers and friends. It did not propose to lie down and permit the French press or any other press to belabor it without making a fight.

No more do we allow the English press to assail us with impunity, and the sooner English newspapers grasp this fact the better for their peace of mind. The City Council boycotted us. Did we lift a finger to get back the city advertising? We did not, but we had the satisfaction a few months later of finding the very men who had boycotted THE HERALD change their attitude and by a unanimous vote restore the paper to its former position. Has THE HERALD knuckled to the City Council because of this act? We have not. We have gone on condemning them when we found they deserved it,—criticizing the Fire Department, the Health Department, the Police Department, and wherever else criticism was called for.

Did THE HERALD hesitate, when its sense of duty required it, to break with the Grand Trunk and sacrifice printing orders amounting to probably \$15,000 a year? Have we refrained from criticizing the Canadian Pacific? Did THE HERALD hesitate to surrender printing and advertising when it became necessary in the public interests to deal with the Dominion Government on its merits? It did not; it set out to defend the people against the corruption, extravagance and tyranny of the one man power at Ottawa, and having laid its hand to the plough it will not look back until a change of Government has brought about much needed reforms.

In all these matters—whether Provincial or Dominion politics, municipal government or the city's jeopardized interests are concerned—THE HERALD will be found pursuing an independent course, uninfluenced by any pressure from without of any kind whatsoever. Now what is the record of the Gazette? It charges THE HERALD with inconsistency! They may be summed up in one word—Boodles. It has lived for Boodles—it will die for Boodles. The main spring, object and hope of the concern—always Boodles. It is "consistent" in pursuing Boodles. It supports the Provincial Government for printing contracts—Boodles. The Dominion Government for more printing contracts—more Boodles. The Grand Trunk—for Boodles. The Canadian Pacific—still more Boodles. It has a member of the Cabinet to help it to acquire Boodles; a member of the City Council on the outlook for more—Boodles. Enthusiasm for religion means a rush for job printing, and the working up of a Carnival has its inspiration in the same lofty sentiment. The Gazette never sacrificed a cent's worth of printing for any worthy object under Heaven. The Dominion might go to Hades for all the Gazette would do to save it, if its salvation meant the loss of five dollars worth of "job work." The commercial community of this city is assailed by a Customs despotism, the like of which exists nowhere in the civilized world, but the Gazette would not risk a possible loss of influence in appointing a tide waiter though every merchant in Montreal were ruined in reputation and bankrupted by the action of petty officials, some of whom are not fit to black the boots of the men they persecute. It is unnecessary to go into details; the very stones of the street, if they could speak, would cry out against the spectacle of a journal that is the ally of every jobber, every parliamentary boodler, every party crimp in the two great provinces, parading its "consistency" at the expense of other journals. True, it has been consistent in selling its influence for gain, consistent in making the worse appear the better reason, consistent in defending the vilest acts of the most corrupt politicians, consistent in its

attempts to stifle the outcry of the public conscience, consistent in maintaining every public excess and every political abomination. For Boodles it would sacrifice every political institution the country possesses, every guarantee of self-government, and every constitutional right the British people have enjoyed since Magna Charta. Boodles is its idol; Boodles it worships; by Boodles it thrives; a surfeit of Boodles may be expected to be its death; and on its tombstone will be inscribed the epitaph:— "Established as a Journal for the Canadian People, "Died the organ of Canadian Boodlers. "REQUIESCAT IN PACE."

STILL WHITEWASHING.

The Montreal "professor" in the Government whitewashing department apparently feels that his first coat has only made the spots on the Indian management more conspicuous, so he is trying another. His method is to assert that because X and Y never heard "nothick about nobody," therefore the direct charges of A and B cannot be true. He also produces an alleged recantation from other letters of the alphabet of what they are credited with having said, procured by one of the officials of the service immediately responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs, and involved in the charge made by a number of disinterested witnesses. The reports and complaints of the several people upon whose information the country has come to the conclusion that the Indian affairs in the North-West have been ill-managed, have been before the world for periods extending over years. They have in nearly all cases inferentially attached blame to the officials in the Territory—not to the subordinate officers at Ottawa—and the people of the Dominion have come to the settled conclusion that the conduct of Indian affairs by the superior territorial officers, under the direction of Sir John Macdonald, and by some of those in immediate contact with the Indians, has not been satisfactory. Whether they are right or whether they are wrong, that is their belief. We are not disposed to credit everything said by Indians prompted to complaint, nor everything said by irresponsible persons against Indian officials, but there remains much stated by such authorities as the accusing member of the North-West Council, by Archbishop Tache, by Dr. Edwards and others, that arrests the attention of every dispassionate reader. If the Government had desired to refute the charges that have been made against its officials they could have employed the usual methods. An enquiry could have been held and the real facts elicited under oath. Many people will think that in justice to their officers they should have done this, and have given these gentlemen an opportunity of clearing themselves from blame, had they been faultless, as the organs assert. The same people will think that the fact of the Government not ordering this enquiry, coupled with the suppression and making away with public documents, is prima facie evidence that a part at least of that which has been said is true. They will go farther than this and believe that such an enquiry would reveal matters, not yet generally known though privately whispered, far more damaging to the Government than anything that has yet been openly charged. And even those who may have been disposed to disbelieve everything that it was possible to disbelieve will be shaken in their incredulity by the course the Government have adopted. We have said that these charges have been before the country for several seasons, but from the whitewashing article in the Gazette of yesterday it appears that the denials were not made until this year. The work of procuring testimonials recommending the Government to favorable consideration—which is what they are—was begun in February, and apparently continued whenever a person amenable to representations could be found. And the person sent to procure these testimonials and denials is no less than the Assistant Indian Commissioner, the gentleman who, if anything were wrong, would naturally be the most concerned to bide it. The testimonials procured in this way will carry about the same weight in the public mind as the testimonials in the advertisement of a spiritualist medium.

This defence by whitewash is a new invention of the present ministry; with whom it originates we cannot say, but we remember that it was adopted with very indifferent success by the Department of the Interior. It will be remembered that Sir David Macpherson sold to the Prince Albert Colonization Company certain lands on the Saskatchewan that belonged to halfbreeds, and that on the members of the company discovering this, and making objection, Sir David instructed them to turn the halfbreeds off. The circumstance of a member of Parliament having, very improperly, connected himself with this matter caused an enquiry into the subject by a Parliamentary Committee, and though the evidence establishing the impropriety was complete, Mr. Dalton McCarthy was impelled by political exigencies to draw out a whitewashing report which the Government whips instructed their followers to adopt. Fired by this example the Department of the Interior despatched to the Saskatchewan a gentleman charged with the duty of obtaining from the Saskatchewan settlers a testimonial certifying the Government's innocence of having threatened to rid the halfbreeds. He obtained a ridiculous document, which was promptly exposed, signatures on which had been, it was stated, obtained under a misunderstanding of what the document contained. And just as the Assistant Indian Commissioner

is the gentleman who obtains the whitewashing certificates from persons whose names were never before mentioned, concerning the affairs of the Indians, so the official sent up to the Saskatchewan to obtain a certificate from the halfbreeds that they had never been in alarm about their lands, was the very gentleman who had surveyed their river lots on the rectangular plan, and like his professional brethren in Red River in 1869, did as much to excite the halfbreeds to resistance as any one else connected with the Government. And yet the Government continues this farce of publishing certificates thus obtained, either in official pamphlets or in the columns of the Gazette. We certainly think that the cost of this nonsense ought to be borne by the Ministers who indulge in it instead of being laid upon the country. The Gazette, we presume, would then return to "the insect friend and the insect foe of the farmer," or the Government corruption in Bassarabia.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EARLY SOLUTION. An interesting agitation is on foot in New Brunswick, the object being to prevent steamers subsidized by the Canadian Government from terminating their transatlantic voyage at a United States port. The St. John board of trade made some days ago and unanimously passed the following resolution; which was moved by a Conservative and seconded by a Liberal:—

Resolved, That a memorial be forwarded to the Dominion Government from this Board of Trade asking that in any contract to be made for the conveyance of mails, passengers and freight between England and Canada that the port of Saint John shall be included with the view of making this port one of the Atlantic termini of the system of railroads, and that the Government should not subsidize any line of steamers which shall not terminate their voyage at a Canadian port both summer and winter.

It is understood that all the members of Parliament from St. John, both Commons and Senators, support the resolution. The three M. P. (Mr. Weldon, Liberal, and Messrs. Everett and Barker, Conservatives), were named delegates to visit Ottawa and urge the views of the Board on the Government. During the debate on the subject in the St. John, the president, Mr. Jas. A. Harding, high sheriff of the county of St. John, in concluding his speech in opposition to Portland, Maine, or any other United States harbor as a terminal port for a line of steamships subsidized by Canada, said that "he did not feel as enthusiastic over the matter as many of the other members of the Board. He was a much older man, and he was pained beyond a measure to observe our young men,—men possessing brains and physical strength,—leaving us and becoming citizens of the United States. If the people of this portion of Canada were not to receive their rights the sooner these provinces became annexed to the United States the better. He closed by urging upon the members of the Board to press upon the Government the necessity of according the same treatment to the people in these eastern provinces as they have done to the people in the West."

A similar meeting was held at Hampton, Kings Co., near St. John. It was presided over by Judge Wedderburn and was largely attended by merchants, manufacturers, and the leading residents of the county. The report of the proceedings states that:—

The committee on resolutions submitted a series of resolutions, to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting it would be most unjust to this portion of the Dominion and a departure from what should be the general policy of the Dominion, were the Government to fail to exercise this power so as to secure the mail contract to make St. John one of the Atlantic termini of the system of railroads, and that Canadian ports only be made the Atlantic termini of any steamship line subsidized by the Canadian Government. Copies of the resolutions are furnished to the Governor-General-in-Council, to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowden, Minister of Finance, to Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Pugsley, M.P. for Kings county, in the course of his remarks, said:—

He thought that it had been generally conceded that the Halifax was to be the terminus of the C. P. R. It was said by Hon. Mr. Jones, Hon. Mr. Foster and G. A. Everett, M.P. in Saint John, not very long ago, that this was the settled policy of the country, and that by the Short Line St. John would be one of the Atlantic termini of the mail contract. Mr. Pugsley had worked on this belief that he (Pugsley) had worked to secure Mr. Everett's election. To make Portland the terminus of the C. P. R. was a great faith, with the people of New Brunswick. Were he an enemy of the Government, he would have been very glad to see the Government open its mouth on this question, knowing that the consummation would be the means of sweeping from all the St. John supporters of the present administration. He tried, but he was unable to get the Government to work faithfully and energetically for St. John's benefit.

During the Hampton meeting extracts from a letter addressed to Mr. Everett, M.P. for St. John, from Sir Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General, were read, as follows:—

With every desire to meet your views to the fullest extent practicable, I must deal with the facts as I find them. We are asking for tenders for a contract to be awarded in January, and it appears to me that it would be inexpedient to embarrass those persons who may desire to tender by adding a condition contingent upon a state of things which will not then exist. I am quite sure that when the short line shall have been opened, and when it can be satisfactorily shown that the port of St. John is in a position to furnish freight sufficient to supply the demands of a weekly line of ocean steamers of the power and capacity required on a first class passenger line, the Government will be fully prepared to do ample justice to the claims of an important mercantile community. I feel certain that when you come to consider the whole question, you will, as a business man, concur in the view that I have taken, that whatever we may do we are in a position to do hereafter, it would not now be wise to hamper the contract with conditions which at the present time are impossible of fulfilment. To enter into the conditions as they now stand, the option to terminate the voyage at a port in the United States, would, I fear, be to exclude for the present the possibility of any profitable freight traffic, and would necessarily be to the disadvantage of the passengers to or from the United States, who would in the winter probably constitute the bulk of those passengers.

We must remember, too, that we are all sitting in the interest of the Dominion at large, and that the necessities of such a line in regard to facilities for obtaining passengers and freight and the greater part of the West-land have been sold—and that settler after working hard for twenty years, more or

less, finds that the "growth of population" has overtaken him and enhanced the value of his purchase, would it be fair for "society at large" to insist upon gobbling up his profits from the fee which it conveyed to him absolutely? We should like to ask another: How does he propose to overcome the desire of a man to become absolute owner of his own home? The idea of abolishing a fee simple in land would revolt the ordinary farmer of Canada, who thinks the absolute possession of his land one of the greatest boons of this country; and the mechanic in the city has aspirations of his own in the same direction.

Our morning contemporary recently published a letter signed "Northumberland," in which there occurred the following statements:—

The Hon. Peter Mitchell, through the columns of his paper, THE MONTREAL HERALD, denounces the following language, for not resigning after the provincial election, as the "ment of the interests of contractors and 'ministerial favorites.'" When Mr. Mitchell sets himself up as a political censor, and condemns, as well as seceding after a provincial election, in which only one of its members was defeated, and the majority of their representatives to oppose it, he should look back upon his own political career, and see whether he, while a Liberal in past years, practiced the Liberal doctrine he now so eloquently preaches. Before Confederation he will remember that he was a member of a Liberal Government in New Brunswick that, after a general election, in which only one of its members was defeated, and the majority of its representatives were returned by its friends and supporters. "In those days," to use Mr. Mitchell's language, "when the public voice condemned a Government that resigned without delay." But Mr. Mitchell and his model Liberal party changed all this by introducing the improved Liberal system of "holding the fort at all hazards;" which he now denounces as the act of "political criminals," give them time to commit "political burglary."

The impression sought to be conveyed was that Mr. Mitchell was a member of the New Brunswick Government that refused to resign after having been beaten at the polls, as the Ross Government of Quebec is now doing. To the general statement we gave an emphatic denial, pointing out that the only Government of which Mr. Mitchell was a member that was defeated was the Government that went to the general elections on the Confederation question in 1866. That Government when defeated resigned without unnecessary delay, placing its resignation in the Lieutenant Governor's hands as soon as the ordinary transactions of the departments could be wound up; and a new Government—an anti-Union Government—was at once formed. "Northumberland" in a second letter, admits that his statement about "holding the fort at all hazards" was nonsense, that the Government did resign as stated in THE HERALD. His attempt to make out a parallel to the attitude of the Ross Government was as ludicrous as it was unfortunate for the side he espouses. While the New Brunswick Government acted promptly and constitutionally and respected the will of the constituencies, the Ross Government, although its supporters admit its overwhelming defeat, and every elector knows that it has no right whatever to remain in office, still retains the position which its members should long ago have relinquished, and continues to assume an authority of which constitutional usage has deprived it. To reason with persons who pretend to see no difference in the attitude of the two governments in question is probably as great a waste of time as it would be to deliver a moral essay in Bedlam.

A COMPLAINT comes from the North-West that the mounted police are paid by cheque instead of in cash, and that to obtain money for this cheque they are compelled to pay something. There ought not to be any difficulty nowadays in getting money to the several police barracks. "Mr. Mackenzie always did it," as the organs would say, and there were difficulties in those days. Can it be possible that this is a move of Mr. McLean's to make the interest on the amount while the cheques come in? It would be just about the calibre of his financing, and the fact that the policemen were mulcted would not deter him.

THE LATE MR. TILDEN'S will is being disputed at law. The plea is that he left too large discretionary powers to the trustees of the charity to which he bequeathed a large sum. They hold that he had the power to bequeath the money, but not in the way it was done. They are probably not so much concerned about the charity as moved by the fact that if their point is good at law the bequest to the charity will be annulled and the \$150,000,000 be divided amongst themselves.

THE Edmonton Bulletin says of Governor Dewdney's "Speech from the Throne": "The address proves that His Honor is not a Bourbon. Possibly he may never learn anything, but he has one of the most convenient faculties of forgetting that ever came to the assistance of a statesman."

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, C.B., has come out squarely for the Reform party. His speech at the great Reform meeting in Toronto, on Tuesday night, will be found on another page.

QUESTIONS FOR HENRY GEORGE. The New York World puts the following brace of questions to Mr. Henry George:—

First—"The value which attaches to the surface of the earth by reason of the growth of population, belongs to society at large, or to the individual who occupies it, or to the community as a whole, or to those whose land suffers a decrease in value by the loss of population?"

Second—"If society at large is benefited by the government, sells its natural right to the soil for \$1.25 an acre as a poor but industrious settler—as the greater part of the West-land have been sold—and that settler after working hard for twenty years, more or

less, finds that the "growth of population" has overtaken him and enhanced the value of his purchase, would it be fair for "society at large" to insist upon gobbling up his profits from the fee which it conveyed to him absolutely? We should like to ask another: How does he propose to overcome the desire of a man to become absolute owner of his own home? The idea of abolishing a fee simple in land would revolt the ordinary farmer of Canada, who thinks the absolute possession of his land one of the greatest boons of this country; and the mechanic in the city has aspirations of his own in the same direction.

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The Hon. Peter Mitchell, through the columns of his paper, THE MONTREAL HERALD, denounces the following language, for not resigning after the provincial election, as the "ment of the interests of contractors and 'ministerial favorites.'" When Mr. Mitchell sets himself up as a political censor, and condemns, as well as seceding after a provincial election, in which only one of its members was defeated, and the majority of their representatives to oppose it, he should look back upon his own political career, and see whether he, while a Liberal in past years, practiced the Liberal doctrine he now so eloquently preaches. Before Confederation he will remember that he was a member of a Liberal Government in New Brunswick that, after a general election, in which only one of its members was defeated, and the majority of its representatives were returned by its friends and supporters. "In those days," to use Mr. Mitchell's language, "when the public voice condemned a Government that resigned without delay." But Mr. Mitchell and his model Liberal party changed all this by introducing the improved Liberal system of "holding the fort at all hazards;" which he now denounces as the act of "political criminals," give them time to commit "political burglary."

The impression sought to be conveyed was that Mr. Mitchell was a member of the New Brunswick Government that refused to resign after having been beaten at the polls, as the Ross Government of Quebec is now doing. To the general statement we gave an emphatic denial, pointing out that the only Government of which Mr. Mitchell was a member that was defeated was the Government that went to the general elections on the Confederation question in 1866. That Government when defeated resigned without unnecessary delay, placing its resignation in the Lieutenant Governor's hands as soon as the ordinary transactions of the departments could be wound up; and a new Government—an anti-Union Government—was at once formed. "Northumberland" in a second letter, admits that his statement about "holding the fort at all hazards" was nonsense, that the Government did resign as stated in THE HERALD. His attempt to make out a parallel to the attitude of the Ross Government was as ludicrous as it was unfortunate for the side he espouses. While the New Brunswick Government acted promptly and constitutionally and respected the will of the constituencies, the Ross Government, although its supporters admit its overwhelming defeat, and every elector knows that it has no right whatever to remain in office, still retains the position which its members should long ago have relinquished, and continues to assume an authority of which constitutional usage has deprived it. To reason with persons who pretend to see no difference in the attitude of the two governments in question is probably as great a waste of time as it would be to deliver a moral essay in Bedlam.

A COMPLAINT comes from the North-West that the mounted police are paid by cheque instead of in cash, and that to obtain money for this cheque they are compelled to pay something. There ought not to be any difficulty nowadays in getting money to the several police barracks. "Mr. Mackenzie always did it," as the organs would say, and there were difficulties in those days. Can it be possible that this is a move of Mr. McLean's to make the interest on the amount while the cheques come in? It would be just about the calibre of his financing, and the fact that the policemen were mulcted would not deter him.

THE LATE MR. TILDEN'S will is being disputed at law. The plea is that he left too large discretionary powers to the trustees of the charity to which he bequeathed a large sum. They hold that he had the power to bequeath the money, but not in the way it was done. They are probably not so much concerned about the charity as moved by the fact that if their point is good at law the bequest to the charity will be annulled and the \$150,000,000 be divided amongst themselves.

THE Edmonton Bulletin says of Governor Dewdney's "Speech from the Throne": "The address proves that His Honor is not a Bourbon. Possibly he may never learn anything, but he has one of the most convenient faculties of forgetting that ever came to the assistance of a statesman."

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, C.B., has come out squarely for the Reform party. His speech at the great Reform meeting in Toronto, on Tuesday night, will be found on another page.

QUESTIONS FOR HENRY GEORGE. The New York World puts the following brace of questions to Mr. Henry George:—

First—"The value which attaches to the surface of the earth by reason of the growth of population, belongs to society at large, or to the individual who occupies it, or to the community as a whole, or to those whose land suffers a decrease in value by the loss of population?"

Second—"If society at large is benefited by the government, sells its natural right to the soil for \$1.25 an acre as a poor but industrious settler—as the greater part of the West-land have been sold—and that settler after working hard for twenty years, more or

Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager. Miss Genevieve Ward & Mr. W. H. Verplanck. Friday Evening Testimonial. Grand Double Bill. "NANIE OLD" and "LAST LEGS." Sa. Matinee and Night.—ROBERT-ME-SOUL. Seats on sale at Nordheimer's. Next Week, MRS. LOUIS JAMES and MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT.

Wednesday, November 17th. MRS. T. CHARLES WATSON. Dramatic Costume Recital. Box Plan now open at Nordheimer's. Admission \$1, 75c, 50c. November 10.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening during the Week. Special engagement of the talented Artist MISS MINNIE OSCAR GRAY.

W. T. STEVENS. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Afternoon and Evening. WITHOUT A HOME. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Afternoon and Evening.

saved FROM THE STORM. Two fine Melo-dramas, introducing the wonderful acting dogs Romeo, Zip, Hero, Lion, major and King. 8 per cent. ad. appropriate scenery and unexcelled Metropolitan cast. Admission, 10, 20, and 30 cents. Next Week, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

Art Association of Montreal. THE EXHIBITION. ORIGINAL DRAWINGS made for the "Century" and "St. Nicholas" Magazines, by eminent artists, is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, PHILLIPS SQUARE, and will continue open until further notice. Admission 5c.

DANCING. PROF. DURKES'S Assembly—Thursday Evening. Advanced Class—Monday Evening. Beginner's Class—Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Afternoon Class—Monday and Thursday. Pupils can join at any time receive thorough instruction and personal attention. Circulars at Prince's Music Store and at the Academy, 137 St. Catherine street.

New Advertisements. Pay your Gas Rent at the Company's Office, corner St. James and St. Gabriel streets, on or before Monday, the 15th instant, and save the discount. November 12.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER. Captain James Wylie, Commander Royal Mail Steamship "Parisian," Allan Line. On the Occasion of His Returning from Service. WINDSOR HOTEL, NOV. 15th, 1888. Half-past SEVEN o'clock. Tickets, 83c. Subscription Lists at Windsor Hotel. November 11.

16 YEARS SUCCESS! FLAVORING SILVERMAN'S EXTRACTS. Wholesale Depot & Factory: 504 & 506 St. PAUL STREET. Telephone, 1281. June 18.

FLOR DE MAYO CIGARS! Reina Victorias, Extra Fina Sub Rosas. 25 in a box. One case of these fine Cigars just received.

PHILIP HENRY. 134 St. James Street. ESTABLISHED 1870. We will be pleased to furnish quotations for the following goods:— Jonas' Triple Concentrated Flavoring Extracts. Castor Oil, in all size bottles. Olive Oil, half-pint, pints and quarts. Cod Liver Oil. French Mustard. Glycerine. Glutins. Ladd's French Shoe Dressing. HENRI JONAS & CO. 15 DEBRE-OLE'S STREET, No. 1 Building. November 11.

MONEY. Loans can be made on first-class security in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in reasonable terms. RAMON BEAUFIELD, N.P. 110 St. James street. October 29.

NOTICE. The Steamer CITY OF CHESTER not sailing from New York on Saturday, 18th inst., as advertised, the last outgoing mail for Great Britain this week, per Steamer SERVIA, will be closed at this office on FRIDAY, at 6.35 A.M. G. LAMOTHE, Postmaster. Montreal, P. O., 9th Nov., 1888.

LE CLUB LÉVELLIER.

Successful Inauguration of the Winter Meetings. An Address to the Hon. Honor Mercier, Who Announces His Program for the Next Parliament.

According to the announcement made in the press, Le Club Létellier last evening inaugurated its weekly meetings for the winter season under the most favorable auspices. The meeting was held in the Club Hall, No. 580 St. Catherine street, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and it was certainly one of the largest and most representative meetings held in the East End of the city for some time.

The meeting was not only a memorable one, as a grand success for the members of Le Club Létellier and the great Liberal and National parties, but it was also important as being the first occasion in which the Hon. Honor Mercier announced from a public platform the programme he will carry out when he is called to assume the leadership of the Government of the Province of Quebec.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. A. W. Proulx, president of Le Club Létellier, and among those present were noticed: Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. L. O. David, Hon. Senator Paquette, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., Mr. Robitoux, M.P.P., Châteauguay; Mr. Boyer, M.P.P., Jacques Gauthier; Mr. Lafontaine, M.P.P., Chambly; Mr. L. Larue, Mr. L. Larue, M.P.P., St. Lawrence; Mr. Duhamel, ex-candidate for La Prairie; Mr. H. J. Clorax; Mr. R. Lemieux; Mr. D. Lafontaine, ex-candidate for Montclair; Mr. C. Lebeuf; Mr. P. H. Maroy; P. A. Archambault; Mr. L. Lamarche; Mr. O. Marin, M.P.P.; A. J. Proulx; Mr. G. Sorel; Mr. L. A. Poirier; Mr. G. Gauthier; Mr. J. B. Gauthier; Mr. N. St. Jean, vice-president of Le Club National, etc.

On the meeting being called to order, the president, Mr. L. A. W. Proulx, opened the proceedings in an appropriate speech. He thanked those present for the large attendance and congratulated the members of the club at their prospective pleasure in being present to listen to the addresses by the leaders of the great National party who would address the meeting during the evening. He regretted the absence of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, M.P., who was unavoidably prevented from being present, but who would be present and expound his policy at another meeting to be held on the 25th inst. Mr. Proulx then read the club's address to Mr. Mercier. The members of the club congratulated Mr. Mercier on the recent victory he had obtained, which was a recompense for the action he had displayed and the work he had done during the last electoral campaign. He had indefatigably in his exertions and had travelled from one end of the province to the other, and the club expressed its satisfaction that Mr. Mercier had secured a majority in a House in which he and his followers were in a very small minority.

The address stated that the club bore the name of a great patriot, Létellier, who endeavored to save the province in 1878 from bankruptcy and misgovernment, and its members were happy to see that Mr. Mercier had succeeded in carrying the programme of economy and good administration which Mr. Létellier desired to see carried out in the province. The club had been founded had been a constitutional one directed against bad government alone and not against any race or creed, the majority in the Province having great respect for the rights of the Protestant minority. The signers of the address expressed their gratification that the patriotic electors of Montreal East division had succeeded in electing a friend of the workingmen in the person of Mr. David, whose aim it has always been to help the working classes. They hoped that the verdict of the people would be respected and that the Governor would be true to his word, Mr. Mercier to form a Government which would represent the well-understood wishes of the people and improve the financial condition of the province by an honest and economical administration, put an end to the jobs that have disgraced the province during the last few years, and resist the encroachments of the Montreal East division on the rights of the province.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, in his reply, said he felt very thankful for the warm reception accorded him and his friends. He gave a general review of the political situation, alluding especially upon the results of the electoral campaign in the province. He said in addressing the members of the club:—You are all patriots, and under the auspices of an eminent citizen, Mr. Létellier, I had the honor of being one of your ministers. He honored me not only with his confidence as a representative of the Crown, but with his friendship. I can now say it is one of the most precious favors of my political life. He was above all a great patriot, and if it is possible that, in their eternal abode, those who once lived among struggles of a day, his soul must have been moved with joy and contentment at the sight of the national revival, and in the face of the triumph of the principles of the favorite dream—the union of all Canadians devoted to their country. [Applause.] I cannot repeat it too often that our country was not merely a party one, but a union of the people. We do not look for a mere Liberal victory, for it is not the flag of the party that we fought out. The elections of the 10th October were carried by the patriots of two parties, who fought for the same cause and who are ready to follow the programme. These elections resulted in the condemnation of a Government which was so remarkable for its impotency and its inability to do good, and to prevent evil. [Cheers.] The programme was also a condemnation of the political misdeeds and financial extravagance of three successive Ministries. The Government organized the pillage of the public treasury. They were finally a condemnation of a Government that showed itself unworthy to be the hands of the Federal Ministers, and that did nothing to protect the provincial rights

against Federal encroachments. [Applause.] The shallowness of the non-intervention cry was fully demonstrated by the political and electoral complexity of the Ross Government with Sir John and his minions in the recent contest. There can be no longer any illusion on that point. The facts speak for themselves. This shameful compromise exists even after the defeat of the Ross Ministry, which is at the head and all of Ottawa, which clings to power to suit and serve the purposes of Sir John Macdonald. [Cries of shame.] The defeated Ministry are trying by all means to remain in power against the verdict and will of the electorate. Nobody dares deny that the Opposition has won. It makes no difference what may be the component elements of the Opposition, the one great fact is there that the majority of the Ministerial candidates were rejected by the people [Cheers]. In the majority that we claim there is not a single member that has not been elected an opponent of the Government, while in the minority which our opponents claim there are three or four members who refused, up to the date of the elections, to admit that they were supporters of the Government; and who declared that they were not. As proof that Ross is in the minority I mention what is in the document, signed by 35 members, who declare they have no confidence in the Government. An effort has been made to blame the member for having signed this document—because, I suppose, the Ministers failed to obtain a similar confidence from a majority. The Ministerial press has endeavored to show that the 35 members wanted to dictate the line of conduct which should be followed by the Lieutenant-Governor. This is a gratuitous accusation on its part, which I repeat in my own name as a member of my colleagues. [Applause.] The majority of the representatives of the people respect the representative of the Crown sufficiently to admit that he knows his duty and that nobody should dictate what he should do. [Cheers.] The Lieutenant-Governor knows what the constitution and usage command him to do. Those who insult His Honor are not the members who keep their place, but the journalists who arrogate to themselves the right to speak in his name; it is these who represent him as a man capable of conspiring with the Ministers and with parties outside the Government. As a result of this will, so as to maintain a Government in the minority and prevent those who are in the majority from coming into power. I know the Hon. Mr. Masson and I know he will do his duty; this is sufficient for me and it would be the height of indecency for the members to advise him without being invited to do so.

And why have we signed this document? Because it was necessary to answer the false assertions of dishonest persons who stated that the verdict of the people was not sufficiently clear; because systematic attempts were made to deceive the country and alarm the public mind; the majority of the representatives of the people it necessary to take measures to place the verdict of the people in its true light, which was the condemnation of the Ross Government. That is all that the thirty-five members did, and it was right to do it, and as leader of the Opposition I had the right to record that document, the political significance of which cannot be called in question any more than the object for which it was drawn. [Applause.] Our fight was a constitutional one, waged against an administration that had lost the confidence of the people. Notwithstanding the outrageous and systematic lying of our opponents, our fight was not directed in the slightest degree against the rights of the Protestant minority in this province. [Cheers.] In what we have done and what we have said there is nothing, absolutely nothing, which can justify the assertions of a certain press and certain politicians who have tried to make the public believe that we were raising a war of race and creed, when, as a matter of fact, they were themselves the only ones who did their best to raise against us race prejudices and religious fanaticism of bygone days. [Cheers.] There is not one amongst us who does not entertain the greatest respect for the rights of the Protestant minority in this province. [Applause.] Thank God these rights are not imperilled. But if ever they were, it would be found that they would be safer in our hands and would be better defended and upheld by us than by our opponents. [Cheers.] I am pleased to say, to the honor of our Protestant fellow-citizens, that the appeal to their fears met with no success. The results prove it. See what took place in the Eastern Townships. Before the fight we held two seats, Megantic and Huntingdon. After it we hold two, Shefford and Montserrat. Our opponents tried to lead Protestant agitators, to arouse religious prejudice, and to create in their minds a false idea of the true character of our political movement. These miserable attempts may have succeeded in certain places, but I have too much confidence in the good sense and intelligence of our Protestant compatriots to believe that, as a body, they will really be so easily misled. They will really be so easily misled by our opponents. They will not remain long without recognizing the spirit of justice with which I wish to treat all races and creeds, and that I desire to be the loyal and sincere friend of all good citizens, whether they speak English or French, or profess one religion or another.

In the words you have addressed to me you were kind enough to allude to the formation of the new Cabinet that will soon be called to govern this Province. I do not know who the Lieutenant-Governor will call to form this Cabinet, but if he follows the constitutional usage he will select his chief advisers in the cabinet from the majority of the House, and will know how to resist the indiscreet and indelicate approaches that may be made to him to go outside the Legislative Assembly to seek for a Prime Minister. To repair the faults committed by past administrations, to improve the state of our finances, to introduce an economy in the administration of affairs, to put the province to a regime of governmental and legislative impotency, to assert and protect our provincial rights, to unite all good citizens in favor of a wise, moderate and impartial administration, such is our programme, and one that will do honor to our new Legislature, and justify even in the eyes of those who have been against us, the victory of our party. [Loud applause.]

When the prolonged cheering and applause which greeted Mr. Mercier at the conclusion of his address had subsided, the chairman introduced Mr. L. O. David, who made a brilliant and stirring address, expressing his confidence in the Government, and, like Mr. Mercier, receiving a perfect ovation at the close.

Ald. James McShane was the next speaker introduced, and that gentleman, speaking in English, delivered one of his usually able and characteristic addresses. During the course of his remarks he made point after point on the political questions of the day, which appeared to go home and be fully appreciated by the audience. He told how truly, during his public career, he had been devoted to the best interests of the people, more particularly the laboring classes, and while life lasted he would use his best endeavors for the same purpose, the amelioration of the condition of the working

man. During his address he was frequently applauded, and at the close three rousing cheers were called for and heartily given for the people's political favorite.

Brilliant and stirring addresses were then made by Messrs. J. E. Robitoux, M.P.P.; Boyer, M.P.P.; P. E. Lafontaine, M.P.P.; E. Laroche, M.P.P.; P. E. Lafontaine, M.P.P.; George D'Amel, H. J. Clorax [who also spoke in French], and E. Laroche.

The President then again thanked those present for their attendance, and after a few closing remarks from the Hon. Mr. Mercier the proceedings terminated and the assembly dispersed.

MINNEAPOLIS, SAULT STE. MARIE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn how the project of an iron line from the port railway is progressing. The following extract from a letter from the President, General Washburn, to a gentleman of this city:—

"We expect to reach Rhineland, the crossing of the Wisconsin river, with our line on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. This point (Rhineland) is 215 miles from Minneapolis.

"We expect to reach the Sault Ste. Marie on or before 1st January, year. You cannot possibly over-estimate the value and importance of this line to the city of Montreal. Of the effect we expect it to have on Minneapolis you can judge by the extraordinary efforts our citizens have made to carry it forward thus far. The opening of a through line from Minneapolis and St. Paul, in my judgment, to create an absolute revolution in the transportation system of the North-West, and will make Montreal one of the most important centers of Atlantic coast."

"Our company is working in the hearty accord with the Canadian Pacific, and no one, I think, appreciates the importance of making an early connection, to a greater extent, than Sir George Stephen."

TRAFFIC MANAGER OLDS makes the point that the Canadian Pacific road cannot join any American port for fear of losing its subsidy.

St. Paul earnings, first week November, 1886, \$60,646; do, 1885, \$60,700; decrease, \$60,354. Since Jan. 1, 1886, \$20,601,622; do, 1885, \$20,405,597; increase, \$555,925.

Gross earnings Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1886, \$1,763,508; do, 1885, \$1,653,400; increase, \$110,108. Expenses, 1886, \$1,309,589; do, 1885, \$585,423; increase, \$724,166. Net, 1886, \$453,919; do, 1885, \$467,975; decrease, \$14,056.

The statement of the gross earnings of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for October were \$3,190,360, against \$2,245,486 for October, 1885; increase, \$944,874. The Chicago & Atlantic on Wednesday began openly cutting east-bound passenger rates of \$1 on each through ticket. A reduction of \$1.50 could be obtained in the brokers' offices.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Full assortment of Gray Flannel, for Ladies and Children's Winter Wear, also and twilled, light and dark shades. Full assortment of English Army Flannel, for Men's and Boys' shirts. Large stock of English Flannel Shirting, striped, checked and plain.

Choice assortment of Ladies' Wrapper Flannel and Tailor's Cloth for Suits. A very desirable lot of Wash Union Shirtings suitable for mechanics. A new line of English Woollen Shirting, Striped, Plain and Checked.

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RICHELIEU! The Prince of Table Waters. Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.

FOR QUEBEC. The SS. MIRAMICHI, Capt. A. Baquet, will receive cargo on or about the 15th November, weather permitting.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Temporary Line S. S. SCOTLAND, Luckhurst, master, from London, is entered for the contract, and will please pass their entries without delay.

BANK OF HAMILTON. Dividend No. 28. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the current half year, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, and its Agencies, on and after.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in the efficacy of my remedy, that I will give a valuable testimonial to any sufferer, who will send me a card, together with a VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL to my medicine. Give address and P. O. address.

SITUATION WANTED. A young lady of good address, and with good references, desires a situation in a family goods, far, or dry goods store, or similar employment. Give address and P. O. address.

BE ON YOUR GUARD. Benson's Capline Plasters are widely imitated, and the public are often misled by the existence that is really trustworthy and valuable. Benson's Plasters are highly and scientifically prepared, and are in a few hours ailments upon which no others have any effect whatever. The public are, therefore, cautioned against the cheap imitations of Benson's Plasters, bearing the names of "Capline," "Capline," "Capline," or "Capline," which are meant to pass for Benson's Plasters, and also against plasters bearing the names of "Benton's," "Burton's," etc.

DIED. WILLIAMS—At Trafalgar, Cole des Neiges, on the morning of the 11th November, 1886, Myles Williams, Esq., in the 62nd year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, to St. George's Church, Montreal, on Saturday, the 13th November, at 2 p. m. No flowers.

MCLAREN—On the 11th instant, at the residence of her son, W. D. McLaren, St. Paul street, Catherine Adams, in the 82nd year of her age, a native of Strirling, Scotland, and for upwards of fifty years a resident of Montreal. Notice of funeral hereafter.

New Advertisements. Carseley's Advertisement! THURSDAY, NOV. 11th, 1886.

Full assortment of Gray Flannel, for Ladies and Children's Winter Wear, also and twilled, light and dark shades. Full assortment of English Army Flannel, for Men's and Boys' shirts. Large stock of English Flannel Shirting, striped, checked and plain.

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New Advertisements. McINTYRE, SON & CO. IMPORTERS Wholesale Dry Goods, &c. 13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

October 16. Sandeman, Back & Co. (Pematun), Xerez, Sherries. Sandeman & Co., Oporto, Ports. Dalbeck & Co., Reims, Champagne. Leacock & Co., Madeira, Madeira Wines. Gordon & Co., London, Gin and Orange Bitters. Sourin Freres, Bordeaux, Claret. P. Clermont & Co., Bordeaux, Claret. Alex's Seignette, La Rochelle, Brandy. W. Maingay, Rotterdam, Gins. L. Rambaud & Mariages, Apt., Glaces and Crystallized Fruits. Hy. White & Co., London, Red Heart Rum. DePoussel Fils, Marseille, Olive Oil.

350 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD! The Wonderful South American Discovery. A harmless, simple beverage that expends the use of stimulants and Nervines and cures Nervousness, Insomnia, Nervous and Mental Exhaustion, and leaves no reaction. For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. Price 40c per quart bottle. Dominion Agency, 1780 Notre Dame Street, November 10 26

SCOTCH WHISKEY! Shipped by Mackie & Co., Distillers, Langmuir and Laphroig Distilleries, Island of Islay, Scotland, is admitted by the Medical Faculty the finest in Scotland, used by Queen's physicians. ASK FOR MACKIE'S RARE OLD SPECIAL 10 years old, gold label. MACKIE'S ISLAY BLEND 7 years old, green label. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c

THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE COPYING PRESS AND BOOK Complete, with Drying Sheet and Oil Paper. Just the thing for Travellers or for private use. Light! Simple! Portable! Price, - - \$3.50. Send for circular.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, STATIONERS, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. October 11 442

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO. MONTREAL AND GLASGOW. IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS, RAILWAY SUPPLIES. Plumbers and Steamfitters' Supplies. SOLE AGENTS FOR "COLLIERIES," "DALMEILLET," "GARDNER," "GILGINTON," "HARRIS," "HERRING," "LONDON," "LONG," "MILNER," "MURPHY," "PETERSON," "ROBERTSON," "SCOTT," "SMITH," "STEELE," "TAYLOR," "WATSON," "WILSON," "YOUNG."

ROAD DEPARTMENT. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Road Committee, and endorsed "Tenders to Unbroken Stone," will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November instant, for delivery of 1500 tons, more or less, of unbroken BANC ROUGE stone, to be delivered according to the conditions and terms of the specifications for the same, to be seen at the City Surveyor's office.

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New Advertisements. Auction Sales. BY JAMES STEWART & CO. IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO, CARPETS, CROCKERY, BEDSTEADS, CUTLERY, GASALIER, PICTURES, &c., &c.

The undersigned has been instructed by the HEIRS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM O'BRIEN, ESQ., to sell at the residence known as HILLSIDE No. 600 St. Georges street, on Tuesday Morning, 16th inst., at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS. Particulars in a future advertisement. JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.

MONEY TO LEND. In sums from \$500 to \$50,000. Low rate of interest. JAMES STEWART & CO., 230 mvt 2w 183 St. James street.

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THE EQUITABLE has met with greater acceptance with the insuring public than any other Life Assurance Society in the world. It has just introduced a policy incontestable after one year, which permits the assured to engage in any occupation, or to reside or travel in any part of the world. It also issues policies at ordinary Life rates of premium, that give immediate protection to the family and become practically life endowment payable to the assured upon reaching a specified age. Matured Dominion Policies of the Equitable have yielded the holders thereof greater returns than have been realized upon any other Policy of Assurance extant.

Persons contemplating insurance are invited to examine the advantages offered by the Equitable. SEARIGHT P. STEARNS, R. FIELDER, Manager, October 23 2w mvt 230

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank House in this city, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November inclusive. By order of the Board, G. HAGUE, General Manager, 30N at 255

JAMES DUNNE ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW 280 BROADWAY, ST. JAMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. Oct. 21 2m 280

THE HERALD HOTEL DIRECTORY. MONTREAL. WINDSOR HOTEL, Dominion Square. Windsor Hotel Company, Proprietors. ST. LAWRENCE HALL, St. James Street. Henry Hogan, Proprietor. BALMORAL HOTEL, Notre Dame Street. G. Dunham, Proprietor. RICHELIEU HOTEL, St. Vincent Street. J. B. Durand, Proprietor. ALBION HOTEL, McGill Street. Stearns & Murray, Proprietors. NEW YORK HOTEL, New York Street. T. H. Melvin, Proprietor. COTE DES NEIGES. HALF-WAY HOUSE (late Luptons). John Donohue, Proprietor. LAVAL HOUSE, Lessees and Managers. SAULT AU RECOULET-BACK RIVER. PELOUIN'S HOTEL, Sault-au-Recullet-Back River, P.Q. M. Pelouin, Proprietor. BOULGIE'S CORNERS. HOTEL VERVAIS, Boulogne's Corners. Leon Vervais, Proprietor. ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. BERTRAND HOTEL, St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q. G. Bertrand, Proprietor. ST. HILAIRE. IRKOQUINS HOUSE, R. F. Campbell, Manager. HOTEL MONTREAL, Leandre Robert, Proprietor. THREE RIVERS. DUPRESNE HOTEL, J. Dupresne, Proprietor. ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Willis Russell, President. St. Louis Hotel Company, Proprietors. TOWNSHIP OF PETERBORO. MASTINGOUCHE HOUSE, Province of Quebec. M. A. Copeland, Proprietor. OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE, Kenly & St. Jacques, Proprietors. TORONTO. ROSSIN HOUSE, King Street, Proprietor. QUEBEN'S HOTEL, Front Street. H. McGaw, Proprietor. ALBEMARLE HOTEL, Madison Square, Hotel Brunswick, Proprietors. MURRAY HILL HOTEL, Park Avenue. Huntley & Hammond, Proprietors. ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th Avenue, Proprietor. H. H. Brookway, Proprietor. BUCKINGHAM HOTEL, 10th Street and 5th Avenue. Wetherburn & Fox, Proprietors. GRAND UNION HOTEL, 42nd Street and 4th Avenue. W. D. Garrison, Proprietor.

Help Wanted—Female. WANTED—Experienced cook and good housemaid. Apply S. Carseley, 1780 Notre Dame street.

Situations Wanted—Male. WANTED—Work of any kind; would accept of a situation in any branch of work. Peter Duggan, 41 St. James street.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, situation as coachman or indoor servant; can milk and work round house; is active and willing. Address G. Taylor, 42 St. James street, m 22

A YOUNG MAN, age 35, wants a position; a competent bookkeeper, salesman and shipping clerk for grocery or dry goods, wholesale or retail; also, as manager or clerk for country stores; good references. W. J. H. Herald office.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, just arrived from England; been used to horses. Address J. Hacken, 41 St. James street.

WANTED—A situation either as clerk or bookkeeper; has had five years' experience in general store; understands single and double entry; can give the best of references as regards character and ability. Address G. W. C. P. O. Box

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The birds sang in its sheltering trees; The school house door was open to the breeze...

Clung to the master rings the bell; Check! check! the master rings the bell; The children sang in its sheltering trees...

And from the other side the girls, Though 'twas but a moment's time, Peep shyly from their wavy curls...

Was asked with her master said: "Come, Kate, my faithful little lass, And take position at the head..."

And by the master's side to-day She stands—the pupil in the love— A learner in that class always...

CASTLE NOWHERE

Not many years ago the shore bordering the head of Lake Michigan, the northern curve of that silver sea, was a wilderness unexplored...

"That is because you do not deserve such a friend," answered the Spirit, briskly reappearing on the scene. "A man who flinches at the wilderness to escape..."

"No, you are not, Waring," replied the Spirit of Discontent; "for you know you have your compass in your pocket and can direct yourself back to the camps on Lake Superior..."

"No, you are not, Waring," replied the Spirit of Discontent; "for you know you have your compass in your pocket and can direct yourself back to the camps on Lake Superior..."

Wandering thus, all reckoning lost both of time and place, our white man came out one evening unexpectedly upon a shore before him was water stretching away...

What guard the even beaches of the island sea, he sat looking out over the water, smacking a comfortable pipe of tobacco...

Now the small waves came in but slowly, and the sunset, in keeping time with their regular wash, dragged its path so slowly...

"When to the seasons of sweet silent thought, I summon up remembrance of things past, Now the small waves came in but slowly...

"O double fit, double it, can't you?" said the man impatiently. "This way!"

"When to the seasons of sweet silent thought, I summon up remembrance of things past, Now the small waves came in but slowly...

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OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS. Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections.

DELICATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhoea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, uterine natural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, vertigo, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

SICK-HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Irritability, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

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REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 22 Vict., Cap. 38.

ROOFING! ROOFING! ROOFING! Robin Cement, genuine old-fashioned kind now of the city have stood 25 and 30 years of age.

W. MOLEBA WALBANK, B.A.Sc., Architect, Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Valuator, 214 St. James St., Montreal.

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