

New Advertisements.

Special attention is invited to the postponed sale of Oil Paintings at Thomson & Gowdey's Grand Central Auction Rooms, this afternoon, at 2.30. Japanese Vases, Screens, Bronzes, etc., at 4 o'clock, best yet offered at auction.

LA COMPAGNIE MANUFACTURIERE DE TABAC CANADIEN DE JOLLETTE, JOLLETTE, P.Q.

DIRECTEURS: J. B. A. RICHARD, Ecr. Principal. A. M. RYAN, Ecr. M.D. ED. GUILBAULT, Ecr. M.P. D. DESORMAIS, Ecr. N.B. J. L. A. FORTIN, Ecr. Secrétaire.

Tabac Jaune, Tabac Noir, Tabac Coupe, Fabrique avec la meilleure feuille de tabac Canadien.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

President: H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Director: SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

THE MONTREAL SCHOLARSHIP, TENABLE FOR THREE YEARS.

Including FREE MUSICAL EDUCATION at the College, with Board and Residence during the College Terms.

FOUNDED by two gentlemen of Montreal and open for competition to natives of Montreal, and of the neighborhood thereof, and to residents in the same district of not less than five years' standing.

1. COMPOSERS—Male and Female, age not to exceed 21.
2. PIANISTS—Male, age not to exceed 18; Female, 19.
3. ORGANISTS—Male age not to exceed 19; Female, 20.
4. VOCALISTS—Male, age 18 to 23; Female, 17 to 22.

The Examinations will be held at MONTREAL on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of April, 1886.

Persons desirous of being admitted as candidates must apply on forms, which can be obtained from Mr. Joseph Gold, 88 Dorchester street, Montreal.

Amplified information regarding the Scholarship, requisite qualifications of candidates, nature of examinations, etc., may be obtained from Messrs. A. J. Nordheimer and M. L. Lamplough's music stores, and may be had gratis on application.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Limited, London, having been appointed by the Royal Commissioners, sole contractors for the Printing, Publishing and Advertising in the CATALOGUE GUIDE, DAILY PROGRAMME, and other official publications, respectfully request intending advertisers should make immediate application for any space they may require in the above publications. All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to their agent, JOHN GLEN, 57 Strand, London, W. C., England. w 512

PAISLEY & ROSS,
Successors to J. D. Anderson,
206 St. James Street,
Have just received and are showing a beautiful assortment of the newest designs in SUITINGS and OVER-COATINGS, for present and spring wear.

INSPECTION INVITED. a 31

HEAP'S PATENT
A PATENT DRY EARTH CLOSET
W. E. POWER, Agent,
773 Craig, near Victoria Square.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
A Few in Stock at Net Cash Prices.

Adopted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

"HEAP'S PATENT" DRY EARTH CLOSET

HAVANA CIGARS
Havana Cigars
Havana Cigars
All the finest Brands of Imported Cigars.

PHILIP HENRY,
34 St. James Street.
BRANCH: 1385 St. Catherine Street.

GIRLS WANTED.
A few Girls wanted at once. Apply at HERALD Bindery.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA.

Frequent Cabinet Councils—A Military Dinner Party—Contemplated Tariff Changes—An Overdue Steamer—Half-Breeds Pardoned—Rumored Mutiny.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Cabinet councils are being held daily.

His Excellency, the Governor-General has issued invitations to the militia officers of the various local corps for a dinner party on Saturday evening next at G. V. House.

Mr. Stairs, M.P., of Halifax, has had an interview with the Minister of Customs on behalf of some Halifax inspectors, with reference to what the proper duties should be on slates of soda, and on clam bait, imported from the United States, and which is much used by fishermen. Tariff changes in the direction indicated will probably be made during the coming session. The rumor is current that the Government contemplate an increase in the tea and coffee duties.

The Government steamer, Lansdowne, which was despatched to Seblon Island some time ago, on business of the Department of Marine, is overdue some time and has naturally caused anxiety in the Department. The Deputy Minister of Marine yesterday telegraphed for the earliest information in connection with the whereabouts of the steamer and the cause of her detention.

The following leaflets now undergoing preparation for participation in the North-West rebellion have been pardoned by the Federal Government: Ignace Poitras, Sr., Ignace Poitras, Jr., Joseph Arcand, and Moise Paranteau.

Hon. A. Byng, 7th Hussars, recently Aide-Camp to the Earl of Carnarvon, has been appointed Aide-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.

No information has yet been received of the alleged mutiny of the North-West Mounted Police at Edmonton. Mr. White telegraphed immediately on reading the report, but has not as yet received any reply nor has he any reports on the matter.

TORONTO.

Labor Troubles—Mowat on Manhood Suffrage—The Industrial Exhibition Association—A Deputation to Mr. Mowat.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—At 7 o'clock this morning the clerks in Massey & Co.'s counting house were ready to pay the dissatisfied employes their wages up to date. Work was resumed as usual, and when the working contingent put in an appearance they were joined by several of those who were induced by the Knights of Labor to go out on strike yesterday morning. Nearly all the strikers were assembled in close proximity to the works, which were guarded by a strong posse of police, but their services were not required. A messenger was sent out by Massey to the strikers telling them their pay was ready, but none responded. Massey declared he will fight to the bitter end and that he will take none of the strikers back, as he means to run his own business in his own way.

The cabinet makers in Ewing & Co.'s, moulders and picture frame makers, went out on strike this morning owing to a dispute about the rate of wages. There are not many of them altogether.

The Ontario Grand Lodge of Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Association opened its session here to-day, but only routine business was transacted. Delegates were entertained to-night at a banquet by the city lodges.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association was held this afternoon. The Secretary's report showed that the net profit on last year's exhibition was \$6,684. The same officers were re-elected, viz.—J. J. Withrow, President; Capt. W. F. McMaster, 1st Vice-President; Wm. Rennie, Commercial Travellers' Association, was included in the bodies sending representatives to the Exhibition Association.

About twenty members of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal Club, waited upon Mr. Mowat to-day, to press upon him the advisability of granting Manhood Suffrage in provincial elections. Messrs. Clark, Gregory, Taylor, Robinette, and Schoff spoke. Mr. Mowat, in reply, said he was going to win at the next election and was relying on the young men to help him.

With regard to Manhood Suffrage, he said: There was considerable diversity of opinion in the Liberal party; while some were in favor of Manhood Suffrage there were actually shocked at the idea. He could not promise anything further until after the next general election.

Two large measures of electoral reform could not come from one parliament. After the next election he would not be surprised to find public sentiment in favor of Manhood Suffrage.

Another deputation, consisting of Vice-Chancellor Proudford, Mayor Howland and other prominent gentlemen, members of the Toronto Industrial School Association, waited upon Mr. Mowat this afternoon to ask for a grant towards a new industrial school to be erected at Mimico. Seventeen thousand dollars were already subscribed. Thirty-two thousand were required, and it was thought fair to ask the Government to grant half of the sum yet needed, contingent on the remaining half being raised by private subscription. Mr. Mowat said he sympathized with the objects of the deputation, but the Government could not assist in philanthropic movements, most of which must depend upon voluntary work. He would lay the application before his colleagues.

Several enterprising citizens are desirous of erecting a suitable Music Hall on the site of the pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens. Senator Allan, who donated the gardens to the city, is willing that they be mortgaged to raise money for building the Hall, but the consent of the City Council will also have to be obtained.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.
OWEN SOUND, February 9. Last night, about 10 o'clock, one of the most horrible crimes ever known in the vicinity of Owen Sound was committed. A colored man named Smoots, about 23 years of age, lost his life at the hands of another negro, named Phillip Roy, in the house of a colored man named Johnson. It appears Roy and Smoots came to Johnson's house to-night, but under the influence of liquor. Johnson being absent, not

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

LONDON RIOTS.

The Injury Done by the Rioters to Private Property.

The Comments of the Press on the Outbreak.

The Mob Assembled in Great Force Again Yesterday, but without Leaders.

The Rioters Set the Police at Defiance.

The Police, Strongly Reinforced, Attack them Manfully.

They are Split Up and Driven into Lanes and Alleys.

The Socialists Interview Mr. Chamberlain, and are Dissatisfied with His Reply to Their Demands.

ANOTHER ENORMOUS MOB.

3.30 P.M.—By 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar Square was estimated to be 10,000 strong. The majority of this great throng is composed of loafers and roughs of the worst class. Large numbers of policemen are present, but their efforts to control the turbulence of the mob have so far proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets and traffic is for the time being brought to a standstill. The spirit of the mob to-day is distinctly aggressive. Every carriage which happens to come within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and its occupants hooted, hissed and insulted. During the early part of the afternoon a gorgeous equipage was driven near the mob. Some one said the turnout was the Lord Mayor's, and the rioters at once made a rush for it, seemingly determined to tear the vehicle to pieces and stamp its occupants to death. The police, however, by a vigorous charge rescued the equipage and its occupants and got them to a place of safety. The mob at present is simply a tremendous mass of

UNDIRECTED HUMAN SAVAGES.

Nothing, it would seem, but the want of some popular leader prevents the mob from exerting its strength in some organized movement which might bring about most disastrous results. The police charged the mob twice in full force for the purpose of breaking it up and driving the fragments from Trafalgar Square, but both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but bulged out in some other direction. The police could not surround it or break it. Each failure of the police was greeted by the vast assemblage with cheers and yells. The rioters are getting enraged at the frequent

REPETITION OF POLICE HOSTILITIES.

The temper of the mob is rapidly rising. Thousands of men are pouring to the scene, and all the pavements in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square are lined with excited men, the rows on either side of the streets being nowhere less than six men deep.

4.30 p.m.—The increasing gravity of the situation finally alarmed the authorities, and they put forth all their energies to suppress the riot. The police force on duty at Trafalgar square was enormously increased and prepared for a well-defined attack. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it. The police force followed up their work and drove each

FRAGMENTS OF THE BROKEN MOB

until its elements were dissipated into the alleys and by-ways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the reassembling of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of these have been fined and discharged; others have been remanded for trial; while a number have been sentenced to imprisonment to terms ranging from one to six months.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sparling, a Socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by the Socialists in the demonstration Saturday, said that while he did not approve of rioting still he could not but rejoice at the event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to stone throwing at the Carlton Club, Sparling said the members of that body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman "to drive over those logs." The mob, Sparling said, selected and attacked shops which exhibited the Royal arms.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERVIEWED BY THE RINGLEADERS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Burns, Champion, Hyndman and Williams, the four Socialists who inspired yesterday's riot, called this afternoon upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new President of the Local Government Board, at his office. Mr. Chamberlain declined to see the Socialists personally, but conveyed to them his willingness to give attention to anything they might place before him in writing. Burns and his friends thereupon addressed a statement of their wishes. They said they had called to obtain from Mr. Chamberlain a declaration of the Government's intentions with regard to providing work for several hundred thousand unemployed people who were at present starving in the city of London, in England. The statement contained the assertion that all the pressure which workmen's societies had brought to bear on the local authorities to secure relief for the distressed had entirely failed, and that letters sent to the local Government by persons authorized to speak for the men, who were decent people, were left unanswered. Burns and his colleagues added that they had personally come for some statement of the Government's intentions in order to be able to report something definite to the meeting of the

THE HABES CORPUS ACT SUSPENDED AT SEATTLE.

The Governor Declares Martial Law in the City.

The Anti-Chinese Agitators Indignant and Disappointed.

General Hancock Dead.

New York, Feb. 9.—The whole country was shocked to-day by a brief telegraph message announcing the death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, Senior Major-General U. S. Army and Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The sad intelligence was immediately conveyed to the remotest corners of the country, and as if by magic flags appeared at half-mast on various public buildings in the city. Within an hour telegraph wire leading into headquarters was busy with messages of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved widow. The news of his death was all the more startling from the fact that few even of his intimate friends had any knowledge that his illness was thought serious. When he went to Washington two weeks ago today a slight eruption on his neck, near the base of the brain, gave him some uneasiness, and the inflammation increased so rapidly that on Friday, January 29, he had lapsed. The eruption continued to run freely and the loss of blood was such as to make very perceptible difference in the General's robust appearance. Immediately after his return to Governor's Island a week ago. He sent for Dr. Janeway who soon perceived signs of a carbuncle. Next day the carbuncle appeared and it gradually grew worse, although Dr. Janeway did not consider the condition of his patient past the point of speedy recovery until Sunday night, the 7th inst., when he decidedly unfavorably symptoms set in, accompanied by delirium. The malady had touched his brain, and there appeared to be good ground for the belief that his days were numbered. Proper nourishment, consisting of concentrated beef tea, milk and stimulants were judiciously administered. Although his condition was alarming his pulse was regular, and he rested easily up to last evening, and during the greater part of the night. Between four and five o'clock the General became restless and was unable to take either medicine or nourishment. The doctors were called immediately. They diagnosed that the General was rapidly sinking from exhaustion caused by the loss of vitality incident to a powerful drain upon his constitution made by the carbuncle, complicated and exaggerated by chronic diabetes. The General soon fell into what appeared to be a quiet slumber and remained in a comatose condition till seven minutes before three o'clock when the General was rapidly sinking from exhaustion caused by the loss of vitality incident to a powerful drain upon his constitution made by the carbuncle, complicated and exaggerated by chronic diabetes. 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TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Books P.C. Payable. Close Open. Peoples. 1 March 15 Feb. 28 Feb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Can. Pac. 8 17 Feb. 23 Jan. 15 Feb. 18 Feb.

DIVIDENDS

Royal Can. 6 15 Feb. 1 Feb. 28 Feb. 18 Feb. 15 Feb.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Atlantic & N.W. P. Co. 10 Feb. at 12 noon. Can. Mutual Tel. 10 Feb. at 2 p.m.

FINANCIAL

The Herald Office, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, 1886.

Montreal Stock Market

The stock market was again strong today and prices are not only well maintained but are pegged up on small transactions.

Cotton stocks are the feature of the market, Canada Cotton, which was 75 bid on 5th February last, selling today at 90; Dundas Cotton, which on the same day was 68 bid, selling at 72.

During the forenoon business was very active, but in the afternoon there was a period of dullness and business was limited.

The total sales to-day were 2,381 shares of stocks and \$4,000 of bonds. The stocks sold comprised 540 shares of bank stocks and 2,141 shares of miscellaneous, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD table with columns for stock name and price.

AFTERNOON BOARD table with columns for stock name and price.

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

STOCKS table with columns for stock name and price.

MISCELLANEOUS table with columns for stock name and price.

Bank of Montreal table with columns for stock name and price.

Bank of Toronto table with columns for stock name and price.

Bank of Commerce table with columns for stock name and price.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Advanced-Western Union & Lake Shore

Share 1/2, Erie, Erie pref., Ohio & Miss. 1/2, North-West, St. Paul, J. do. pref. 1/2, New Jersey Central, New York Central, Del., Lack. & West, 2 1/2, Del. & Hudson, 3, Rock Island, 3 1/2, Illinois Central, 1 1/2, C. B. & Quincy, Union Pacific, Reading, Kansas & Texas, St. Paul & Omaha, pref. 1/2, Northern Pacific, 1/2, do. pref. 1/2, Ohio Central, Erie & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Central Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, M. & M. 1 1/2, Pullman Car, Oregon Trans., Canadian Pacific 1/2.

Declined-Pacific Mail, Erie, Erie & Wabash, Canada Southern, St. Paul & Omaha, C. C. & I., Texas Pacific 1/2. Unchanged-Michigan Central.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Tuesday, 9th February, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdonnell Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

Table with columns for stock name and price.

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PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Flour—The market is quiet and the demand slow, but the stocks in store are less than one month ago, and less than they were a year ago, and this has an encouraging effect upon holders.

The only sale reported on 'Change to-day was 135 barrels patent at \$4.65. The only barrels reported to THE HERALD was 375 barrels Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.80.

Superior Extra, per brl. \$4.10 @ 4.15 Extra Superfine..... 3.35 @ 4.10 Fancy Extra..... 0.00 @ 3.90 Spring Extra..... 0.00 @ 3.90 Superfine..... 3.55 @ 3.65 Strong Bakers, Manitoba..... 4.00 @ 4.89 Strong Bakers (Canadian)..... 4.30 @ 4.40 Strong Bakers (American)..... 4.30 @ 4.30 Middling..... 0.00 @ 3.50 Pollards..... 0.00 @ 3.40 Ontario bags (medium) b.i. 0.00 @ 2.00 [spring extra] 0.00 @ 1.90 [superfine] 1.75 @ 1.82 City bags (delivered)..... 2.40 @ 2.43

OATMEAL—Quotations are:— Granulated, per bbl. \$4.40 @ \$4.00 bags..... 2.35 @ 2.35 Ordry, per bbl. 2.10 @ 2.20 bags..... 2.10 @ 2.20

CORNFLOUR—Quotations are:— White, per bbl. \$3.00 @ \$3.15 " bag..... 0.00 @ 1.45 Yellow, per bbl. 2.90 @ 2.95 " bag..... 1.30 @ 1.35

WHEAT—There is a continued absence of activity in the local market, and values are unchanged. We quote:—Canada white winter, No. 1, 85c @ 90c; Canada red do., No. 3, 85c @ 90c @ 91c; Canada spring, No. 2, 85c @ 90c per bushel of 60 lbs.

COARSE GRAINS—Transactions continue to be confined to car lots, and business is limited with quotations for corn, barley and rye nominal. We quote:— Corn in bond, 50c @ 51c, and duty paid 60c @ 61c per bushel of 56 lbs.; peas, 69c @ 71c per bushel of 66 lbs.; barley, 48c @ 50c, according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.; rye, 64c @ 66c per bushel of 55 lbs.

MALT—Quotations are 75c @ 80c, in bond, per bushel of 36 lbs., according to quality.

MEAT—Bran, \$14 @ \$15; shorts, \$16 @ \$17; provender, \$23 @ \$24 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

DAILY RECEIPTS. The receipts of grain and produce by Canadian Pacific up to 6 p.m. this Tuesday, 9th February, 1886, were as follows:— Wheat, bush..... 700 Peas, bush..... 1,320 Rye, bush..... 125 Flour, sacks..... 610 High wines, casks..... 50

The receipts of grain and provisions by G. T. R. on Saturday, 6th February, as posted on 'Change to-day, were:— Wheat, bush..... 11,400 Peas, bush..... 2,350 Oats, bush..... 1,600 Western Mess, do., new, 14.25 @ 14.50 Lard, Fairbanks, per lb. 00.09 @ 00.09 Do. Canadian..... 00.08 @ 00.09 Hams, uncovered, per lb. 00.11 @ 00.12 Hams, canvassed, per lb. 00.12 @ 00.12 Bacon, per lb. 00.10 @ 00.11 Shoulders, per lb. 00.08 @ 00.09 Tallow, per lb. 00.05 @ 00.06

Butter—Business in this market is limited to the demands of the jobbing trade, which are active, and stocks are getting into good shape, with fancy grades scarce. Quotations are:—Creamery, 21c @ 24c; Eastern Townships, 11c @ 16c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 10c @ 15c; Western Mess, 8c @ 13c; 13c @ 16c, as to quality.

CHEESE—The Liverpool cable to the Associated Press quoted 49s 6d per cwt. to-day, thus restoring the quotation to last week's closing figures. Business to-day was dull and prices do not undergo any change, but a movement towards Liverpool is gradually reducing stocks to a small compass. We quote:—Fancy August, 91c @ 92c; fancy September and October, 91c @ 92c; other grades, 85c @ 87c.

Eggs. The market is easier on light demands, but prices are not notably lower, quotations being:—Fresh, 20c @ 25c, the outside quotation being for strictly new laid; held lots, 19c @ 20c; limed, 18c @ 19c.

Poultry. Stocks are now pretty well reduced, and no new supplies are coming in. Prices are coming owing to a slack demand. We quote:—Turkey, 70c @ 75c; ducks, 70c @ 9c; geese and fowls, 50c @ 7c, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs. Packers have held aloof from the market, but under a steady jobbing demand prices have advanced and are well maintained. Light average continues to receive the largest enquiry, but owing to their scarcity the heavier grades are taken up. The market is very firm with a prospect of higher prices. We quote:—\$6.00 @ \$6.50 for heavy to light averages.

Asbes. Business is anything but active, transactions being limited to sales of a few barrels per day a quotations. We quote: \$3.40 per 100 lbs. for No. 1 pots. There are no transactions in either No. 2 pots or pearls, and consequently no quotations can be given.

Commercial Notes. According to a report recently issued by the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, the result of the German import duties on grain has been in the direction of lower prices, and since these duties have been in force, Germany has been increasing her export of wheat to the United Kingdom. This state of affairs has been caused by the heavy importations of grain in anticipation of the duties, but the hope that these supplies would be absorbed has not been fulfilled.

The farmers' deliveries of native wheat in the United Kingdom during the week are estimated to have been 1,543,857 bushels, against 1,571,143 bushels for the previous week and 1,542,857 bushels for the corresponding week of last year.

The continued storms and flooding rains throughout Southern Russia, instead of the normal snowfall, are causing the greatest apprehension of the germinating of the early crops.

GRAIN IN STORE. AT NEW YORK. Wheat, bush..... 14,491,490 Corn, bush..... 267,876 Oats, bush..... 303,413 Rye, bush..... 304,063 Barley, bush..... 154,358

THE OIL MARKET. To-day's quotations, furnished by the Doran & Wright Co., limited, give the following results in the New York market:—

Table with columns for oil name and price.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Canadian Pacific Railway—Feb. 9. Imperial Bk 1st water, Order 650 bush peck; Norris & G10 do. W. H. Smith 210 sks flour; Merchants Bk 400 do. Crane & B 125 lbs do; M Lefebvre & Co 50 cks high wines.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION. Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

MONTEAL HERALD OFFICE

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1886.

GRAIN—Wheat, Fall No. 1, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; No. 2, May delivery, \$0.85 @ \$0.87; cash, \$0.81 @ \$0.82; No. 3, 00c @ 00c; Spring No. 1, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; No. 2, \$0.52 @ \$0.53; No. 3, \$0.00 @ \$0.00; Best Winter, \$0.75 @ \$0.80. Barley, No. 1, 93c @ 00c; No. 2, 80c @ 81c; No. 3 extra, 71c @ 72c; No. 3, 67c @ 69c. Peas, No. 1, \$0.00 @ 00c; No. 2, 58c @ 59c. Oats, No. 1, 00c @ 00c; No. 2, 33c @ 34c.

FLOUR—Superior, \$3.60 @ 00; extra \$3.50 @ 00; HOGS—\$3.00 @ 00. REMARKS—Market unchanged. Flour inactive, but held as before. Wheat unquiet but appears firm, lower grades not wanted. Peas as before.

CHICAGO, February 9. LOOSE MEATS—3 C, \$5.55; 5 R, \$5.40; L C, \$5.30; shoulder, \$3.75; C Ham, \$7.50 @ \$0.00; boxed meats, 3 C, \$5.80; 5 R, \$5.65; L C, \$5.55; shoulder, \$4.00; 8 P hams, \$3.25 @ \$0.00.

NEW YORK, February 9. PETROLEUM—2 1/2 p m—Crude, in barrels, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; refined, 7 1/2 @ cases, 8 1/4.

COTTON—Lower; Uplands, 9 1/2 @ 10c; Orleans, 9c.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine State, \$2.75 @ \$3.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Lower; \$1.95 @ \$2.05.

CORNMEAL—Quiet; yellow western, \$2.75 @ \$3.05.

WHEAT—Dull. No. 2 Western, 60c @ 61c; Canadian, 70c @ 71c; State, 71c @ 72c.

BARLEY—Steady; ungraded Canada, 81c @ 82c; No. 1 Canada, \$1.01 @ 10c; extra No. 2 Canada, 80c @ 84c; six-rowed State, 75c @ 76c; two-rowed State, 70c @ 71c.

CORN—Steady. OATS—Weak.

Boston Produce Markets. February 9, 1886.

BUTTER—North. City, good to choice, 27c @ 28c; ex. 00c; common to good, 20c @ 25c; New York dairy, 20c @ 22c; fancy, 23c; Vermont dairy, 20c @ 22c; selections, 22c @ 24c; common to good, 15c @ 20c; extra Western fresh-made creamery, 33c @ 34c; common to good, 25c @ 30c; Western laid packed, 17c @ 20c; do fair to good, 15c @ 11c; @ 24c; Eastern Townships, 11c @ 16c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 10c @ 15c; Western Mess, 8c @ 13c; 13c @ 16c, as to quality.

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MONTEAL HERALD OFFICE

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

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Poultry. Stocks are now pretty well reduced, and no new supplies are coming in. Prices are coming owing to a slack demand. We quote:—Turkey, 70c @ 75c; ducks, 70c @ 9c; geese and fowls, 50c @ 7c, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs. Packers have held aloof from the market, but under a steady jobbing demand prices have advanced and are well maintained. Light average continues to receive the largest enquiry, but owing to their scarcity the heavier grades are taken up. The market is very firm with a prospect of higher prices. We quote:—\$6.00 @ \$6.50 for heavy to light averages.

Asbes. Business is anything but active, transactions being limited to sales of a few barrels per day a quotations. We quote: \$3.40 per 100 lbs. for No. 1 pots. There are no transactions in either No. 2 pots or pearls, and consequently no quotations can be given.

Commercial Notes. According to a report recently issued by the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, the result of the German import duties on grain has been in the direction of lower prices, and since these duties have been in force, Germany has been increasing her export of wheat to the United Kingdom. This state of affairs has been caused by the heavy importations of grain in anticipation of the duties, but the hope that these supplies would be absorbed has not been fulfilled.

The farmers' deliveries of native wheat in the United Kingdom during the week are estimated to have been 1,543,857 bushels, against 1,571,143 bushels for the previous week and 1,542,857 bushels for the corresponding week of last year.

The continued storms and flooding rains throughout Southern Russia, instead of the normal snowfall, are causing the greatest apprehension of the germinating of the early crops.

GRAIN IN STORE. AT NEW YORK. Wheat, bush..... 14,491,490 Corn, bush..... 267,876 Oats, bush..... 303,413 Rye, bush..... 304,063 Barley, bush..... 154,358

THE OIL MARKET. To-day's quotations, furnished by the Doran & Wright Co., limited, give the following results in the New York market:—

Table with columns for oil name and price.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Canadian Pacific Railway—Feb. 9. Imperial Bk 1st water, Order 650 bush peck; Norris & G10 do. W. H. Smith 210 sks flour; Merchants Bk 400 do. Crane & B 125 lbs do; M Lefebvre & Co 50 cks high wines.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION. Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

MONTEAL HERALD OFFICE

Weekly Herald

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OUR INFANT POOR.

Protestant Associated Charities of Montreal

Consider What They will do with Protestant Foundlings.

A meeting of the Directors of the Protestant Associated Charities of Montreal was held yesterday, afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the House of Industry and Refuge, on Dorchester street.

There were present, among others, Mr. George W. Stephens, M.P.P., in the chair; Revs. John Nichols, Arthur French, Robert Campbell, Alex. Campbell, John Patterson, Geo. Rogers, H. H. Kitson, B. Lindsay, J. G. Norton, J. H. Evans, with Messrs. O. S. Wood, J. S. Symonds, H. Lyman, John Ritchie, D. McCord, D. McMillan, F. E. Grafton, Ed. Hollis; also, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Eady, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Nimmo and Miss Barber.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the following report of the Committee was read—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, Your Committee (namely, that appointed at the informal meeting of the Associated Charities on Monday, the 25th ult.) beg to state that they have endeavored to carry out the intention of a resolution adopted at the meeting referred to, requesting them to take steps toward framing some plan for having the Protestant foundlings brought up under Protestant influences.

It was thought advisable, in view to the better solution of this somewhat difficult question, to confer with the Managing Committees of the Protestant Infants' Home, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Home of the Friendless, and other kindred institutions, and to write for information to the Foundling Hospital, London, Eng. It was found that the monthly meetings of the ladies in charge of the three Montreal charities above mentioned, also of the Hervey Institute, would follow one another in quick succession, namely, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th ult., and on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd inst., so that a good opportunity was offered us of securing the interest and handling by the wisdom of a great number of benevolent ladies.

It was not without some misgiving that we, who are only in the A. B. C. of caring for the young and helpless, appeared before committees of experienced ladies, but it is only a mild way of putting it to say that we met with a kindly reception and much sympathy for our cause on all sides. We commenced our work by sketching the following:—

Proposed plan for saving infants abandoned by (so called) Protestant parents (there being an evident disinclination on the part of the many existing charitable institutions) to adding to the number of the many existing charities.

1st. To request a number of these, viz., the Infants' Home, the Orphan Asylum, the Home of the Friendless and others, (there being an evident disinclination on the part of the many existing charities) to adding to the number of the many existing charities.

2d. That there be one of the above-named institutions to receive all the infants and forward them to other institutions or homes where there are vacancies to be filled.

3rd. That a committee of ladies, one from each Protestant congregation, take up the matter of finding persons (members of Protestant churches) willing to adopt the infants, by inquiring among their friends and by corresponding with clergymen of all denominations throughout Ontario and Quebec.

4th. For defraying expenses. The associated charities to ask for a Government grant; also church associations, Sunday schools, &c., through respective pastors, be asked to defray expenses of founding costs.

This scheme, in which your Committee had in view the temporary provision for the foundlings, was for the most part approved, though the institutions are already crowded to their greatest capacity. In the matter of permanent provision, all seem to look to the Infants' Home, for, apart from other considerations, its charter admits of the reception of foundlings, even unaccompanied by their mothers.

We here append extracts from two official communications from the Secretary of the Infants' Home—

classes. It was clear that some action should be taken to prevent the abandonment of children by their mothers.

Mr. D. McCord said that he and Mr. H. Lyman appeared on behalf of the Orphan Asylum. This institution is now not larger than the present waifs of the children; consequently the management needed to be very conservative.

Mr. H. Evans said that he thought he could put the matter right and explain clearly the position of the arrangement by reading a letter addressed to him on the subject by the Secretary of the Protestant Infants' Home, as follows:—

125 Mackay street, MONTREAL, Feb. 3rd, 1886.

Dear Sir, I am instructed by the managers of the Protestant Infants' Home, 608 Guy street, to convey to you their decision in regard to the matter your deputation laid before them.

We heartily agree with you as to the importance of doing something to prevent all these little ones of Protestant parentage being sent to a Roman Catholic institution, and would gladly co-operate with the deputation if it were possible for us to do so.

At present we feel we are doing a little better than we were, but we cannot let our hands be idle. For the want of room which would be necessary for the accommodation of the infants and the extra nurses who would be needed to take charge of them, we cannot increase our work in the building we are now occupying.

Our institution is situated in a business street, over 26,000 feet, all paid for. Our treasurer would thankfully receive subscriptions for the erection of a large, suitable building upon it, or for the enlargement of the building we occupy at present.

We know by experience that infants taken from the mother at birth are almost sure to die, so that our death rate, if we could take them, would in all probability be nearly, if not quite, as great as it is at the Grey Nunnery; but of course this should not prevent an effort being made to save the few.

In an institution an infant cannot receive the same care and attention as in a private house, where the mother and nurse give all their time and attendance to the care of one bottle-fed baby.

The physicians know how necessary the mother's milk is for the life of the infant when they tell their rich patient "to get a wet nurse immediately."

The young mother, upon the promise of large wages, and the prospect of an easy life surrounded by luxuries, is tempted to desert her own offspring and give to another woman the care of her child.

With reference to the receiving house your deputation mentioned, we would like to take the liberty of suggesting how very little an infant can endure at that tender age, that if arrangements are made for their reception at different houses the babies should be sent to the parties willing to receive them directly from the Mother.

Praying that you may be guided aright, and wishing you every success in your efforts for the welfare of these little helpless forsaken ones,

I am, Very sincerely yours, F. A. SANDERS, Sec. P. I. Home.

Campbell, Canon Nichols and R. Lindsay, be added to the Committee. It was then moved by Rev. J. Nichols, seconded by Rev. G. Rogers, that—

The Board of Protestant Associated Charities have observed with great pleasure, the valuable and self-denying labors of the Sisters of St. Margaret and other Protestant nurses, the several Protestant clergy who administered the consolations and rites of religion to the sufferers, and the doctors whose kindness and skill contributed so largely to the alleviation of suffering and the saving of life in the St. Saviour's Ward of the smallpox hospital during the late epidemic;

Be it resolved, therefore, that this Board tender to the ladies and gentlemen named, an expression of its highest admiration, warmest gratitude and thanks, for the invaluable services rendered by them to the cause of religion and God.

Discussion was had upon this motion by Revs. Rogers, Campbell, French and Norton, after which it was unanimously carried.

The Chairman said that he did not propose that the matter should be allowed to drop in this way. He submitted the following statement, showing the help employed in the Protestant Smallpox Hospital, the length of time each had been engaged and the wages paid each one:—

Table with columns: Name of Nurse, Dates, and Wages. Lists names like Miss McMillan, Miss Grafton, etc., with their respective periods of service and payment.

* Receive no remuneration. † Receive no remuneration. ‡ This lady had been working for at least a fortnight, with a very sad case in Grand Trunk street, before she came to the Hospital.

§ Date of entrance uncertain. || As man-nurse from entrance to January 25, but continues at same rate as indoor servant.

¶ House maid. † Cook. Estimated amount necessary to increase stipends, \$420.

The wages were entirely inadequate. In place of \$14, the salary paid per month, they should receive \$30. He proposed to raise by subscription the amount necessary to meet the deficiency and was willing to go into his own pocket to do so.

A subscription paper was then opened with the following signatures:—G. W. Stephens, \$50; O. S. Wood, \$50; H. Plumtree, \$10. It was then resolved to place the list for further subscriptions in the counting-rooms of THE HERALD and Star offices.

The meeting then adjourned.

A BIG HANG. (From the Chicago Herald.) "That was a queer game of poker we had out in Iowa the other day," said the drummer, as he took some celluloid chips out of his pocket and put them away in his grip.

Two or three more of us were amusing ourselves with a little game of draw as the train crept along through snow drifts. Pretty soon we stopped at a little station, and waited a long time for another train.

While we were there I opened a big jack pot for \$10, and everybody stayed. The draw I bet \$10 more, and everybody dropped out but Sam. He got his hands off his chips as if he meant to see me, when a man who had just come into the car called out: "Here's a telegram for Samuel Sloum!"

"All right," says Sam, opening the envelope and looking at his message, a smile coming on his face. "I was just going to call you, but now I'll see you \$10 and raise you the limit. I give you fair warning that I have a remarkable hand."

"I don't care how remarkable your hand is," says I, "it will cost you just \$25 more to see what I've got."

"I'm your man," says Sam, with a chuckle, "and I'll raise you another \$20. I'd back this hand with my life."

"That's a nice bluff," I retorted, "but you've struck the wrong customer. I'll call you."

"And at this I was so excited that I threw down my hand, showing three kings and two aces."

"That's a nice hand," said Sam, looking it over and chuckling again in a way that was quite exparting to me. "But it is no good. Gambling," he went on, "I've just made one of the most remarkable draws on record. I held up an ace, took four cards, and now hold three pairs."

"Then you have six cards," I exclaimed, "and the pot is mine."

"Not so fast," says Sam coolly; "I have two pairs of seven spots—and this."

"And here he handed us the telegram, grinning like a monkey. The telegram read: "Twin boys to your wife this morning. All well."

Rooms to Let.

TO LET—Rooms, neatly furnished back parlor, with grate, and board; also table board. Terms moderate. 131 Beary st. Apply 123 St. George street. 33

TO LET—Fine large furnished bedroom, front; bath and w. c.; private family. Apply 123 St. George street. 33

TO LET—Room in private family; warm; cosy house, neat and pleasant; furnished; gas, bath, &c., on same flat. 41 Genevieve street, corner St. Andrew. 22

TO LET—Warm and nicely furnished front rooms; single and double. 300 Dorchester street. 22

TO LET—A single and double bedroom, with board. Address, 101 Mansfield st. 22

TO LET—Double and single front rooms; neat; nicely furnished. 22 McGill College Avenue. 22

TO LET—Furnished room; warm; suitable for two or three gentlemen. 23 Beaver Hall Hill (Next Unitarian Church). 22

TO LET—Double and single rooms on first floor. 136 Peel street, near the Windsor. 22

TO LET—Furnished room to let with board if required. Apply, 157 1/2 St. Catherine street. 22

TO LET—Two persons can be accommodated with first-class room and table board. Apply, 86 Lorne Avenue. 22

TO LET—A warm comfortable double room, hot and cold water on same floor; for gentlemen. 305 Beaver Hall Hill, next Unitarian Church. 22

TO LET—The extensive new store, six flats, No. 62 McGill street; four sides well lighted. Apply, Jesse Joseph. 22

ROOMS—One double and one single; newly furnished. 6, 8, &c., 23 1/2 Cathcart St. 22

ROOMS—Two or three nice, warm unfurnished rooms, suitable for a family of four or five. 3 Upper St. Charles. Belmont street. 24

TO LET—Two rooms, single and double, with or without board, 191 Mansfield street. 22

TO LET—A large front room, furnished, suitable for a couple, with breakfast table, if required. 266 Guy street. 22

TO LET—Two large rooms, on first floor, with folding doors between, with or without board, suitable for a family of four or five. 43 LaGauchetiere street, corner of Beaver Hall. 22

COMFORTABLE Rooms and superior Board for a few gentlemen at moderate rates. Apply at the above address. 28

STRANGERS and others visiting the city, may find a comfortable home at moderate rate, at 28 Osborne street; splendid rooms; first-class house. 28

TO LET—Rooms, nicely furnished, with bath, hot water and first-class board, if required. At 189 Beary. 22

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen. 29 Beaver Hill Hill, Belmont Chambers. 22

ROOM—Single room, hot and cold water, good locality. Apply at 113 Champ de Mars street, corner St. Andrew. 22

TO LET—Comfortable furnished double bedded room; bath and w. c.; terms for board, \$5 per month. 271 German street; private family. 22

TO LET—ROOMS, with or without board, warm and comfortable; hot and cold water, gas, well heated. 113 Beary street. 22

TO LET—Room for a young man with board. Apply at No. 15 Balmar street. 22

ROOMS TO LET—Newly furnished, lighted, &c.; well heated. 113 Beary street. 22

ROOMS—Large front bedroom, nicely furnished, with use of bath; hot and cold water, gas, well heated. Windsor Hotel. 30-1 1/2 Peel street. 22

A LADY, having a very nice house near the city, with a garden, and a number of seven gentlemen to lodge or lodge and board. Address O. Herald Office. 22

Rooms and Board Wanted. ROOMS—With or without board; terms moderate. 24 St. Denis, opposite the city hall. 22

WANTED—Board on credit for a couple of months, or in lieu of work about house. Apply at 157 1/2 St. Catherine street. 22

WANTED—By a lady, board and room with sitting room attached, west of Beary, and in a family where no other boarders are kept. Apply, 157 1/2 St. Catherine street. 22

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

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For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp.

MUNDEROH & CO., General Agents, Montreal, 25 Jan. 15



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

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK, Nevada, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 4.00 p.m. Oregon, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 4.00 p.m. Alaska, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 4.00 p.m. Wyoming, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 8.00 a.m. Arizona, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 8.00 a.m. Nevada, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 8.00 a.m. Alaska, Tuesday, Feb. 30, 2.30 p.m. Wyoming, Tuesday, March 6, 2.30 p.m. Arizona, Tuesday, March 13, 7.30 a.m.

These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every room to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having saloons, smoking-rooms, drawing-rooms, piano parlors, etc., and experienced Surgeons, Stewards and Caterers on each steamer. The accommodations are of all luxuries at sea perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE. \$50, \$30 and \$100, according to location, &c.

INTERMEDIATE. This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, bedding, wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate dining-rooms for either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, \$30 single; \$70 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates. Apply to GUION & CO., 39 Broadway, New York. J. Y. CILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 156



CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOR, FROM FEBRUARY 2ND, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIA, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1.00 p.m. OREGON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1.00 p.m. SERVICIA, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1.00 p.m. GALLIA, Saturday, March 6, 1.00 p.m. WILKIA, Saturday, March 13, 1.00 p.m. OREGON, Saturday, March 20, 1.00 p.m. SERVICIA, Saturday, March 27, 1.00 p.m. GALLIA, Saturday, April 3, 1.00 p.m.

And every following Saturday from New York and Boston.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$50, \$30 and \$100, according to accommodation; intermediate passage, \$35. Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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For Freight, Passage, and the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Or to THOS. WILSON, Agent, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. 212



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For Bermuda—S.S. TRINIDAD, February 9 and 20. For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad—S.S. BERMUDA, February 15.

For Freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUBERKING & CO., Agents, 106 St. James Street, Montreal.

WORLD TRAVEL, 61 Broadway, New York. J. B. HATHOR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Feb. 9

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The steamers of the Line will sail from Liverpool for New York direct, as follows:

Lake Winnipeg, Tuesday, Dec. 2. Lake Superior, Tuesday, Jan. 2. Lake Huron, Tuesday, Jan. 2. Lake Sturgeon, Tuesday, Jan. 2. Lake Champlain, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Connecting at the latter port by direct rail with all points in Canada and the Western States, arrangements have been made ensuring the prompt delivery of goods on Through Bills of Lading.

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL. Lake Huron, Saturday, Jan. 1. Lake Winnipeg, Saturday, Jan. 1. Lake Superior, Saturday, Jan. 1.

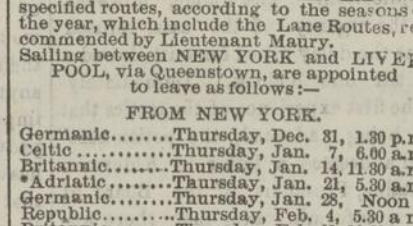
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WHITE STAR LINE. Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane Routes, recommended by Lieutenant Murray, and sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

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CABIN RATES. New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, \$50 and \$100. Return Tickets, \$110, \$140 and \$180.

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B. J. COUGHLIN, SOLE AGENT, 413 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 166 Oct. 29



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PROPOSED SAILING. C. of Richmond, Saturday, Jan. 2, 4.00 p.m. Baltic, Saturday, Jan. 9, 2.00 p.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 23, 4.00 p.m. City of London, Saturday, Feb. 6, 4.00 p.m. City of Berlin, Saturday, Mar. 13, 11.30 a.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Mar. 20, 4.00 p.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Mar. 27, 11.30 a.m. City of London, Saturday, Apr. 3, 3.00 p.m. City of Berlin, Saturday, Apr. 10, 10.00 a.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Apr. 17, 10.00 a.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Apr. 24, 10.00 a.m.

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Steerage at very low rates. Intermediate passage, \$35, Round Trip, \$65. RATES OF PASSAGE, \$30, \$20 and \$100, according to accommodation, all having equal accommodations. Children between 2 and 12 years, half price. Servants, \$50.

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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line. Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS from Portland on SATURDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Queenstown, and thence to Liverpool, and thence to Montreal and St. John's, N.F., and returning to Liverpool and Halifax.

FROM HALIFAX. Sardinian, Saturday, Jan. 23. Sarmatian, Saturday, Feb. 6. Sardinian, Saturday, Feb. 13. Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 20.

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M. or the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

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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 MONTGOMERY, President, MR. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 10.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

The unemployed of London and of other parts of England are clamoring for work. They declare that they cannot and will not starve. English statesmen sympathetic with them, but say, in effect, they can do nothing for them. Lord Salisbury, it is true, undertook to say that pressure should be put on foreign governments to compel them to change their fiscal policy; that is, to prevent them from giving sugar bounties and to make them admit English manufactures to compete with their own. That is a matter of the future. It does not supply food for the mechanic's starving family to-day. Meantime, the British Government, because it can get its postage stamps printed a fraction cheaper on the Continent than it can in England, sends its orders to the Continent. When it wants food for its soldiers in Egypt it orders canned meats and vegetables from Chicago, and in various ways it enables the British taxpayers to save individually an hundredth part of a cent, while fifty thousand starving mechanics parade the streets of London, rioting and pillaging, and driven to desperation largely through the competition of foreigners in the industrial markets. The English theory is a splendid theory, only it does not work in practice. And the truth is that the legislative panacea for all the ills that the workmen and their industries suffer has yet to be found. Free trade legislation has not filled the bill, nor will protective legislation do it. One trouble in England probably is that she is "carrying too many eggs in one basket." She is probably too dependent on manufacturing, and there are too many mechanics in England for a period of hard times. Other nations are making rapid strides in manufacturing and England must count upon a changed state of things in this connection. Again, other nations are producing food more cheaply than she does; hence her lands depreciate in value and her agricultural interests suffer. When manufactures and agriculture are depressed there must necessarily be many unemployed in England, and neither an English free trade policy, a fair trade policy or a protective policy can get over this fact. What, then, is the remedy where a country contains more people than it can support? There is only one—emigration. The exodus from England, we have no doubt, will be as great as it ever was from Ireland, not because there are a general famine in the land but because there are hundreds of thousands of people there for whom there is no employment. For these people, indeed, there is a famine.

But what countries will accept this surplus population? What country wants more mechanics, more ship-carpenters, weavers, etc.? Well, no country wants them as mechanics. The mechanical industries everywhere are overcrowded. The mechanic who emigrates must change his occupation. There are still tens of millions of acres of agricultural lands awaiting owners and occupiers. There is, and always will be, a living for millions more of farmers. This is especially true in the New World, and particularly in this Canadian Dominion, where we still give lands free of cost to the settler. But suppose the settler has not the means to start farming? Suppose he has no knowledge of farming and no capital? As for the absence of technical knowledge, it amounts to a very slight loss. The cardinal points of farming are easily mastered, especially on our North-Western prairies. There men do not need to be adepts in scientific farming to draw a living out of the earth. There are tens of thousands living comfortably on farms in the United States and Canadian North-West who know practically nothing of farming when they went on their lands, and what they have done others can do. As regards a small capital for the English artisan or agricultural laborer to begin with, this brings up the subject of State aided emigration, and herein is to be found the remedy for England's labor troubles. The proposition that was placed before the Gladstone Government, embracing provisions for an advance of a small sum to each emigrant, the Canadian Government or the railway or land companies to provide the lands and assist in transportation, the advance being secured on the homestead or guaranteed by the Dominion, is the only feasible scheme for relieving England of its surplus workers and turning artisans into farmers and the unemployed agricultural laborer into a landed proprietor. The British Government may run some risk in the matter, and it should be willing to do so—it is certainly able enough. Even if the scheme should cost something, it is better to lose in money to

dispose finally of this surplus population than to be obliged to harbor hundreds of thousands of unemployed, with the prospect of rioting in every popular centre. England cannot let its unemployed starve, and indeed they will not starve, though every English city should be sacked. The cost of maintaining these people at home, whether paid by the Government, or by localities, or in the form of deprivations on private property, must, in the end, be greater than would be involved in moderate financial support to a well balanced scheme of emigration to Canada. True, there is the poor house, and the cost to England of maintaining her poor is something like £11,000,000 a year. For three years poor expenditures, say \$165,000,000, the English Government could place all her healthy adult poor on farms in the Canadian North-West and give each family a small capital to start anew in the race of life.

The time seems favorable for once more pressing the subject of State aided emigration on the attention of both the English and Canadian Governments, with a view to maturing a bold and comprehensive policy for relieving England while adding largely to the population of Canada. It is one of those occasions when men in authority should act promptly and energetically, and when the end in view justifies the assumption of some responsibility, even of some considerable risk.

THE STATUTE LABOR TAX: HOW THE TENANTS' DEMANDS ARE MET.

The proceedings, yesterday, before Judge Caron, on the application of Messrs. Barnard and Doherty for the issue of a writ of mandamus ordering the Revisors to re-habilitate the tenants who have been disqualified, by reason of non-payment of the Statute Labor Tax, were not uninteresting.

On the petition being presented, Mr. Roy, the City Attorney, appeared for the defendants, and immediately applied for a delay of twenty-four hours, in order that he might have time to examine the question whether the mode adopted by the applicants' counsel was the proper means of enforcing their rights, and whether they should not apply for a writ of prohibition rather than a writ of mandamus—a purely technical question. Notwithstanding the declaration of the petitioners' counsel that they were quite ready to assume all risks which their clients' interest might be exposed to by the method of proceeding, the City Attorney persisted in his application. The Judge, however, seeing the urgency of the case, refused to grant the delay asked for but allowed a delay till one o'clock. Immediately after the first experience of the tactics that were being adopted, the petitioners' counsel addressed a letter to the Alderman Prefontaine, President of the Board of Revisors, informing him that there appeared to be a desire on the part of the counsel representing the Board to cause unnecessary delay, expressing their surprise thereat in view of the expressed desire of the Revisors that every facility should be afforded them to obtain a judicial decision as to their clients' rights, and suggesting that with that end in view the Board should consent to the issue of the writ and that it should be returnable instantly, that pleas be filed to-day, and the case made ready for hearing on Thursday. In answer to this the petitioners' counsel were given to understand that the Chairman of the Board would himself be present at one o'clock. At that hour, however, appeared Mr. Ethier, the assistant City Attorney, without any instructions, as he said, to give any consent or waive any delays, but commissioned to submit certain observations, all tending to show that the writ should not issue, and which he endeavored to support by authority.

The Judge, however, ordered the writ to issue. Mr. Doherty then asked that it be made returnable instantly, but as Mr. Ethier had no instructions to waive any delays, and the law allows three days between service and return, this could not be granted. The writ had to be made returnable on Saturday, the 13th instant. On that day, we are informed, the defendants can be constrained merely to a formal appearance.

The nomination of candidates for the municipal elections is fixed for Monday, the fifteenth. The Revisors, who are the defendants, declare that they have no interest and no desire to delay the proceedings. Their attorney, who is also the City Attorney, makes no endeavor to expedite matters; on the contrary, the city's law department is doing what it can to prevent a decision being reached, and to minimize the chances of any of the disfranchised being in a position to claim the privilege of voting this year, should the proceedings terminate in their favor.

election day in getting voters to the polls. The men who intend to present themselves before the people in the coming elections had better think of these things in time. They will do well to cast all their influence in the scale of justice and fair dealing, to compel the city law department to abandon its obstructive tactics and expedite the decision for which so many are looking and laboring. The very idea that the paid officials of the city should resort to these dilatory tactics and use the influence of their position to defeat the wishes of the citizens, is sufficient to arouse public indignation to an extraordinary degree. The city's servants must be taught that they are not the city's masters and that their places are given to them not to retard the city's interests, but to promote them—not to frustrate the popular will, but to aid in establishing it. We trust the law department and those who are instigating it to take this improper course will immediately retract their steps.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

In the matter of the Newfoundland fisheries, and the firmer grip which France is getting upon them by the convention with England, the Gazette says:—"Why Canadians should seek to interpose in a dispute the settlement of which is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Government is not easy to understand, and we are quite certain that our people would not for a moment—reversing the case—dream of consenting to dictation on the part of Newfoundland as to the manner in which they should conduct their affairs."

There is no arguing with complacency of that kind, but we may point out that there are excellent reasons why Canada should seek to interpose in the dispute, and that the supposititious case put by the Gazette is not analogous to the one in point. It was part of the Confederation scheme that Newfoundland should join the Dominion; certain influences prevented this for the time, but it is hoped that when the last of these has been removed she will do so. Geographically speaking, Newfoundland is as much part of Canada as is Nova Scotia. Supposing Newfoundland were to join the Dominion, which she may do at any time, the result of the treaty with France must be that a portion of Canada would be under the jurisdiction of a foreign power, that a valuable portion of Canada's fisheries would be in the hands of another nation, whose authority would be enforced by armed cruisers, and whose subjects would import what they required free of duty. Ostensibly, these imports would be for the furtherance of their fishing trade, but really for anything they pleased, while Canadians importing the same goods into the same province would be required to pay a heavy duty. And yet the Gazette thinks that Canada has no right to object to this. France has by treaty two islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, to be used as refuges for French fishermen, but on which, the treaty says, no fortification is to be erected, and no larger guard than fifty men maintained. With this inch the French have taken as many ells as seemed convenient to them. They have extensive trading settlements with a governor and all the paraphernalia of a colony, and these have become nests of smugglers; but they are to be protected by French men-of-war. We see what has grown out of a simple permission to fish and land for the purpose of repairs, and it is not difficult to imagine what the position will have become by the time Newfoundland joins Confederation. And yet the Gazette sees nothing to object to in this; it is not Canada's business. When the day of trouble comes we can expect no help from England to regain possession of the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the west shore of Newfoundland. The England of to-day is not the England that told France what she might do, and what she should not; the policy of Downing street is to get rid of all responsibility in America as fast as possible. To ask Sir Charles Dilke who, if he gets over his divorce case, is to be Foreign Secretary, to anger France for the sake of Canada would be an exhibition of singular innocence. Whatever interest Canada may have in the matter must be attended to by Canadians. Even if the Dominion had no prospective interest in Newfoundland, she has a direct one in keeping European war vessels other than those of England from exercising jurisdiction in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Disputes will arise between the fishermen of the two nations and they should not be adjudicated on the quarter-deck of a French man-of-war. There is no feature of the case that is not objectionable, and no possible phase of it in which Canada is not interested. There is no proposition to "dictate" to Newfoundland how she shall manage her affairs; quite the contrary. About ten years ago Newfoundland sent a delegation to Ottawa to ask for Canada's assistance in this very matter, and will probably gladly receive it now. The Government made some move, but should now do more. No, the proposal is not to interfere with the people of Newfoundland, but to assist them in getting rid of the foreign incubus with which they are saddled, or at least in preventing anything that may tend to perpetuate it, and we think that when the country understands the situation, it will not lightly estimate any neglect on the part of Canadian statesmen to speak while there is yet time.

THE REVISORS.—The Board of Revisors continued in session during the greater part of the day, yesterday, and checked the lists of St. Antoine and St. Ann's Wards. Their work was all routine, and very few protests were filed.

WHAT BOOKS TO READ.

We are told that Sir John Lubbock, a high authority, when addressing the students of the Workingmen's College, London, recently, submitted a list of books particularly deserving of attention and which may be read with profit. He advised them against reading too many books, deeming the following list about the proper scope:—Non-Christian Moralists—Marcus Aurelius, Meditations; Confucius, Analects; Aristotle, Ethics; Mohammed, Koran. Theology and Devotion—Apostolic Fathers, Wake's Collection; St. Augustine, Confessions; Thomas a Kempis, Imitation; Pascal, Thoughts; Spinoza, Tractatus-Theologico-Politicus; Butler, Analogy; Jeremy Taylor, Holy Living and Holy Dying; Keble, Christian Year; Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress. Classics—Aristotle, Politics; Plato, Republic and Republic; Esop, Fables; Demosthenes, De Corona; Lucretius, Plutarch, Horace, Cicero—De Officiis, De Amicitia, De Senectute. Epic—Homer, Iliad and Odyssey; Hesiod, Works and Days; Virgil, Georgics and Aeneid; Milton, Paradise Lost; Malory's Morte D'Arthur. Eastern Poetry—Mahabharata and Ramayana (epitomized by Talboys Wheeler); Firdausi, Shahnameh (translated by Atkinson); She-Kiung (Chinese Odes). Greek Dramatists—Aeschylus, Prometheus; Sophocles, Oedipus Tragicus; Euripides, Medea; Aristophanes, The Knights. History—Herodotus, Xenophon; Anabasis; Thucydides, Tacitus, Germania; Gibbon, Decline and Fall; Voltaire, Charles XII. or Louis XIV.; Hume, England; Grote, Greece. Philosophy—Bacon, Novum Organum; Mill, Logic and Speculative Philosophy; Darwin, Origin of Species; Kant, Critique of Reason; Berkeley, Human Knowledge; Descartes, Discours Sur la Methode; Locke, Conduct of the Understanding; Lewis, History of Philosophy. Travels—Cook, Voyages; Darwin, Naturalist on the Beagle. Poetry and General Literature—Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Spenser, Scott, Wordsworth, Pope, Southey, Longfellow; Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield; Swift, Gulliver's Travels; Defoe, Robinson Crusoe; The Arabian Nights; Boswell, Johnson; Burke, Select Works, Essayists—Addison, Hume, Montaigne, Macaulay, Emerson, Moliere, Sheridan; Carlyle, Past and Present and French Revolution; Goethe, Faust and Wilhelm Meister; Marivaux, La Vie de Marianne. Modern Fiction—Selections from Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Kingsley, Scott, Bulwer Lytton.

CANADA ON THE WAR PATH.

It is startling to learn that the United States are wholly defenceless against the world from a military and naval point of view. The U. S. politicians and press talk of the coasts being at the mercy of a single ironclad, and they are figuring on the enormous devastation that could be worked by an enemy's fleet on the commerce and property of ports such as New York, Boston, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Quite recently these apprehensions have extended to the great lakes, and the world is assured that the numerous United States cities on these lakes are "at the mercy" of ferocious—Canada! A fully equipped scare is now being organized amongst the politicians, based upon a possible invasion of the Lake states and cities by—Canada! The Albany Evening Journal declares that "it is well to know we are barred by 'mutual treaty stipulations with Great Britain from maintaining any maritime armament on the waters common to Canada and ourselves. Yet, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Erie, Canada has a broad, deep and easy waterway through its ship canals by which at the briefest notice it could 'push its menacing gunboats to confront the American cities on the lakes. We have no similar or equal means of defence or aggression. An improved Erie canal would give the Federal Government an equivalent access, and the gunboats of the Brooklyn Navy Yard could slip quickly into Lake Erie 'for defence or attack.' Why did no one ever think of these matters before? The Albany paper is quite right. It would be the easiest thing in the world for Canada to place a formidable naval armament on the lakes. The St. Lawrence and the canals are all-sufficient for the purpose. The only drawback, the one thing missing, is the fleet; but that may come in time. We haven't a single gunboat, but we might hire one from some foreign nation retiring from business. Given the gunboat, we could then attack the United States lake cities; we don't know why we should do so, but doubtless in course of time we may be aggravated to that point. Having captured the United States cities, the next thing is to know what to do with them. At present there would seem to be a difficulty, but probably all will be made plain in time; we have only to wait and learn. All that is certainly known at present is that we are a ferocious nation, ever bent upon plotting the destruction of the United States, with fiendish designs on the lake cities more particularly; so the sooner the United States Government takes over the Erie Canal and makes it an arm of the national defenses against Canada, the sooner—well, the sooner the State of New York will be relieved of its maintenance; and we don't care how bloodthirsty the Albany newspapers say we are, if there is any money in it for our neighbor, the Empire State.

But, if New York State is to profit by this scare at "divide" with us? There are the materials necessary for a scare. Why shouldn't New York provide us, for instance, with a gunboat? It can be sent over, addressed to the sporting editor of THE HERALD, who will see that the Canadian authorities apply it to the proper use and that the racket begins at once. It is time the giant strength of this nascent nationality was developing its muscle.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

appear to be adding mining to their other industries. The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, in the speech from the Throne, says:—"The Big Bend section of the Kootenay District is attracting men and capital, and through the agency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company it is believed that the rich auriferous quartz veins there will be made to yield a golden harvest."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN, EITHER SEPARATELY OR IN GROUPS, IN SNOWSHOE OR TOBOGGANING COSTUME, AT A SPECIALTY AT NOTMAN'S, 146 RUELRY STREET. Jan. 30

New Advertisements.

CREAM SUGAR CORN Fifty cases direct from the pickers, Oneida, Co., N.Y., receiving this morning.

POMMEY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts and Pints. For years this superior wine has held front rank, quality never varies and its popularity goes without saying.

FINEST FRENCH PEAS. Petit Pois au Naturel. Extra fine and tres fine in tins and bottles. Twenty cases just received.

PIPER "SEC" CHAMPAGNE. Very Dry, English style. Pipe Heintz's Champagne. The American favorite.

FINEST FRENCH MUSHROOMS. Champignons Tontes Tubes. Mum's Extra Dry Champagne. Mum's Dry Verzeux Champagne. Corion Rose Champagne. Lowry's Sugar-cured Hams and Bacon. Fresh lots just in.

Silk Hocks, Sparkling Becks, sparkling Hostels, still and sparkling Burgundies, "Club" Claret. Johnston's Scotch, our bottling. Sales increasing every day.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Wine Merchants & Grocers, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 St. James Street, MONTREAL. WANTED, 2 FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING AGENTS, WITH REFERENCES. Good pay. City work. Address R. P. H., HERALD Office.

gested the fund from which workmen and their families would be supported while the bread winners were engaged in mastering these works, or to what extent their personal would tend to provide employment in dull times. It is all very well to read the great dramatists, but it is better still to sit down to a well provisioned table. What the workman of the present day wants is work. He asks for bread and the physicists and statesmen offer him a stone. It won't do.

A CASE FOR DISCRIMINATION.

The Winnipeg Manitoban complains of "splashing" by the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme with cold water. THE HERALD has not done anything of the kind. We some time ago advised the people of Winnipeg, who it appears are primarily interested in the matter, to waste no more time in upbraiding the East, but to build the railway, and that if a commercial route could be established through Hudson's Straits so much the worse for Montreal, and so much the better for the North-West. There may be people in Montreal who think that such a route can be maintained; there are others who think that it cannot, and the opinion of either one or the other has nothing to do with the case. Our most recent remark on the subject, and the one to which the Manitoban probably takes exception, was made in reference to a proposal by Mr. Leacock, that the Province of Manitoba should guarantee the bonds of the railway, that they might be floated on the London market. That would be quite another thing. Were we to discuss the project at length, we might be accused of trying to prevent English capitalists finding the money required; we, therefore, leave it until some signs are exhibited of the proposal being seriously considered. The Manitoban says:—"Here in Manitoba and the North-West many objectionable things have to be endured for the good of the entire people, and there should not be so much kicking in the east when it is their turn to take the dose."

Last spring we swallowed 1,700,000 little doses on account of the North-West, and we expect to swallow from five to seven million more; so that our contemporary will see that the enjoyment of their society, much as it is treasured, is not all sunshine.

It is TELEGRAPHED from Toronto that a deputation of young Liberals waited, yesterday afternoon, on the Attorney-General, to ask him to amend the election law so as to give manhood suffrage proper restrictions. This was a very proper proceeding on the part of young Liberals, and it is to be hoped they will be supported by old Liberals and that what they ask will be granted by a Liberal Government. The trouble in Ontario has been that both of the political parties were quite too conservative. Neither of them has seemed disposed to trust the people. Mr. Mowat's reply to the request of the young Liberals will show whether Ontario liberalism is going to continue in the old rut. Manhood suffrage is what the country really needs, and whatever politicians may say to-day the most of them will live to see manhood suffrage and woman suffrage the basis of our electoral system, from the civic franchise up.

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Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. FOUR NIGHTS SATURDAY MATINEE, Beginning To-Night, Feb. 10, First Appearance of America's Favorite Artist, LIZZIE MAY ULMER, And Her Superb Company. Presenting the great Comedy-Drama Success, DAD'S GIRL, A Genuine Dramatic Treat. A Perfect Triumph. House crowded everywhere. In its third year of unabated success. Secure your seats quick.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. MONDAY, FEB. 15, ONE WEEK ONLY! Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Second and Positively Farewell Engagement of the DO'UYL CARTE OPERA COMPANY. 50 ARTISTS-50. Under the management of Mr. J. H. STANLEY and Final Representatives in Montreal of Gilbert & Sullivan's latest and most successful Opera, the MIKADO; Or, THE TOWN OF TIPTU.

Presented with precisely the same Brilliant Cast, Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Magnificent Scenery, Japanese Wardrobe, etc., as upon the occasion of its recent original production in this city. Sale of seats and boxes will open at Nordheimer's Music Store on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 9 a.m. Reserved Seats, \$1.00 and 75c; Boxes, \$8.00 and \$10. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA. THE MIKADO Or, The Town of Tiptu. VOCAL SCORE.....\$1.00. POLKA......50c. QUADRILLES......50c. KUHLE'S FANTASIA......75c. BOOK OF THE WORDS......25c. DANCE MUSIC, arranged by BUGALOSKI: Waltz......90c. Lancers......90c. POLKA......90c. QUADRILLES......90c. May be obtained of all music dealers, or mailed free on receipt of marked price. Arco-Canadian Music Pupils' Store, 35 CHURCH STREET, Toronto. Feb. 5 6m 288

New Advertisements.

PRESS EXTRACTS! THE COTTON TRADE, according to S. Carsley's report, is very brisk at present. Notwithstanding the general dullness of trade this firm appears to be selling a very large quantity of staple goods, such as linens and cottons—Wines. LARGE FIRMS in England and the United States are known to give better value than small ones, consequently they do nearly all the medium and better class of trade, and judging from appearances, the same thing holds good for Canadian cities—Tobacco. S. CARSELEY claims two things, namely, the largest stock to select from, and the best value in the Dominion. Public opinion, on this point, seems to support and confirm both—Tobacco.

BY REQUEST. At the request of many of our customers we have fitted up a small refreshment parlor on second floor, adjoining the Ladies' Waiting Room, where tea, coffee, chocolate, or fruit beef can be obtained. This room is for the use of ladies only, or gentlemen accompanying them. S. CARSELEY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. DESPERATELY CHEAP LINES THIS WEEK AT S. CARSELEY'S. The remaining portion of a quantity of large-sized heavy COLORED BLANKETS to be sold at \$1.00 the pair.

WHITE BLANKETS! WHITE BLANKETS! WHITE BLANKETS! The prices for White Blankets are still kept very low to effect as near a clearance as possible of all winter stock. AT S. CARSELEY'S.

WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS! WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS! WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS! Several lines of White and Colored Quilts are marked down to clearing prices.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS! Various lines of heavy Tapestry Curtains adapted for parlors or doors, are marked down to very low figures to secure a sale of the whole this week. AT S. CARSELEY'S.

BED COMFORTERS! BED COMFORTERS! BED COMFORTERS! DOWN QUILTS! DOWN QUILTS! DOWN QUILTS! The extraordinary low prices of these goods continue this week. AT S. CARSELEY'S.

About \$4,000 a Year was paid to a chief cook in the palmy days of Rome, and it is all probably he would have received even a higher salary had he been able to impart such a delicious taste to entrées as is given in the present day by the use of

Jonas' Flavoring Extracts. These extracts, which consist of Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Almond, Raspberry, etc., etc., have gained a very enviable notoriety throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion on account of their fine genuine superiority over all other essences both in strength and flavor.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE WHOLESALE OF HENRI JONAS & CO., 10 De Bresols Street, MONTREAL. Feb. 10

Villa Cottage for Sale on Dorchester Street West. Size of House, 37 x 40. Wing with extension Kitchen, etc., 18 x 25. Lot 36, front by about 120 feet deep; lane in rear. Good stabling. Every modern convenience. No expense spared to make a comfortable home. This is an opportunity seldom offered to get a moderate priced house of this description. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to R. K. THOMAS, 85 m Real Estate Agent. Feb. 10

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Wine Merchants & Grocers, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 St. James Street, MONTREAL. WANTED, 2 FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING AGENTS, WITH REFERENCES. Good pay. City work. Address R. P. H., HERALD Office.

Wholesale Warehouse To Let. No. 140 MCGILL STREET, presently occupied by J. DONNELLY & SON. R. K. THOMAS, 30 St. John Street, M 35

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL. Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers. Week Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 9, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. The Grand Historical and Spectacular Play, MAZEPPA! WITH—MISS LOUISE BUCKINGHAM. And her celebrated horse, JAMES MELVILLE. And a Powerful Dramatic Company. Prices will remain the same, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE. J. H. GILMOUR & Co., Proprietors. One Week, commencing Monday, Feb. 9, EDITH SINCLAIR COMEDY COMPANY. In an entirely new Musical Comedy, entitled A BOX OF CASH. Miss EDITH SINCLAIR, the acknowledged Sobriette of America, supported by MR. EDWARD FAYOR, the renowned singing Comedian, and a superb Company. POPULAR PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee every afternoon.

ART CLASSES. The Art Association of Montreal. The Second Term of the Association's ART CLASSES will be opened on the 8th JANUARY, 1886, under the direction of MR. R. HARRIS, R. C. A., and close on the 30th April next. As a limit of numbers only can be accommodated, intending pupils should send in their names early. For information, as to terms, etc., apply to S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DANCING. PROF. BURKE'S Classes as follows:—Beginners' Class, Monday and Thursday evenings. Advanced Class—Tuesday and Friday evenings. Afternoon Class—Every Tuesday and Friday. Beginners can join classes at any time, and receive personal attention. ACADEMY, 115 MANSFIELD ST. Feb. 9

Special attention is invited to the postponed sale of 611 Paintings at Thomson & Gowdey's Grand Central Auction Rooms, this afternoon, at 2.30. Japanese Vases, Screens, Bronzes, etc., at 4 o'clock, best yet offered at auction. Feb. 10

TO CAPITALISTS. I have a bottom Patent on a valuable standard article. Should like to invest capital with me. Address H. W. ATTWATER, St. Lawrence Hall, 65 Feb. 10

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY, (LIMITED). NOTICE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shedden Company (Limited) will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 125 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February Next, at THREE O'CLOCK. HUGH PATON, Manager and Secretary. 10F 25

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Notice to Shareholders. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, 125 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th of February Next, at ONE O'CLOCK P.M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th February next, both days inclusive. A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared and will be payable on and after the 17th February next. By order of the Board. J. N. BEAUDRY, Secretary. Montreal, 23th January, 1886. 25, 27, 29, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 21

the Canada Mutual Telegraph Co. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Hospital Street, on Wednesday, 10th FEBRUARY, 1886, at 2 o'clock p.m. E. C. PEARSE, Secretary. Montreal, January 6th, 1886. 15, 20, 27, 28, 10F 5

Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, 125 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, 10th day of February next, at THREE P.M. The Transfer Books shall be closed from the 13th of January exclusive until after the meeting. By order, R. COWANS, Secretary. Montreal, 9th January, 1886. 10F 8

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between HENRI JONAS and LYON SILVERMAN, under firm and style of HENRI JONAS & CO., was, on the 4th day of January, 1886, dissolved by limitation of time and mutual consent. In reference to above, whilst thanking those who have so kindly patronized the late firm, beg to inform them that I have engaged the services of the MANUFACTURER, who is now manufacturing all articles for the firm during its existence. I therefore, am in a position to execute all orders under receipts that have given me much satisfaction, and kindly invite same. Orders received at my new place of business, 84 and 86 St. Paul Street (near St. Peter Street). Respectfully, LYON SILVERMAN. Telephone No. 1284. Jan. 29 11 22

Use Imperial Extract Co's Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World. IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO., 48 Colborne Street, Toronto

THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Great International Chess Match.

What Promised to be a Brilliant Game Ends in a Fiasco.

News From the Montreal Skaters in New York.

Bad Weather Causes the Postponement of the National Amateur Meeting.

The Herald's Record of Sporting Events.

Sporting Echoes.

We regret to learn from a personal letter received from Mr. Louis Rubenstein that he is suffering from a severe cold and it is possible that he will be unable to take part in the amateur skating meet of the National Association, for which purpose he went to New York.

Mr. W. Drysdale has arrived in New York in first-class form, as will be seen by our New York special, and the delay he will experience owing to the postponement of the meeting will give him time to acquaint himself to the New York rinks, so that when the contests do come off Billy will be able to appear at his best, and enjoy all the success that we wish him.

As will be seen from our report of the ninth game in the great international chess contest, it, for some unknown reason, turned out a miserable fizzle, as at the 22nd move, both principals, for no apparent reason, agreed to call the game a draw.

The disappointment of those who had gathered to witness the game in St. Louis was great, and some of the American papers, in their accounts of the game, show their disapproval by dubbing Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort "chess sharps." At this distance from the scene of the contest we cannot speak with any certainty as to why the game was given up by either, but judging from the accounts of the game at hand, we certainly think that the great rivals would have shown better taste had they played the game to a more satisfactory termination.

Snowshoeing.

The annual snowshoeing of the Point St. Charles Snowshoe Club, the "Tuque Evening," takes place to-morrow (Thursday) evening; the start to be made from the College gates at 8 o'clock sharp. As it will be also ladies' night with the Club, all the friends who may go out to the rendezvous, the new Athletic Club House, may be assured of spending an enjoyable evening.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

As will be seen by the following letter of the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, the seven local snowshoe clubs are authorized to hold championship snowshoe races for the various districts named.

MONTREAL, 8th Feb. 1886. Sporting Editor, Montreal.

At a recent meeting of the Local Executive Committee, with the delegates from the different snowshoe clubs, forming part of the Association, the following clubs were authorized to offer "Championship" honors in the different events as follows:

- Montreal Club, 1/2 mile race.
St. George's Club, 220 yards race.
Emerald Club, one mile race.
Le Canadian Club, 120 yards hurdle race.
Argyle Club, 440 yards race.
St. Charles Club, two mile race.
The Trapper Club, 100 yards.

LE CANADIEN.

The green stepladders of Le Canadien Snowshoe Club will take place to-morrow night from the foot of McLavish street.

The annual races of the Club take place at the Montreal Driving Park on the second Saturday in March.

THE ST. GEORGE'S.

Fifty members of the St. George's Snowshoe Club tramped out by the road to Lunkin's last evening, the mountain track, owing to the soft weather, being in bad condition.

On the Skate.

The National Amateur Meeting. [SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

New York, Feb. 9.—Mr. J. Drysdale, the Montreal skater, arrived here this morning. He has entered for all speed events from 100 yards to ten miles. He is in splendid form and confident of winning. Owing to the recent soft spell the ice is not in favorable condition for carrying out the programme of the National Association, consequently the races and other events are postponed until the weather proves more favorable.

Trotting.

A SAUCY CHALLENGE. OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Mr. Crosier, owner of "Crown Imperial," offers to trot "Neighbor Ups" for \$500 a side on ice, or \$1,500 to \$1,000 on the turf. The challenge has not yet been accepted.

The Turf.

RICH STAKES FOR LONG BRANCH. The Monmouth Park Association announces a long series of races and liberal prizes for the coming season. Racing will begin on Saturday, July 3, and continue July 5, and on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday thereafter until

August 24. Twenty-nine important stakes are on the programme, and no less than \$150,000 will be given in added money and purses, which is nearly \$30,000 more than ever before.

GRANT'S REMINISCENCES.

We have received "The Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, in two volumes; Dawson Brothers, Montreal; Rose Publishing Company, Toronto." The account of great events by one who was the principal actor in them must necessarily be interesting. The interest of such an account and its value must be increased when it is known that the narrator is an honest as well as an able man who was conscientiously determined to relate events as they happened and to do justice to all, whether friend or foe, who took any part in them. The reader of Grant's memoirs is soon convinced that the writer is stating what he believes to be the truth, without prejudice to any one. An air of simple-hearted sincerity pervades the whole work. Not a sentence has been written for mere effect. It contains nothing that can be construed into self-glorification. The style is simple and unaffected, and is a model of clearness. The reader is never left in doubt as to what the General means. Although he must have made many enemies, and although many harsh and unjust things were said and written of him, particularly in the early part of the Civil War, by envious and jealous men and by men who did not understand him, not a trace of resentment or vindictiveness can be found in his account of the campaigns in which he took so prominent a part. He indeed writes more like a disinterested spectator of the events which he describes, than as one who was a leading actor in them, and whose reputation as a soldier depends upon the view which posterity will take of his conduct.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

Interesting Lecture by Mr. H. M. J. Homan. St. George's Church School House, Stanley street, was well filled, last evening, by an audience to listen to a lecture on "The Great North-West" by Mr. H. M. J. Homan, late Staff Constable N. W. M. P., and an old member of the Victoria Rifles. The address was highly interesting and was appreciated by all. Mr. Homan began by dwelling on the marvellous strides made in railway work by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had virtually opened up the country. He then referred to the organization of the Mounted Police in 1874, giving an account of their march in that year from the borders of Manitoba to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Some sporting incidents of Forts Macleod and Calgary were then indulged in. A buffalo hunt with Crowfoot's Indians and trout fishing on the Old Man's river at the foot of the mountains were described very successfully. The state of the Blackfeet Indians at the present day was also alluded to by the lecturer. He thought that a display of force at the Blackfeet reserves in the country spring would overawe the Indians in that district. The Blackfeet Indians have, up to the present time, acted in a very friendly way towards the whites, especially the Mounted Police, but with the advance of civilization and the extermination of the buffalo it was hardly to be expected that this state of affairs would continue always. It has been against the traditions, laws and customs of the Plain, or Blackfeet Indians for an Indian warrior to do anything whatever in the way of manual labor, and he thought that if the Canadian Government were to stop their supplies or rations, of which there is no present prospect, it was quite possible they might give trouble. Eventually the wild cattle of the plains and the dusky Indians of the past, or, in the words of the poet, "Too soon, alas, the prairie's pride will be no more."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

No new cases of smallpox were reported or verified in the city yesterday, this being the fifth day that the Medical Health Officer has presented a clean bill. The number of patients in the hospitals has been again reduced, the hospitals having now only 60 inmates. The Fabrice reports no deaths in the city or suburbs yesterday, but one occurred in the Mount Royal Hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Grant first saw service in Mexico. His account of the Mexican campaign is exceedingly interesting. It shows that Grant was a close observer and a good judge of men. He believed that to be an unrighteous one, but that conviction did not prevent his doing his duty as a soldier to the best ability. It is evident that Grant was in his element on the tented field. He distinguished himself in that war, but he says very little of the part that he took in the different battles of the campaign, and what he does say is in the most unpretentious matter of fact manner. The interval between the close of the Mexican war and the opening of the American civil war was a time of trial for Grant. He married, and finding he could not support a family on his pay, he threw up his commission and entered civil life. As all the world knows, he was not successful in the different occupations which he then followed. He tells the story of his attempts to gain an honest livelihood in the simple unadorned language in which the narrative of his most brilliant military exploits is couched. Among other avocations, he tried farming near St. Louis. He says, "I worked very hard, never losing a day because of bad weather, and accomplished the object in a moderate way. If nothing else could be done, I would load a cord of wood on a wagon and take it to the city for sale." There was no false shame about General Grant, and he entertained no foolish notions about gentility and respectability. The man who had commanded armies and won great battles, who had filled the highest office of the greatest of Republics, and who had mixed with Emperors and Kings and Princes and nobles as an equal was not ashamed to tell the world that at one time in his life he had out and hauled cordwood for a living.

GRANT'S REMINISCENCES.

General Grant's account of the campaigns in which he took part must be a most valuable contribution to military history. His accounts of the movements of troops, of the nature of the country in which they moved, of the difficulties to be overcome, and of the objects to be gained, are remarkably clear, and can be comprehended by the non-military reader of average intelligence. To the military student they must be invaluable. The General's criticisms on his contemporaries, National and Confederate, are remarkably mild. He seems to censure with reluctance, but his commendation is hearty and unstinted. Where plainness of speech is necessary he speaks plainly. Although slow to condemn, he is not afraid to give his opinion of what he does not approve. The Memoirs make it clear that General Grant hated inaction. He was

GRANT'S REMINISCENCES.

bound to strike the iron when it was hot, and sometimes, perhaps, in the opinion of competent judges, before it was hot. He had no great respect for authorities, and he General, who made no move except by rule and precedent, was his antipathy. His narrative of the campaign, which ended in the capture of Vicksburg, reads like a romance. The uncertainty which the General himself felt while it was going on has most skillfully transferred to his account. The reader is eager to know the fate of each expedition and each movement, and he feels relieved and exultant when the difficulties have been surmounted and the risks have ceased and the glorious success of the capture of the rebel stronghold has been achieved.

GRANT'S REMINISCENCES.

With the capture of Vicksburg and the movements immediately succeeding it the first volume of the Memoirs closes. We will notice the second volume in a future issue.

New Advertisements.

New Stationery. Mikado. El Mahdi (very red). Egg Shell. Kirmess. Note Paper and Envelopes. In Boxes. Morton, Phillips & Bulmer. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. 1755 Notre Dame St. Feb. 9 MONTREAL 172

GIBB & CO. Being Weekly in Receipt of NOVELTIES. Tailoring and Haberdashery. Invite Inspection. Jan. 21

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET. FRASER BUILDINGS. Two complete and well arranged stores, entrances, St. Peter and St. Alexis streets; and thirty commodious offices heated with hot water, entrances from St. Sacrament street with elevator. Plans and particulars on application to J. B. HUTCHESON, 1m 31 No. 11 Hospital street.

STORES TO BE LET. No. 421, 423 St. James Street, Stephens' Block, "Wholesale," No. 1344 St. Catherine West, now occupied by William Douglas. GEO. W. STEPHENS, Chesterfield Chambers, 18 St. Alexis Street. Feb. 2

DWELLINGS TO BE LET. No. 7 Talon Avenue, \$30 and Taxes; No. 752 Palace Street, Summer Terrace, \$30 and Taxes. GEO. W. STEPHENS, Chesterfield Chambers, 18 St. Alexis Street. Feb. 2

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. DOUBLE OFFICES TO LET. Possession 1st May. Apply to THOMAS DAVIDSON, 30 St. James Street, Managing Director.

TO LET. The Warehouses of the ALBERT BUILDINGS, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE Canada Co-operative Supply Association (LIMITED). Possession First of May next. Apply to THOMAS TAYLOR, No. 3 upstairs offices, Union Buildings, Montreal, January 5, 1886. tf 4

TO LET. THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES! Together or Separately, STAINED FINISH, HOT WATER HEATING. 521 ST. JAMES STREET. DAWES & CO. Sept. 226

TO LET. With water power, a Brick Building, containing 4 ft. 6 in. 20 feet situated next to Messrs. Peck, Penny & Co.'s premises on Mill street, Lachine Canal; will let the whole building or in lots to suitable tenants. Apply to MCDUGALL, LOGIE & CO., 200 St. James Street. Feb. 4

TO RENT. A Furnished House, Two Blocks West of the Windsor, ON DORCHESTER STREET, from May until October. Apply P.O. Box 1285. Feb. 4 1w 30

TO RENT. THE GROUND FLAT OF THE Citizens' Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 181 St. James Street. Presently occupied by the MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. As alterations are to be made to the building, and any reasonable change desired by the tenant will be carried out. Room has a large vault, and will be rented for one or a term of years. Apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE. Feb. 1

TO RENT. From the first of May next, those well known and extensive premises Nos. 38 to 99 College Street, heretofore known as Williams' Brewery, and consisting of large four story tenement building fronting on College Street, together with large stone buildings in rear, large ice house, the whole containing extensive cellars. These well known premises have been used as a brewery for the past 60 years, and are especially fitted up with malthouses, kilns, etc., the whole rendering them most desirable for such a business, and are all suitable also for general manufacturing purposes and for warehousing and storage. Apply to MILES WILLIAMS, 30 St. James Street

FOR SALE. BEAUFORT BUILDING LOT. That choice building site, corner of Peck Street and Burnside, 13 1/2 x 116 1/2, the best lot in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to W. MCLEA WALBANK, C.E., 218 St. James Street.

New Advertisements.

New Advertisements. Auction Sales. BY M. HICKS & CO. SPRING AUCTION SALES. The Subscribers will give their personal attention, assisted by an efficient and obliging staff, to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Private Residences this Spring, and respectfully beg to inform patrons who intend selling their Household Effects that our Lists for March and April are now open and an early intimation will secure choice of days. It is our intention to continue making a specialty of FINE ART SALES, and will hold them regularly as consignments arrive. We also solicit sales of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stocks and Trade Securities. Charges moderate and returns prompt. Liberal terms made, desired, on all goods sent for sale to our rooms.

New Advertisements. NOTICE. The Montreal and Iron Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Charter to give them powers of expropriation in connection with their railway works; and other powers as may be necessary for the efficient construction and operation of the same; and also with regard to the issue of bonds and the mode of securing the same. TAIT, ABBOTTS & CAMPBELL, Montreal, January 1886. Feb. 2

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New Advertisements. CASTOR FLUID (Registered) A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, and is pleasant to the family. 25c per bottle. G. W. E. GIBB & CO., Chemist 141 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Situations Wanted—Male. WANTED by a respectable young man, a situation as a photographer's assistant; would take any position at first; have had 2 1/2 years' experience; best of references furnished. Address Box 445, E. E. Sherbrooke, Que. WANTED—Situation as driver of an express wagon, or as general messenger. Apply to 878 St. James Street. WANTED—By young Irishman, well educated, any situation; accustomed to dry goods sales. G. W. E. GIBB & CO., 15 St. Alexis Street. WANTED—Light laboring work by a respectable man; work about houses and in the country. Willing to continue for the summer. A. B., 15 Dupre St. WANTED, by a young man, work about a house. Can talk and is willing to go to the country. Address Joseph, 1082 St. Catherine Street.

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WILLIAM KISSAM VANDERBILT

Worth One Hundred Million Dollars.

(Joe Howard in the New York World.) When he was twenty-seven years old the Commodore left him \$2,000,000 and he built a house—some think the handsomest of Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue. He had been very fortunate in speculation and built the house from money he had cleared in Wall street, which, with its appendances, doubtless cost quite as much as the old Commodore left him. Later on he was unfortunate and dropped considerable money in the street, some say largely, but he has a very happy knack of forgetting troubles and enjoying the pleasures of life so that no permanent injury resulted to him or his coffers. In addition to his magnificent house in New York he has a beautiful country home near the South Side Club, Long Island, an enormous hospitable house with a thousand acres of land about it. He likes it. He is fond of horses and all manner of sport and enters into the absolute enjoyments of life with all the zest of a youthful, vigorous, healthful nature. He is not a sportsman, not a fast man, but a man of the world, fond of his golf.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Isaacs, Station D New York City.

There is no blundering in the dark—in the action of Burdock Blood Bitters upon the system. It is no scattering shot-gun prescription, no cure-all; but it acts directly upon the four cardinal points of health, the stomach, the bowels, the blood, and the brain, and works its cures in a natural manner through nature's channels.

William K. Vanderbilt here and in his country places a great deal, and very elegantly. He is the only living Vanderbilt who resembles the old Commodore in his tastes. He sees a thing quickly, grasps its meaning immediately and decides off-hand like a woman, if his intuitions are correct, good, and wise. It is interesting to note the many marked differences in these two men. As I said, Cornelius is a mild-mannered Republican of the Union League Club school, but his brother, who belongs to the Union Club, is a pronounced out-and-out Democrat. He is fond of politics, and his wife, like all Southern women, is a consummate politician. It would not require much effort, I believe, to induce William K. to enter the field of politics actively and become an interested factor in affairs. The only possible brake upon such a desire would be a sense of responsibility in the result, which he fully appreciates and shares as absolutely as his brother Cornelius, though trouble and worry predominate roll from him as easily as water from a duck's back, and a moment after judgment is rendered the case is forgotten, having passed into history. In many respects William K. is a lovable nature. In fact, when his father's wealth, his own possessions, his opportunities and the class of men by whom he is of necessity made much of in New York's social flapperdom are taken into consideration, it is remarkable that a man with his nature, his quick wit, his acute apprehension of situations did not plunge, reckless and regardless, headlong to the devil. Other men, with half his physique and a tithe of his fortune, under similar temptations, would have become profligate runners in New York, or fibbering idiots in continental Europe, while the rest, with literal millions in his hand, spends from six to eight hours a day at his desk meeting all questions concerning the Vanderbilt system as they arise, looking with special activity after the affairs of Lake Shore, for which he is immediately responsible. All these things, you see, have offices or agencies in the depot, and multitudinous questions arise daily for examination and decision, every one of which relating to the transportation of freight or passengers—the traffic department, in other words, is brought to him and settled by him with quickness, cheerfulness and notable equity and wisdom.

Drive what is raging in the East as progressive energy raged in the West last season, remarks the Atlanta Constitution. It has been introduced in a limited number of Atlanta homes by ladies and gentlemen, who practiced it while visiting Boston, New York and Philadelphia friends. Drive what is not very unlike progressive energy in its general form. Any number of tables may be brought into the game, one hand is played and then the couples change tables, advancing in rotation, as in progressive euchre, only in drive what the same partner is kept throughout the evening. Then, again, it is more social, because each couple must in the course of the evening meet with and play every other couple in the room, unless, of course, there are more couples than there are hands played, but it is as possible to play from thirty to thirty-five hands between the hours of eight to half-past ten o'clock the last contingency is not likely to arise. Players assert that the game is very fascinating.

To play drive-what, the host and hostess must procure score cards in sufficient number as to provide each couple with one. These score cards are made like dancing programmes to be fastened by a cord, and give a space at the top for the lady's name and address, and opposite the gentleman's name whose partner she is. Below, the card is ruled in spaces so that there is one column for points won, another for points lost, and a third for the names of your opponents. The manner of choosing

partners for the evening is left to the ingenuity of the hostess, and different ways are adopted. One is to write the gentleman's names on the score cards (one name on each card) and then let the ladies draw one card each. When partners are once selected they are kept throughout the evening. The cards are dealt and one hand is played. At the end one couple at each table has won a number of points and the other couple has lost. The gentlemen then make a record, each on his own card, of the points won or lost, with the names of the other couple. The losing couples at the tables then change places, each going to the next table, and the losing couple at the head table going to the foot table, and so on. Another hand is dealt and played, another record made, another change of position follows, and the game goes on. At the close of the game, when the number of hands previously decided upon have been played, each couple adds together all the points won and all lost and then determines the difference. The couple that has won the greatest number of points is entitled to the head prize, and the couple that has lost the greatest number of points gets the foot prize. The prizes are provided by the host and hostess, or if the club wishes to play, it may provide for its club fund for that purpose. The score cards are given to the ladies at the completion of the game.

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How, that's one of the by-gones. William K. entertains both here and in his country places a great deal, and very elegantly. He is the only living Vanderbilt who resembles the old Commodore in his tastes. He sees a thing quickly, grasps its meaning immediately and decides off-hand like a woman, if his intuitions are correct, good, and wise. It is interesting to note the many marked differences in these two men. As I said, Cornelius is a mild-mannered Republican of the Union League Club school, but his brother, who belongs to the Union Club, is a pronounced out-and-out Democrat. He is fond of politics, and his wife, like all Southern women, is a consummate politician. It would not require much effort, I believe, to induce William K. to enter the field of politics actively and become an interested factor in affairs. The only possible brake upon such a desire would be a sense of responsibility in the result, which he fully appreciates and shares as absolutely as his brother Cornelius, though trouble and worry predominate roll from him as easily as water from a duck's back, and a moment after judgment is rendered the case is forgotten, having passed into history. In many respects William K. is a lovable nature. In fact, when his father's wealth, his own possessions, his opportunities and the class of men by whom he is of necessity made much of in New York's social flapperdom are taken into consideration, it is remarkable that a man with his nature, his quick wit, his acute apprehension of situations did not plunge, reckless and regardless, headlong to the devil. Other men, with half his physique and a tithe of his fortune, under similar temptations, would have become profligate runners in New York, or fibbering idiots in continental Europe, while the rest, with literal millions in his hand, spends from six to eight hours a day at his desk meeting all questions concerning the Vanderbilt system as they arise, looking with special activity after the affairs of Lake Shore, for which he is immediately responsible. All these things, you see, have offices or agencies in the depot, and multitudinous questions arise daily for examination and decision, every one of which relating to the transportation of freight or passengers—the traffic department, in other words, is brought to him and settled by him with quickness, cheerfulness and notable equity and wisdom.

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Professional Cards. JAMES BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St. Buy Notes, Discounts, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value and pay promptly. No Commission or Brokerage business done. "NO MONEY LOANED."

McGIBBON & McLENNAN, Barristers, Advocates, &c., STANDARD BUILDING, 157 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

J. & R. BSAIDLE, Grain and Freight Brokers, ESTABLISHED 1854. Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

JOHN FAIR, Accountant, Commissioner for taking Assesses for Ontario, 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

STUART & CO., 13 HOSPITAL STREET, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, January 17, 1885.

JOSEPH F. KENNA, Architect, CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 18 Alexis Street, Montreal, March 1.

H. COFFEY, Accountant and Auditor, Address P. O. Box No. 1,488, September.

P. LAMOTHE & SON, Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents, Office—3 Place d'Armes Hill.

J. RIELE, Land Surveyor, 146 ST. JAMES STREET.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 44 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.

DUNN & BENNIE, Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents, POLTAGUE AVENUE, Corner of Fort Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, Chas. W. Weldon, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late Maclellan & Macdonald), Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c., Solicitor for Ontario Bank, CORNWALL ST., N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba.

LEITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, Collectors, Insurers, CORNWALL ST., ONT.

MAOLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late Maclellan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL ST., ONT.

J. B. Maclellan, Q.C., C. H. Clue, J. W. Liddell, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., 107 H. BEATTY, G. G. BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS P. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE.

Offices—Bank of Toronto Buildings, CORNER OF WELINGTON AND CHURCH STS., TORONTO.

Business Cards. THOMAS SUTTON, Hair Dresser, Perfumer and Gentlemen's Haberdasher, WINDSOR HOTEL, 227 Hot and Cold baths 25 cents, Nov. 11, 1884.

JAMES DUNNE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 30.

KEPPLER & SANTON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

No. 68 Broadway, New York. RUDOLPH KEPPLER, Members of N. Y. W. S. SANTON, Stock Exchange, Oct. 30.

R. H. HALSTED, H. R. McLANE, HALSTED & McLANE, "BANKERS AND BROKERS," OFFICE: 31 Broad Street, New York, Oct. 30.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, TANNERS AND DEALERS IN Hides and Leather, 426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL, Oct. 17, 1884.

James Thomson, "THE CABINET MAKER," House Furnishing and General Decoration, 227 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, Oct. 3.

Cochrane, Cassils & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF Boots and Shoes, Wholesale, CORNER OF Craig and St. Francois Xavier Streets, MONTREAL, Oct. 21, 1884.

DR. MAJOR, Specialist to the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Montreal General Hospital, 1,398 St. Catherine Street, Nov. 1, 1884.

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE CHEAP. A Second-hand Gordon Job Cylinder Press. Can be run either with Treadle or Steam. Has Ink Fountain complete. Will print a sheet 18x24 inches. With slight expense can put in good running order, and would be a press in a country office. Apply to HEAD OFFICE.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the bowels, kidneys and liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Central Vermont Railroad, New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE. Trains Leave Montreal:

Trains Leave Montreal: 3.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving at Albany, 10.30 a.m.; Burlington, 12.10 p.m.; Montpelier, 12.50 p.m.; White River Junction, 2.05 p.m.; Boston, via Lowell, 7.30 p.m.; New York, via Springfield, 10.30 p.m.

Trains Leave Montreal: 8.30 P.M.—Night Express, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Pittsburg, 9.35 a.m.; New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.45 a.m.

RAILWAY. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Quebec and the Lower Provinces, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Maritoba, AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. TIME TABLE: TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

THE CANADIAN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE NORTH-WEST. Connections at TORONTO for all points WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH-WEST. Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains. Five Trains Daily to Ottawa.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Montreal and Boston Air Line. The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS. "D. and H." TO Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST. QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS. On and After MONDAY, December 7th.

Intercolonial Railway WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 16th Nov., 1885. THROUGH EXPRESS (LARGE TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Levis, 8.00 A.M. Byville en Lacs, 12.15 P.M. Trois Pileux, 1.45 P.M. Rivard, 2.15 P.M. Camilleville, 2.45 P.M. Beauport, 3.15 P.M. Newville, 3.45 P.M. Moncton, 4.15 P.M. Halifax, 10.05 P.M.

Trains Leave Montreal: 4.20 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 6.50 p.m., (Supper), Burlington 8.30 p.m., Montreal 11.05 a.m., Troy 1.05 a.m., Albany 2.30 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., Worcester and Gen. and, Boston 7.49 a.m., via Pittsburg, Lowell Falls and Fitchburg.

Trains Leave Montreal: 8.30 P.M.—Night Express, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Pittsburg, 9.35 a.m.; New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.45 a.m.

Post Office Time Table. MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1885. DELIVERY. MAILS. CLOSING.

Ontario and West. Provs. (A) Ontario, British Columbia and Western States, by G.T.R. 7.45 6.45

Quebec and East. Provs. Quebec, Beothic, Sorel, Three Rivers and L'Isle-aux-Coudres, by P.E.R. 6.45 6.00

Local Mails. Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, &c. 4.15

United States. New York City and State, and Southern States, by N.Y. & N.E. 7.30 3.07

By Alaska, Guion Line, Monday, 1st, 3.30 p.m.

By Elder, North German Lloyd Line, Tuesday, 2nd, 7.30 a.m.

By Atlantic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 2nd, 7.30 a.m.

HERALD PRINTING OFFICE. MAMMOTH POSTERS! ALL COLORS.

Type of Modern Style IN GREAT VARIETY.

HAND BILLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. One, Two, Three or Four Colors.

BILL HEADS RULED TO PATTERN. Statement' Forms, &c.

Railway Tickets. Railway Coupons. Railway Time Bills. Railway Folders.

BILLS OF LADING. ADVICE NOTES For Railways and Steamships.

LAW FACTURES. Professional Blanks. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

PAMPHLETS ALL SIZE. On Paper of the Best Quality. Estimates Given of Every Description of Book and Job Printing.

BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES. Brokers' Buying and selling. Contract Blanks. Blank Books. Ledgers. Day Books. Journals.

EVERY CLASS OF BANK BLANKS. PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE. Ruling and Bookbinding IN THE BEST STYLE.

NOTICE.

Until the First of May THE HERALD will publish advertisements of parties wanting...

CITY NEWS.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Potter sold the small house, No. 20 Paris street, Point St. Charles...

CLUB YAMASKA.—The new Club Yamaska, of St. Hyacinthe, will be opened on tomorrow evening by a grand dinner...

ST. HYACINTHE INCREASING.—The City Council of St. Hyacinthe will apply to the Legislature, at its next session, for amendments to the incorporation act of the city...

POINT ST. CHARLES.—The Point St. Charles Mutual Improvement Society, in connection with Grace Church will hold another social to-morrow evening...

ZAMBEZI MINSTRELS.—A grand complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Signor Emberti by the Zambezi Minstrels, at Nordheimer's Hall, on Monday next...

THE RESULT OF A FALL.—A woman, named Helen Mercil, was admitted to the Notre Dame Hospital, yesterday morning, suffering from a fracture of the arm...

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LAMENTED SON OF Dr. Genaud, who died so unexpectedly last Sunday evening, will take place this morning...

ST. CUNEOUNDE WANTS LEGISLATION.—The town of St. Cuneoude has given notice that at the next session of the Quebec Legislature it will ask for amendments to its charter...

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.—Hyman's celebrated cut plug, a rich, full-flavored smoking tobacco of medium strength...

TEMPLE EMANU-EL BALL.—The Ladies Aid Society of the Temple Emanu-El will hold their annual ball at the Windsor on the 3rd of March next.

ANOTHER LEG FRACTURED.—Yesterday morning a carpenter named Patrick Kent, while at work on a house on Young street...

ELECTION NOTES.—Alderman Laurent is confident that he will be returned by acclamation for St. Louis Ward...

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.—The counsel of the man Zephrin Bernier, who was recently sentenced in the Health Court to a fine of \$20 or ten days imprisonment...

THE LAST SAD RITES.—The funeral of the late Mr. A. M. Esdaile took place at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, 143 Metcalfe street...

ST. AN'S WARD.—A very large and influential deputation of the electors of St. An's Ward waited on ex-Alderman P. Kennedy at his residence, last evening...

A MOTHER IN ISRAEL.—Madame Marianne Leveille, nee Saint-Germain, died at St. Michel de Yamaska, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 94...

PERMANENT EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.—At its last meeting the Permanent Exhibition Committee decided that no exhibition would be held in Montreal this year.

REV. FATHER THIBAUT'S OBSEQUES.—The obsequies of the Rev. Abbe Thibault, formerly cure of Longueuil...

took place at the Longueuil parish church, yesterday, and were attended with all due solemnity.

SPRING AUCTION SALE.—By referring to our advertising columns will be seen an announcement of Messrs. M. Hicks & Co., the well known auctioneers of Notre Dame street...

A NOTED MAN.—There died in Lebanon, Mo., on Friday evening last, Mr. Laban B. Fortier, aged 55 years, originally from Montreal and of French-Canadian extraction.

AN AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Deseche Cantin, blacksmith, of St. Dominique street, died very suddenly while at work in his forge...

PERSONAL.—Hon. M. H. Cochrane is at the Windsor. Mr. John Sumner, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

Mr. H. Macfarlane, Toronto, is registered at the Windsor. Hon. Senator McInnes, Cornwall, is at the Windsor.

Mr. P. W. Bell, Hudson's Bay Co., is at the Windsor. Hon. W. W. Halbert, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Hall.

Mr. Hugh Allan, Ottawa, was at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday. Miss Lizzie May Ulmer and Mr. Ulmer, of "Dad's Girl," are staying at the Windsor.

Charles Haines, Esq., of the Supreme Court of New York, Albany, is at the Hall. Mr. F. W. Cummings, St. Albans, and R. W. Henneker, Sherbrooke, are at the Windsor.

Ex-Senator Henderson, Missouri, who has been in the city for a few days, left for the West last evening. Mr. O. M. Bernard, one of the brightest lights of the California Bar, is registered at the Richelieu Hotel.

Messrs. W. A. Taft, Boston; W. H. Davis, Ottawa; J. T. Thomson, Toronto; J. Elliott, Almonte; P. B. Bell, New York, and John Benton, Toronto, are at the Windsor.

AMUSEMENTS.—Academy of Music. LIZZIE MAY ULMER. The Lizzie May Ulmer Company having missed their railroad connection, did not arrive in town until too late for the performance at the Academy last evening...

AGAIN THE "MIKADO."—"The Mikado" is pursuing a triumphal march through Upper Canada. In Hamilton every seat was sold in one hundred and twenty minutes.

Theatre Royal. The Theatre Royal was again crowded to the doors last evening, by people eager to witness Miss Fannie Louise Buckingham in her wonderful rendition of "Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary."

Lyceum Theatre. A BOX OF OATS. This play is having a good reception at the Lyceum Theatre. The company is a good one and the positions are comical.

FIRE THIS MORNING. At 3.45 o'clock, this morning, an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire was in the flooring in Messrs. J. Lovell & Son's printing establishment, 25 St. Nicholas street.

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THE STATUTE LABOR TAX.

Hon. Mr. Justice Caron Grants a Writ of Mandamus

On a Petition Presented by Messrs. Barnard and Doherty.

Text of the Document Submitted by Counsel.

In the Superior Court Chambers, yesterday, before Hon. Mr. Justice Caron, Messrs. Barnard, Q.C., and C. J. Doherty, acting on behalf of a number of electors disqualified for non-payment of the Statute Labor Tax, appeared and presented a petition asking for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Revisors to place the names of electors so disqualified on the list.

The following is the text of the petition: Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

In the Superior Court, Henry T. Dechenes, petitioner for mandamus, vs. John Fairbairn et al, defendants.

To any of the honorable Judges of the Court, the petition of Henry T. Dechenes, book-keeper of the City of Montreal, humbly sheweth:—That your petitioner is a duly qualified municipal elector of the city of Montreal for and in the year 1885, and that he is a householder and the occupier of the real estate at Number one hundred and fifty-five Canning street, in St. Antoine Ward of the said city, — the said real estate being known as number two hundred and twelve of the cadastral plan and book of references for St. Antoine Ward aforesaid, and your petitioner being the occupier of the said real estate under a written lease, dated on or about the first day of February, 1885, the amount by him payable annually to his landlord, under said lease exceeding the sum of thirty dollars per year, and that the assessments levied by the said city on the said real estate are included in the said sum payable by your petitioner to his landlord, which sum has been calculated so as to cover the real estate tax as well as a fee in respect on the volume of the property rented;

That your petitioner's right to be considered a municipal elector for the said St. Antoine Ward of the said city has been duly acknowledged by the city assessors, who have placed your petitioner's name in the list of electors by them prepared by the said ward for the current year 1885.

That your petitioner has been erroneously, unjustly and illegally held by the City Treasurer of the said city of Montreal to be indebted to the said city in the sum of one dollar for the tax known as the Statute Labor Tax under the by-law number ninety four last past, and before the said City Treasurer has placed the letters S.L. after the name of your petitioner on the said list of electors for St. Antoine Ward aforesaid, meaning by the insertion of the said letters S.L., as aforesaid, that your petitioner was on the first day of January last past, and before the date, liable to the said city for statute labor and that he was then and there in default of paying the said tax of one dollar and in consequence disqualified from voting at the next municipal election for St. Antoine Ward aforesaid, to be held on the first day of March next;

That your petitioner thereupon gave notice according to law, to wit on the fourth day of February instant, that he would duly apply to the Revisors appointed by the City Council according to law, to be held on the first day of March next, to the said Revisors, Messrs. John Fairbairn, Charles Berger, Moses Malone, Raymond C. Prefontaine et Euclide Mathieu, all of the said city of Montreal, Revisors, and being presently Aldermen joining part of the City Council of the said city, at the time of the holding of the public notice given by the said Revisors to obtain the correction of the gross and manifest error committed by the said City Treasurer as aforesaid, in considering that your petitioner was liable to the said tax of one dollar known as the Statute Labor Tax;

That your petitioner did this day, being the day fixed according to law and the public notices given as aforesaid by the said Revisors, to hear the complaints of the electors of the St. Antoine Ward aforesaid, who were required to perform their duty as Revisors, and to appear before the said Revisors represented by his agent and attorneys ad litem, and claim redress, to wit, that the said Revisors should erase the said letters "S. L." written by the said City Treasurer on the said list of electors for St. Antoine Ward aforesaid, and acknowledge your petitioner's right to vote at the next municipal elections for the St. Antoine Ward as aforesaid;

That your petitioner appearing before the said Revisors as aforesaid, and urging his demand aforesaid, and making his demand aforesaid, three of the said defendants in their capacity of Revisors aforesaid, to wit, the defendants, Charles Berger, John Fairbairn and Moses Malone, refused and neglected to perform their duty in the premises and to acknowledge your petitioner's right to vote and to make necessary entries in the said list of electors to secure your petitioner's said right;

That by law no statute labor tax really and legally exists, there being no law in force determining what persons are liable to said tax. But as your petitioner alleges, even admitting as pretended by the said three defendants, John Fairbairn, Charles Berger and Moses Malone, that the statute passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of His Majesty, George the Third, Chapter 5 is still in force, in so far as that same determines what persons are liable to statute labor for the reason that your petitioner is by law subject to pay to the said city and to contribute by assessment to the funds in the said statute, mentioned by the assessment levied by the said city upon the said real estate occupied by your petitioner as tenant or occupier as aforesaid, which assessment your petitioner alleges is far larger in amount and proportion in value than the assessment mentioned in the statute 39th of George the Third, chapter 5.

That in consequence your petitioner being subject to the said real estate tax under the said last-mentioned statute exempt from the said statute labor; and that the usage since the year 1799 in the city of Montreal under its different names has been to consider the tenant class exempt from the said statute labor and that it is only within the last few years that the city officials, through misapprehension and error of law, have changed the practice invariably followed up to that time;

That, in fact, according to the opinion obtained by the said city from its attorney the tenants are subject to the real estate tax and consequently not subject to statute labor tax. That the city has never attempted and does not attempt to collect the said statute labor tax from those who are undoubtedly liable thereto if it exists, namely, those residents in the city who

are within subject to the real estate tax, nor to any other that your said petitioner is not only subject to the statute and, by the city by-law, to the real estate, but also to the water tax. That the right of your petitioner is clear and manifest, and that it is without any color or pretext that the said three defendants have refused and neglected, and still do refuse and neglect to perform their duty in the premises.

And your petitioner alleges that the said Raymond C. Prefontaine and Euclide Mathieu, two of the said defendants and revisors were willing and ready to restore your petitioner's right to vote, but that they were overborne by the other three defendants.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that the said revisors be condemned to erase from the said list of electors for the said ward the said letters S. L. after the names of your petitioner and to acknowledge him as a duly qualified voter for the said ward, and to make the necessary entries in the said list of voters to secure his right to vote—the whole with costs against the said John Fairbairn, Charles Berger and Moses Malone, jointly and severally, your petitioner claiming no costs against the other two defendants, unless they should dispute your petitioner's right. So far they have acknowledged the said costs, including the cost of exhibits and other incidental expenses disbursements to the undersigned attorneys.

Montreal, 8th February, 1885. BARNARD & BARNARD, Attorneys for Petitioner.

And the said petitioner being duly sworn doth depose and say that all the facts mentioned in the annexed petition and each, all and every of them are true, and the said petitioner has duly signed.

H. T. DECHENES. Sworn, taken and acknowledged before me, a Commissioner of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, this eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

J. M. M. DUPRE, A Commissioner of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal.

Following this is an affidavit from Mr. Jules Helbronner, journalist, swearing to the veracity of the facts alleged.

Mr. Roy, the City Attorney, asked for time to examine the records of the said Mr. Doherty said that this was a matter of public interest which demanded an immediate decision.

His Honor issued the writ as prayed for, returnable on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Kithier, the Assistant City Attorney, claiming the full delay. The argument will then take place.

SPORTING LEEB. Verdict for \$50 and Costs for the Nautilus Crew.

The case of Mr. Irvine, one of the Nautilus crew of Hamilton, came up yesterday before Mr. Justice Doherty and a special jury. Mr. J. L. Morris and Mr. O. A. Geoffroy, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff, while the interests of the defendants were looked after by Messrs. Greenhields, McCorkill, Guerin & Greenhields.

The article complained of was as follows, and appeared in the editorial columns of the Star on the 14th August, 1885:—"The amateur four-oared championship of the continent has been won this year again by a Canadian crew—the Nautilus of Hamilton. The victory, however, is not such credit to Canadian oarsmen as was that of the Argonauts last year. The Nautilus four are doubtful amateurs, and a couple of them are anything but respectable men."

On the day following a letter was sent to the Nautilus crew, in which the most respectful compliments were paid to the crew signed "Justice," which was published, but a day or two afterward the following article appeared:—"A correspondent signing himself 'Justice,' writes to object to a recent editorial paragraph in the Star with regard to the Nautilus four, of Hamilton. The said paragraph said they were not respectable men. 'Justice' wants to know the reason why. The reason why is that Furlong and Donahue, two of the Nautilus crew, narrowly escaped being kicked out of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen in 1881 for using foul language towards competitors; that another Nautilus crew, of which two comrades Irvine and Wark were members, were guilty of the same offence towards competitors in Lachine in 1882, and that Furlong and Donahue last year were skirmishing about the country rowing for different clubs, presumably for good reason, and that one of them was barred out on this ground from regattas in the States."

It is believed that it is not enough there is a belief in the minds of the public that Furlong and Donahue who are a genuine amateur sport on this stamp.

After the suit was begun a retraction of the alleged libellous article was published and a tender of \$25 and costs, made by the Star publishers, which was refused.

The case came on for hearing yesterday when there were examined as witnesses on the part of the plaintiff Messrs. Stewart, the Mayor of Hamilton, Mason, and J. N. English, on the part of the defendants, Messrs. Furlong, O'Connor and Ross. The Court having charged the Jury the following special findings were submitted for their consideration and after about half an hour's deliberation returned as their verdict:

By defendant in publishing in the Montreal Daily Star of the 14th August, 1885, and of the 19th August, 1885, the articles complained of, commit a libel? Yes.

Did the defendant publish a sufficient apology and retraction of the said articles in the issue of the 24th August, 1885, and of the 12th September, 1885? No.

Were said apologies and retractions published at the instance and request of the plaintiff? Yes, under threat and certain conditions.

Is the tender of \$25 for plaintiff and of \$36.05 for his attorney's costs, sufficient? No.

Do you find for the plaintiff or for the defendant? and if for the plaintiff, what amount of damages do you award him? For plaintiff—\$50.

The case has excited considerable feeling among sporting men generally, who watched the result with keen interest.

NOT SPRING TIME YET. Mr. Walter H. Smith has been asked if it is spring, he says it is not, but only the "warmth, with thaw and slush," that he promised as a sandwich of midday between the cold and storms of February in THE HERALD of January 26th. He very kindly promises from four to eight days in which to get thawed out. After Montrealers have inside their winter wraps and begin to think seriously of removing double windows and storm doors, he promises them another of his "cold dips," and a "snowstorm" that will likely be remembered. All this between now and February 22nd.

The Allans steamship Hibernian sailed from Boston for Glasgow at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Death of the Oldest Criminal in Canada.

Arrest of a Notorious Thief by Detective Naegale at the Theatre Royal.

Record of the Criminal Courts and Notes of Police Doings in and About the City.

On Sunday afternoon a man named Richard Lane died in the jail, at the extreme age of 102 years, he, at the time being, undergoing a six months' sentence for vagrancy. The life of Lane was an extremely eventful one, and more than half of it was spent within the walls of a prison. Though never convicted of any very great crime, he was time and again sent to the penitentiary for various small burglaries, and as long ago as 1814, he was publicly whipped in the Market Square for a petty larceny. Lane came from a family noted for dishonesty, as but a few years ago his brother died in the same institution in which the oldest criminal closed his eventful career on Sunday.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. Judge Dugas presided at a sitting of the Court of Sessions which was held yesterday morning, at which the following cases were disposed of:—

F. X. Douin and Pierre Gauthier, accused of larceny at St. Cuneoude, pleaded not guilty, but the evidence against them was very conclusive and they were each sentenced to five years in the Provincial penitentiary.

Joseph Marier and William Doherty, accused of larceny, found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. A youth named Napoleon Lenard pleaded guilty to the larceny of some cigars; sentenced to six months' jail with hard labor.

THE POLICE COURT. Before Police Magistrate Dugas, in this Court, yesterday, there was only one case for hearing, that of Andrew Maloney, accused of keeping a gambling house at 529 St. Louis street. The police on entering the house had found no game in progress, no specific charge could be made against the accused, and the Magistrate had to dismiss the case and order the \$200 deposited by Mr. Maloney for his appearance to be returned. The Magistrate remarked that under the existing circumstances it was almost impossible to obtain a conviction on a charge of gambling, and he promised to use every effort in his power to have the bill relating to this subject, presented by Col. Ouimet at the last session of the House, passed at the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Edgard, in a case before him, also took the same side. Mr. Jarvis held that the death sentence should not have been carried out. Mr. Vineberg spoke in an adverse sense, as also did Mr. John Hyde, who, in an able speech, closed the debate, which was carried on with much good feeling, and in a calm and dignified manner. The vote was then taken, and the motion condemning the execution declared carried by a majority of one, it being supported by nearly all the English speaking Liberal members.

The result was greeted with loud cheers. The House then adjourned until Tuesday evening next, when a motion of want of confidence in the Liberal Government will be offered.

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On Saturday evening, 6th inst., Mr. P. A. Peterson, Chief Engineer of the Eastern and Ontario Divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, delivered the first of a series of lectures, to be given by the leading engineers of the city, to the students of the Applied Science Faculty in McGill University.

The subject chosen for the evening was "Pier Foundations," and it is needless to say that from Mr. Peterson's wide experience in bridge construction it was a most instructive lecture to young engineers.

The lecturer commenced with the surveys, and noticed how very important it was to have careful soundings and borings taken, described the appliances usually employed in this work and the manner in which they were used.

A minute description followed of the various methods adopted in putting in pier foundations, the difficulties met with and how they were overcome. Mr. Peterson then explained, with the aid of plans and sketches, some particular cases that had occurred on works which he himself had carried out, as the Chaudiere and the St. Lawrence bridges, and finally described the plans of the new St. Lawrence bridge at Lachine.

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COMPANY MEETINGS. Meeting of the Montreal and Merchants' Cotton Company.

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The annual report which was read was considered satisfactory in view of the recent depression in trade. No dividend was declared but it was resolved that the money earned should be applied to the formation of a reserve fund. Prices are said to be slightly better than last year.

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CAUGHT AFTER MANY DAYS. An evening contemporary states that "About a month ago Mrs. Styles, the proprietress of the hotel at the corner of St. James and Cathedral streets, lost a sum of money and a valuable gold watch

which had been stolen from her room. She placed the case in the hands of Sergeant Charbonneau who had no clue to the robbery until Monday, when a cart named Robers took a road drive and on returning there was no money forthcoming for the fare, but the man gave him a watch instead to sell it for him for \$10, and return the difference. Robere endeavored to sell it to Mr. White, the jeweller, of Notre Dame street, who at once recognized it as one that was wanted and drove down to police station to Charbonneau, who at once proceeded with the cart to the man's address, 395 St. Dominique street. The man was found and arrested and gave the name of J. Simpson when it was discovered that he was the extensive robbery of jewellery at the Richelieu Hotel about two years ago when M. Raze, an architect, was despoiled of a large quantity of valuable property.

The prisoner will be brought up before the Police Magistrate for preliminary examination this morning.

POLICE NOTES. A letter was received by the Chief of Police yesterday morning from one Joseph Cousineau enquiring after his brother Benjamin who is insane, and recently escaped from his home at St. Philomenes.

Yesterday morning the police arrested a youth named Parent who had run away from his home in Quebec. He was held on a telegram from the chief of police of that city until some one would arrive to take him back.

Another letter was received from the Chief of Police of Pittsburg, with photographs enclosed, requesting that any information concerning the Rev. E. Hill and J. T. Marchand should be sent to the chief at Pittsburg. Mrs. Hill left her husband and children recently and disappeared with Marchand.

THE MOCK PARLIAMENT. The meeting of the "House" last night was one of the most largely attended, by members and spectators, of the season.

Mr. Speaker Hutchinson took the chair at 8.15 p.m.; when Mr. C. E. George, of THE HERALD, was elected an honorary member of the Society, and several new members were introduced. After routine business Mr. Husmer Lanciai, in an eloquent speech in French, moved a vote of censure upon the Government at Ottawa for not commuting the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel; it was seconded in a powerful maiden speech by Mr. Horace St. Louis, who spoke in English, Mr. Desrosiers, in a sensible harangue, opposed the motion as being contrary to good tactics. Mr. A. P. McDonald strongly defended the course of the Government and was followed by Mr. Dandurand on the opposite side. Mr. A. B. Major held that the Government should have listened to the appeal for mercy. Mr. Louis Polette, a strong Nationalist, condemned the Government, as also did Mr. Donald Downie. Mr. E. J. Bedard, upon being challenged to express his views, supported the course of the French-Canadian Ministers. Mr. Edgard, in a calm, good feeling, and in a calm and dignified manner. The vote was then taken, and the motion condemning the execution declared carried by a majority of one, it being supported by nearly all the English speaking Liberal members.

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THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was opened yesterday morning in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A., and closed last evening.

The President, Mr. J. R. Dougal, occupied the chair, and there were present among others the Rev. D. V. Lucas, the Secretary, the Rev. R. Lindsay, Rev. J. McKillop, Rev. W. Ryan, John Gough, A. A. Batcher, Rev. J. Borland, J. O. McConnell, Rev. J. Kines, Mr. W. McNaughton, Mr. B. Jewell, Mr. Wadsworth, Rev. J. Fleck, Rev. A. G. Upham, Rev. A. Campbell, Rev. A. Graham, and Mr. J. M. Duff.

The President, in his opening address, said that it was a matter for earnest congratulation that there were to be found all over the country some determined men who were always to the fore at the call of the temperance cause, and the presence of these was always welcomed. If these numbers were small they had great responsibilities.