

The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1885

VOL. LXXVII.—296

Advertisements

Montreal Philharmonic Society in Cherubini's Requiem Mass, Glinka's Polonaise, Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" and "Elijah," on Thursday and Friday Evenings, the 17th and 18th, at Queen's Hall.

The Plan will be open to subscribers at Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer's, 211 St. James Street, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at Ten a.m.

Subscribers are requested to secure their seats early.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1250 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

The following eight quarter sections of land, viz:

- 1. Northeast Quarter of Section 15.
- 2. Northeast Quarter of Section 16.
- 3. Southeast Quarter of Section 17.
- 4. Northwest Quarter of Section 17.
- 5. Southwest Quarter of Section 16.
- 6. Southwest Quarter of Section 15.
- 7. Northeast Quarter of Section 15.
- 8. Northeast Quarter of Section 16.

The above lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any lands in the North-West. They are well watered, and within five miles of good roads, schools, etc., and within five miles of the Portage La Prairie Station.

Terms of Payment Reasonable.

Apply at

THE HERALD OFFICE.

Montreal, Dec. 5, 1885.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

COTTON WARP.

We find it necessary to call the attention of those who use Cotton Warp or Warp to the fact that the Warp made by us is the only

Water Twist Yarn

made in the Dominion, and that having the machinery on which to make it, we are enabled to produce a yarn of superior quality, and which is well known to those who have used it for the past

TWENTY YEARS.

All our Yarns have our name upon the label, and none other genuine. For sale by all Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARK & SON,

(LIMITED).

New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

WM. HEWITT, DUNCAN BELL,

11 Colborne st., 70 St. Peter st.,

Dec 7 Toronto. Montreal.

The Queen's Market,

1314 St. Catherine Street,

Corner University and St. Catherine.

Opposite Christ Church Cathedral.

We have much pleasure in informing the citizens of Montreal that we have opened at the above address

A First-Class Meat Market.

We will have constantly on hand a very large supply of choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, Sausages, Tongues, Poultry, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. All orders promptly attended to and delivered free of charge.

PRICES MODERATE.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens.

MESHANE BROS.

Orders received by Telephone No. 140.

Nov 6

ANTHONY FORCE,

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

STEEL RAILS

PIC IRON,

STEEL & IRON BARS.

JOHN RUSSEL & CO'S

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings

FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER AND HYDRAULIC PURPOSES.

LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES

For Locomotive and Marine Boilers.

STEEL AND HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.

STRUCTURAL IRON,

Universal Metal Polish,

MORGAN'S CRUCIBLES.

TALLOW, STEARINE

FERTILIZERS,

Stearine Candles, &c.

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street.

Nov. 20 MONTREAL.

TO CANVASSERS.

Wanted, active men of good address to solicit subscriptions to THE HERALD. Terms liberal, and good men can do well.

Apply to HERALD OFFICE.

Sept. 21

TELEGRAPHIC.

RIEL'S REMAINS.

They Are Brought to St. Boniface in Charge of Two Catholic Priests.

The Funeral to Take Place from St. Vital, To-morrow.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 10.—Riel's remains were brought here, last night, from Regina, in charge of two Catholic priests, in a private car. The movement was a secret one. The car was run across the river to St. Boniface, where Riel's brother, Alexander, and a number of half-breeds were in waiting. They placed the body on a sleigh and drove to his mother's home at St. Vital, where the family were. The box was opened, disclosing the face, somewhat blackened and slightly disfigured. The house was draped in black. The funeral will take place on Saturday, when the body will be brought to St. Boniface Cathedral, where, after requiem mass is celebrated, it will be buried in the Catholic cemetery beside the father of Riel.

QUEBEC.

A Malignant Epidemic—Sudden Deaths—No Officers of the Caribou Club—Smallpox at St. Anne de Laplace.

QUEBEC, Dec. 10.—Measles of a malignant type is prevalent here. Two men in the employ of H. J. Beemer, on the Lake St. John Railway construction, were brought to town yesterday suffering from the disease and sent to the hospital. A number of children are stricken with the same disease in St. Roch's and Quebec; a number have died.

The rapidity with which one sudden death after another is occurring here is alarming; within the last two days no less than three persons have died suddenly. Joseph Alfred Vincent, a boy aged eight years, after partaking of supper on Tuesday night, went to bed and was found by his brother a few hours afterwards insensible and expired before morning. The cause of death was indigestion. Joe Drouin, a butcher of St. Roch's, died early yesterday morning having retired apparently in good health. The third person is Mr. Wm. Barbour, inspector of light-houses, whose sudden death was reported this morning and which caused a profound feeling among the citizens. He was very popular with all classes. Mr. Barbour was a strong and apparently healthy man, and was yesterday pursuing his regular avocation. An inquest is now being held.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Caribou Club:—Patron, Hon. Sir N. B. Bell; president, F. X. Drouin; vice-presidents, Messrs. Thomas Chapais and J. Prince; secretary, J. T. Lavery; treasurer, E. Bouffard. The following gentlemen were added to the executive committee: Messrs. L. P. Pelletier, E. Lortie, H. A. Turcotte, E. Rouillard, H. J. Chouinard and A. Fontaine. A number of members of the Club protested against the elections proceeding, on the ground of informality, and left the meeting.

There are said to be eleven cases of smallpox yet at the St. Anne de la Poutiere. The man Boulet, who recently passed through this city for Montreal, was reported to be suffering from this disease, and it is feared that he will not recover. She stated that she was operated upon seven times with instruments before being successful, the last operation being performed yesterday. She is now under the care of a skillful physician.

Active steps will be taken to arrest the girl's betrayal, who is a young blacksmith named Worford, residing in Whitey. Three other women who were in Andrews' house were also arrested. They gave their names as Harriet Armstrong, aged 30, Maggie Scott, 17, who hails from Kingston, and Harriet Roberts, 21, an English girl. Andrews, who is seventy-two years of age, bears a very bad reputation. Some years ago he was arrested here for malpractice, but before the trial he escaped his bail. He was next heard of in Buffalo, from which city it is said he was obliged to flee to escape prosecution for a similar crime. The police have been satisfied that he has been carrying on his abominable practice for years, but could not catch him till now.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, December 11, 1885.

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

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

37° 37° 35°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.

38° 24° 36°

[By Standard Barometer.]

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

29.76 29.81 29.88

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, December 11, 1 a.m.

The depression which existed over the Ottawa valley, last night, has become almost dispersed, and the pressure is now increasing quickly in all portions of the continent. The weather has become colder in the lake and St. Lawrence districts, with light snow falls, and the gale has subsided along our Atlantic coast.

PROBABLE WEATHER.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence.—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, partly cloudy, slightly colder weather, with a few snow flurries.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime.—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, generally fair, slightly colder weather.

MARINE NOTES.

Arrived.

New York, December 10.—Helvetia, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, December 10.—Circassia, from New York.

"Old Black Joe" Dead.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 10.—Joe Parker, a negro known to be 125 years old, died at the poor farm to-day. He was the original Old Black Joe.

October 1877, and two subsequent patents for improvements of the original invention granted in May, 1879, are null and void in consequence of the importation of necessary parts of the instrument within one year and failure to manufacture the articles patented in Canada within two years from the date of the patents. On the part of the respondent it was contended that the non-manufacture was due to the fact that Bell's invention rendered the Edison patent practically valueless; that the Bell Telephone Company have always had a stock of Edison instruments on hand and have been prepared to furnish them to the public at reasonable prices. Mr. Tache reserved his decision but promised to render judgment as soon as possible.

Sir A. P. Caron is expected to return to the city from New York on Saturday.

TORONTO.

A Volunteer's Sad Death—The Keny Abduction Case—An Important Appeal Case—New University Professor—Highway Robberies.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.—Wainwright, of the 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, who was in active service during the rebellion, and who attempted suicide here, two or three weeks ago, died at the hospital, last night.

He was the father of the young girl, Eva Keny, who was abducted and seduced by George Tait, merchant tailor, Brampton, has issued a writ against Tait, claiming \$2,000 damages for the girl's seduction, and to-day obtained an order, at Osgoode Hall, for leave to amend his writ by claiming additional damages. Her abduction. The criminal charge against Tait will be tried next month and the civil case later on.

The argument before the Court of Appeal, in the case of the Queen vs. St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Co., was commenced this afternoon. The plaintiffs are the Ontario Government, who sue the defendants to restrain them from interfering with the timber on 55,000 square miles of land in the neighborhood of Lake Wabigoon, Algoma district, leased by the defendants from the Dominion Government. The Ontario Government claim that the land belongs to the province and not to the Dominion. Judgment was given, some months ago, by Chancellor Boyd, in favor of the province; and the St. Catharines' Company are now appealing against that judgment.

The Ontario Government has appointed Rev. Dr. McMurtry, lecturer on Assyrian archaeology, Princeton College, to the post of tutor in Oriental languages in Toronto University College.

John Curran, butcher, while on his way home last night, was knocked down on College street, and robbed of \$31. He had \$130 in his breast pocket which the robber fortunately overlooked. Furnival, another butcher, was attacked on Cecil street, but managed to beat off his assailants.

ARRESTED FOR MALPRACTICE.

A Startling Crime Disclosed in Toronto—The Career of a Livery-Stable Keeper.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.—Dr. Ransom J. Andrews, livery-stable keeper, was arrested, to-day, at his residence, on Gould street, charged with the crime of affecting an abortion upon a young girl named Jenny Leslie, seventeen years of age, daughter of John Leslie, hotel-keeper, Whitey. The girl arrived here about two weeks ago, and went to stop at Andrews' house. Her father having ascertained her whereabouts, yesterday, came here this morning, and immediately placed the girl under the hands of the police. The girl was found in a very low condition, and fears are entertained that she will not recover. She stated that Andrews operated upon her seven times with instruments before being successful, the last operation being performed yesterday. She is now under the care of a skillful physician.

Active steps will be taken to arrest the girl's betrayal, who is a young blacksmith named Worford, residing in Whitey. Three other women who were in Andrews' house were also arrested. They gave their names as Harriet Armstrong, aged 30, Maggie Scott, 17, who hails from Kingston, and Harriet Roberts, 21, an English girl. Andrews, who is seventy-two years of age, bears a very bad reputation. Some years ago he was arrested here for malpractice, but before the trial he escaped his bail. He was next heard of in Buffalo, from which city it is said he was obliged to flee to escape prosecution for a similar crime. The police have been satisfied that he has been carrying on his abominable practice for years, but could not catch him till now.

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" Urges Mr. Gladstone to Make Terms With Parnell.

Conferences of Leading Liberals Being Held at Hawarden Daily.

Theban, the Deposed King of Burmah Sent to Madras.

An Immense Ship Canal to be Built by Germany.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette urges Mr. Gladstone to arrange matters with Mr. Parnell instantly, so that the Liberals may assume the reins of Government, and suggests that Mr. Parnell be summoned to Mr. Gladstone's residence at Hawarden to confer with the late Premier, Lord Rosebery, and Earl Spencer.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—There are conferences of Liberal leaders at Hawarden daily. Lord Granville was there on Sunday and Monday and thence went to Chatsworth to meet Lord Hartington. To-day Earl Spencer and Lord Rosebery conferred with Mr. Gladstone. From the presence of Earl Spencer it is inferred that the Irish question was considered.

Lord Salisbury has made overtures for an alliance with the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Goschen. The Duke is favorably disposed but Goschen refuses to listen to the proposition.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Daily News expects the Liberals will await the declaration of Lord Salisbury's programme before taking any action.

THE BURMAH CONQUEST.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.—Documents have been discovered at Mandalay showing that an offensive and defensive alliance existed between France and Burmah.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.—King Theban has been sent to Madras.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—The Robledo faction of the extreme right has dissolved. Fifteen deputies will abandon Senator Robledo and join the center.

Under an arrangement between Premier Sagasta and Senator Canovas the general elections have been postponed until May.

The Diario asserts that negotiations have been opened with Don Carlos under the assent of Seniors Canovas and Sagasta.

General Dominguez for the marriage of Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, with the princess of the Asturias, and that an emissary has been sent to Don Carlos to exact as condition his acceptance of the constitutional form of government.

IN SEARCH OF A ROYAL WIFE.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Prince Augustus of Portugal, after sending the funeral of King Alfonso, will go to Berlin to ask the hand of Princess Augusta, daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SERIOUSLY ILL.

BERLIN, December 10.—A despatch from Berlin says that Emperor William is seriously ill. Fears are entertained that his ailment is of a serious character.

THE CROSSING OUTRAGES.

DUBLIN, December 10.—The Lord Lieutenant has declined to interfere in the sentence of the prisoners convicted of participation in the outrages at Crossmaglen.

GREAT SHIP CANAL TO BE BUILT.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Bundesrath has unanimously approved a bill for the construction of the long spoken of ship canal between the Baltic, the Elbe and the North Sea. The canal will cost about 156,000,000 marks. It is to be strongly fortified and will have a great military as well as commercial value. The project has been under consideration since 1865.

AN INFORMER SEES PROTECTION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The aggressive action of the Fenian Brotherhood was somewhat startled, to-day, by the announcement that the man who recently surrendered to the police for protection and gave his name as John Kelly, is really Joseph Smith, the Irishman, who turned informer and testified against the men charged for the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Phoenix Park. Smith, who surrendered himself, stated that he was a member of a secret organization, and had been notified under pain of death to shoot Mr. Curran, the County Council Judge who examined the Invidious under the Crimes Act, Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor, and others. He also said he was concerned in the malicious burning of corn belonging to the Arts and Industrial School, and he mentioned the names of some farmers whose land and corn were also to be burned. On March 24th last a report was published throughout Great Britain that Joseph Smith, informant, had died from a fever. In May it was again announced that Joseph Smith had died in London, where he had for a long time been a hopeless drunkard.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The trial commenced here to-day of a butcher named Tozzi and his wife, son and daughter, who are charged with the murder of one Poggi, also a butcher. The motive for the crime were trade jealousy and family disputes. Poggi was entrapped into Tozzi's cellar, where the murder was committed. The body of the victim was cut into pieces and the remains were scattered in a suburban wood. The blood was boiled into black puddings which were sold in Tozzi's shop. The son made a cold-blooded criminal, which provoked a howl of fury, the audience yelling "away with him to the scaffold." In reply the murderer laughingly screamed "here I am, tear me to pieces." The terrible story has created intense excitement through the city.

EFFECT OF THE COLD WAVE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The recent cold weather has made much heavy ice in Western rivers. The harbor here is nearly blocked with great floes, which are coming down from the North and West. Navigation is practically closed in all directions.

WAR RENEWED.

Servia Declines Bulgarian Terms of Peace and Begins Hostilities.

Bulgarian Troops Again Victorious in a Skirmish Yesterday.

Russia Protests Against Turkish Intervention in Roumelia.

NISSA, Dec. 10.—Forty Servians have been shot for mutilating themselves, by blowing their trigger fingers off and otherwise injuring themselves to escape military service. King Milan ordered the execution.

BEGRAD, Dec. 10.—It is not believed that the Powers will be able to prevent a decisive battle being fought between the Bulgarians and Servians. The Servians will not admit that they have been conquered. They now have a large army, composed of the flower of the nation, concentrated here, and are burning to retrieve their military honor. Servia has sent a circular to the Foreign Ministers here, stating that she cannot accept Bulgarian conditions as the price of peace, because they are dishonorable. Hostilities will, therefore, be resumed this evening.

A CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—There has been a change in the attitude of Russia in regard to the Balkan question. Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, has sent a note to Said Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, protesting against Turkish intervention in Roumelia. The Turkish Minister at St. Petersburg telegraphs that in consequence of Austria's acting with Servia the Russian Government is preparing to effectually support Bulgaria.

THE SERVANS AGAIN REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Servians, to-day, attacked the Bulgarian outposts at St. Nicholas, Iskra, and Krivofoz, and were repulsed at all points.

SERVIA'S NOTE TO THE MINISTERS.

BEGRAD, Dec. 10.—Servia's note to the Foreign Ministers here, states that Servia is waiting for Bulgaria to begin offensive operations, and that Servia is still willing to submit to the mediation of the Powers and to accept terms consonant with Servia's honor.

SOFFA, Dec. 10.—No losses were sustained in the attacks made by the Servians on the Bulgarian outposts to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.

The interest in the "Pavements of Paris," now running at the Theatre Royal, seems unabated, as at both performances yesterday the house was well filled. There will only be four more performance, this afternoon and evening and to-morrow, when it will give place to the Jolly Argonauts, in their celebrated specialty "The Boarding School." It is brimful of fun, and with the following excellent cast is sure to take:

Mr. J. H. G. Knowles

Mr. R. G. Knowles

Mr. Fred. J. Long

Mr. J. H. G. Knowles

Mr. R. G. Knowles

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TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Bank.	P.C.	Payable.	Closes.	Opens.
Commerce.	3 1/2	Jan. 17.	Dec. 10.	Jan. 2.
Montreal.	3 1/2	Jan. 17.	Dec. 10.	Jan. 2.
Bank of Montreal.	3 1/2	Jan. 17.	Dec. 10.	Jan. 2.

FINANCIAL.

The Herald Office,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 10, 1885.

Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market this morning opened at fractionally higher prices, there being orders to buy for investment, as also some to sell investment stock. The former influence led the bulls to bid up stocks, and the pegging process was indulged, but towards the close the market gave signs of fatigue, and it closed weaker. Montreal closed hands at 201, an advance of 1 over yesterday's highest figures, but no sales were made at the afternoon board. Toronto sold at 184 in the forenoon and 184 1/2 in the afternoon, the latter being an advance of 1 over the price realized yesterday. Merchants were somewhat irregular selling up to 114 at the morning board, and down to 113 1/2 at the afternoon board, the highest price obtained during the day being 114 and the lowest 113 1/2. Commerce regular was stronger, selling from 120 1/2 up to 121 1/2, and ex. dividend brought 118. There were no other transactions in bank stocks. In the miscellaneous stocks, Montreal Telegraph was the most active, selling at from 119 1/2 to 120 1/2. Gas sold at 19 1/2 and 19 1/2, closing, however, with sales at 19 1/2. Richelieu brought 56 1/2 and Canadian Pacific 56 1/2 and 56 1/2.

The market, on the whole, was more active to-day, the volume of business reaching 7,273 shares, of which 692 were bank stocks and 2,300 miscellaneous, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

230 Montreal Bank at	201
15 Toronto at	184
100 Merchants at	114
2 do do at	113 1/2
5 do do at	114
25 Commerce at	120 1/2
25 do do at	121 1/2
150 do ex-div. at	118
70 Mont. Tel. at	119 1/2
200 do do at	119 1/2
125 do do at	119 1/2
50 do do at	120
125 do do at	120 1/2
150 Richelieu at	56 1/2
125 City Pass. at	119 1/2
375 Gas at	19 1/2
250 Can. Pac. at	56 1/2

AFTERNOON BOARD.

100 Toronto at	184
30 Merchants at	114
10 do do at	113 1/2
250 Mont. Tel. at	120 1/2
75 do do at	121 1/2
35 do do at	121 1/2
125 Gas at	19 1/2
25 do do at	19 1/2
50 Can. Pacific at	56 1/2

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

STOCKS.

Bank.	Value.	Share.	Last.	High.	Low.	Buyer.	Seller.	Per cent.
Bank of Montreal.	\$200	5 p.c.	201	201 1/2	200 1/2			
Bank B. N. O.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of New York.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Toronto.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Montreal.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Montreal.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Montreal.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Montreal.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
Bank of Montreal.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			
Montreal Tel. & P. Co.	100	3 p.c.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2			

The New York Stock Market.

The improvement noted in yesterday's closing prices over those at the opening did not continue this morning and stocks, with the exception of St. Paul pref. Lackawanna, Omaha pref., C. C. & I., and Missouri Pacific, opened from 1 to 1/2 lower than at the close of yesterday, and the market was weak throughout the day, with a heavy selling movement. This was partly due to the statement that nothing definite will be known regarding Mr. Vanderbilt's will until Saturday when it will be offered for probate. It is generally believed, however, that the bulk of his property will remain intact, and rumor has it that Cornelius Vanderbilt will occupy a like position to that held by William H., at the time of the commodore's death. The market was very excited throughout the day, and a large business was done, the transactions to-day, as reported by telegraph, reaching 561,300 shares, or within 24,200 shares of yesterday's dealings. The market closed weak and lower, Lackawanna, St. Paul preferred, St. Paul and Omaha preferred, C. C. & I., and Missouri Pacific losing the advance noted at the opening.

A rumor that a receiver was to be appointed to Texas Pacific caused serious weakness in that stock in the early dealings. At the close not a single stock showed an advance over yesterday's

closing prices, the declines in the general list ranging from 1/2 to 2 1/2. The heaviest selling was in Union Pacific, the sales in which reached 74,500 shares, while those in Lackawanna were 200 less, or 74,300. Lake Shore, St. Paul, Kansas & Texas, and Texas Pacific were also exceedingly active with sales of 62,500, 55,100, 62,900 and 39,600, respectively. The market closed excited and feverish.

In reference to the last quarterly statement of the Western Union the New York Evening Post, of yesterday, says:—

The Western Union statement of earnings for the quarter ending December 31st, as estimated, shows that the surplus of net earnings over interests, taxes, and sinking fund requirements will be \$1,106,332, and deducting a dividend of 11 per cent. on the \$80,000,000 of capital stock, will leave a surplus of \$106,332, or about 1/2 of 1 per cent. on the stock, from which it appears that had the usual dividend of 11 per cent. been declared it would necessarily have to be paid partly out of the surplus fund of \$4,230,988 on hand September 30; as it is, the \$106,332 added to the surplus fund will make it \$4,337,190. The actual figures, now first published for the quarter ending September 30, show that the estimated net earnings for that quarter were not realized by \$56,664, and the surplus on hand December 31 will be \$4,337,196 instead of \$4,536,622, as was expected.

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

Declined—Western Union 1 1/2, Lake Shore 1 1/2, Pacific Mail 1, Erie 1, Erie 2nds 1/2, Erie preferred 1/2, Ohio & Miss. 1/2, North-West 1 1/2, St. Paul 1, do. pref. 1, Michigan Central 1, New Jersey Central 1 1/2, York Central 1 1/2, Del. Lack & West. 1 1/2, Union Pacific 1 1/2, Reading 1 1/2, Kansas & Texas 2 1/2, Canada Southern 1 1/2, St. Paul & Omaha 1 1/2, do. pref. 1, Northern Pacific 1/2, do. pref. 1, Ohio Central 1 1/2, Erie & Western 1 1/2, Louisville & Nashville 1 1/2, Texas Pacific 1 1/2, Central Pacific 1 1/2, Missouri Pacific 1 1/2, St. Paul, M. & M. 1 1/2, Oregon Trans. 1 1/2.

Unchanged—C. C. & I., Pullman Canadian Pacific.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Thursday, Dec. 10th, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.

West Union.	Value.	Share.	Last.	High.	Low.	Buyer.	Seller.	Per cent.
West Union.	\$200	5 p.c.	201	201 1/2	200 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			
West Union.	100	3 p.c.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2			

Exchange.

There was rather a slack demand for exchange to-day, the market being quiet. The rates for New York currency were unchanged at 3-16 1/2 premium between banks and 1/2 premium over the counter. The rates for sterling were:—Sixties, 92 1/2; between banks and 94 1/2 over the counter; demand drafts, 97-16 1/2; 99-16 between banks and 99 1/2 over the counter; cables, 94 1/2 over the counter. Documentary sixties were 8 1/2 and guaranteed cattle bills 8 1/2.

In New York the posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4-8 1/4 for sixties and 4-8 1/2 for demand drafts. The rates for actual business were easier at 4-8 1/4 for sixties, 4-8 1/2 for demand drafts, and 4-8 1/4 for cables. Commercial bills were 4-8 1/4.

Financial Notes.

Financial bills were quoted as follows, viz:—France, 520 1/2 @ 51 1/2 and 51 1/2 @ 51 1/2; reichsmarks, 95-1-16 @ 94 1/2 and 94 1/2 @ 94 1/2; guilders, 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2 and 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2. Reported specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. Brails & Jackson, stock, grain and foreign exchange brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

The London Stock Market.

The rates of interest and discount for loanable funds are again unchanged at 3 per cent. for call loans on stock collateral and 6 to 7 per cent. for discounts of good commercial paper.

At the New York Stock Exchange, to-day, call loans on stocks were 3 1/4 and 2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

At the regular weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England held to-day in London, the rate of discount for commercial bills was unchanged, being still 3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the London open market, to-day, was 1/2 higher at 2 1/2 per cent.

The London Stock Exchange quotations cable to the Associated Press to-day, were as follows:—

London, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 99 3/16

for money, and 99 5/16 for the account; U. S. 4 1/2 p. c. bonds, 110 1/2; Erie, 25 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 56 1/2; New York Central, 107 1/2; Illinois Central, 141.

London, 4 p.m.—Canadian Pacific, 58 1/2; Erie, 25 1/2; New York Central, 107 1/2. The quotations cable from Paris, to-day, for three per cent. rates were:—12.30 p.m., 80f. 90c.; 3.30 p.m., 81f. 10c.; 5 p.m.: 81f. 15c.

At the New York Stock Exchange, to-day, Canadian Pacific opened at 56, and closed unchanged, with sales of 200 shares.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the United States mints during the week ended December 5 was \$699,393. The issue during the corresponding week of last year was \$526,997. The shipments of fractional silver coin from December 2 to December 5 amounted to \$169,458.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, on Tuesday, was £150,000, and yesterday £40,000 were withdrawn on balance.

A despatch from New York says: The drop in Texas and Pacific stock to-day was caused by the rumor that a receiver had been talked of for the road.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic for the week ending 5th December, 1885.	1885.	Corresponding week 1884.
Passengers, express, and mail.	\$90,751	\$101,784
Freight and live stock.	\$28,376	\$24,988
Total.	\$319,427	\$319,427
Corresponding week of 1884.	\$319,427	\$319,427
Decrease 1885.	\$29,805	

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1885.

Flour—There was more enquiry from dealers to-day, and although comparatively little business was done as holders were very firm and would not accept buyers' terms, it is expected that the latter will accede to the former's views and that a fair business will be the result. The only business reported on 'Change to-day was 125 barrels choice superior extra at \$4.35. The sales reported for THE HERALD this p.m. were 875 barrels Manitoba strong bakers' at \$5.00. Quotations are again unchanged.

We quote:—

Extra Superfine, per bbl.	0.00 @ 4.25
Extra Super, per bbl.	0.00 @ 4.15
Fancy, per bbl.	0.00 @ 4.10
Spring Extra, per bbl.	0.00 @ 4.00
Superfine, per bbl.	0.00 @ 3.90
Strong Bakers', Manitoba, per bbl.	0.00 @ 5.00
Strong Bakers' [Canadian], per bbl.	4.30 @ 4.40
Strong Bakers' [American], per bbl.	4.90 @ 5.00
Fine, per bbl.	3.65 @ 3.75
Middlings, per bbl.	3.50 @ 3.55
Pollards, per bbl.	3.15 @ 3.25
Ontario bags [medium] b.b.	2.00 @ 2.10
" " [spring extra], per bbl.	2.05 @ 2.5
" " [superfine], per bbl.	1.85 @ 1.90
City bags [delivered], per bbl.	2.45 @ 2.50

CATTLE.—Quotations are:—

Grass-fed, per bbl.	\$4.40 @ \$4.50
Ordinary, per bbl.	2.10 @ 2.5
Ordinary, per bbl.	0.00 @ 4.25
bag, per bbl.	1.85 @ 2.05

SHEEP.—Quotations are:—

White, per bbl.	\$0.00 @ \$3.15
bag, per bbl.	0.00 @ 1.45
Yellow, per bbl.	0.00 @ 2.95
bag, per bbl.	0.00 @ 1.35

WHEAT.—There is no change to note in the market and quotations are repeated at:—Canada white winter, No. 2, 92c @ 93c; Canada red do., No. 2, 94c @ 95c; Canada spring, No. 2, 94c @ 95c; Manitoba, 96c @ 98c per bushel of 60 lbs.

COARSE GRAINS.—With the exception of oats, for which there is a butter scarcity, sales being made at 30c per 34 lbs. on track, the market is dull. Quotations are:—Corn, in bond, 50c @ 51c, and duty paid, 60c @ 62c per bushel of 56 lbs. peas, 72c @ 74c per bushel of 66 lbs.; oats, 20c @ 21c per bushel of 32 lbs.; barley, 48c @ 50c according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.; rye 65c @ 67c per bushel of 56 lbs.

MILL FEED—Bar and shorts are firmer and an advance in prices is in contemplation and may be looked for daily. Fifteen tons of provender sold on track to-day, at \$23.60. We quote:—Bran banks and 1/2 premium over the counter. The rates for sterling were:—Sixties, 92 1/2; between banks and 94 1/2 over the counter; demand drafts, 97-16 1/2; 99-16 between banks and 99 1/2 over the counter; cables, 94 1/2 over the counter. Documentary sixties were 8 1/2 and guaranteed cattle bills 8 1/2.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of produce and provisions reported by the C.P.R. for to-day, Thursday 10th December, up to 6 p.m. were as follows:—

Flour, sacks.

125

Ashe, bbls. 10 |

Wheat & high wheat, cks. 50 |

The receipts by G. T. R. on Tuesday, as posted on 'Change to-day, were:—

Rye, bush. 1,000 |

Ashe, bbls. 1 |

Butter, pkgs. 169 |

Cheese, boxes. 36 |

Dressed hogs. 12 |

Raw hides. 12 |

Whisky, cts, cks. 110 |

Tobacco, pkgs. 12 |

Petroleum, cks. 105 |

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool cable advices to the Associated Press to-day report the markets for breadstuffs quiet and steady for wheat, with a poor demand and moderate offering; corn firm and in fair demand. Quotations from both breadstuffs and provisions markets were unchanged.

Dec. 9, 6 p.m. Dec. 10, 6 p.m.

Spring wheat. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 |

Red winter. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 |

White winter. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 |

No. 2 California. 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 |

Corn. 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 |

Barley. 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 |

Oats. 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 |

Lard. 22 @ 23 |

Bacon. 20 @ 21 |

Tallow. 20 @ 21 |

Beef. 20 @ 21 |

Pork. 20 @ 21 |

Butter. 20 @ 21 |

Cheese. 20 @ 21 |

Flour. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

Oats. 20 @ 21 |

Barley. 20 @ 21 |

Corn. 20 @ 21 |

Ashe. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

Oats. 20 @ 21 |

Barley. 20 @ 21 |

Corn. 20 @ 21 |

Ashe. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

Oats. 20 @ 21 |

Barley. 20 @ 21 |

Corn. 20 @ 21 |

Ashe. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

Oats. 20 @ 21 |

Barley. 20 @ 21 |

Corn. 20 @ 21 |

Ashe. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

Oats. 20 @ 21 |

Barley. 20 @ 21 |

Corn. 20 @ 21 |

Ashe. 20 @ 21 |

Wheat. 20 @ 21 |

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Annexation Committee Discussing Annexation.

St. Jean Baptiste Accepts the City's Conditions Anent Amalgamation.

The Annexation of St. Gabriel Discussed at Length.

The Abattoirs and the City Again at Loggerheads.

The Market and Water Committees Dispose of a Quantity of Business.

The Special Committee on Annexation held an important meeting, yesterday, and seems now pretty well certain that St. Jean Baptiste are in a fair way to become portions of the city.

There were present at the meeting, Aldermen Beausoleil (Chairman), Aldermen Rainville, Stevenson, Wilson, Perreault, Holland, Malone and Archibald.

The following gentlemen were also present from St. Gabriel Village:—Mayor F. R. Clark, Rev. Father Salmon, ex-Mayor Milnes, Councilors Wall, Laprairie and McConomy, Capt. Ross, E. Beausoleil, R. Monday, O. Mondoy, Messrs. Plohe, Remington and Secretary-Treasurer Turner.

Mr. Ducharme, secretary-treasurer of St. Gabriel, was also in attendance.

After the reading of minutes, which were approved,

The Chairman read a communication from the secretary-treasurer of St. Jean Baptiste Council, informing the Committee that the Council had adopted the various amendments made to the by-laws prepared by the Committee and that they consented to have St. Jean Baptiste united with the city of Montreal.

The deputation from St. Gabriel having been introduced, Mayor Clark said that he was unable to say if the majority of the municipality were in favor of annexation. The conditions submitted were prepared at the request of a meeting of citizens. These terms were adopted by the Town Council, and upon being adopted by the Committee will be submitted to the people for ratification.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the St. Gabriel by-law already published in THE HERALD, and which was discussed at considerable length, clause by clause.

On the water supply clause, The by-law was amended to the effect that the water would be supplied to the village under the ordinary by-laws of the city, and no special rule would be adopted.

On the drainage question, considerable discussion ensued. The section prepared by St. Gabriel, stated the city to pledge itself to spend \$25,000 for drains, and then for the remainder of the work the city would pay one third of the cost. This, the municipality considered they were entitled to, because of the improvements already existing in the water and drainage system.

The Chairman said this could not be done because it was contrary to the charter of the city.

The other clauses, however, were proceeded with, with a view of ascertaining if there would be any further divergence of opinion.

On the clause to pledge the Council to St. Gabriel City Passenger Railway an amendment was made to the effect that the City Council would endeavor to secure this accommodation, but would not bind itself in any particular way.

The stipulation to open a branch office in St. Gabriel for the collection of taxes, the Committee decided that perhaps an experiment of this kind might be made, but refused to grant more than 5 per cent. discount on water rates, as being contrary to the city by-laws.

On the "exemption" clause to certain factories and especially the Converse Mills, a lengthy discussion ensued. The municipality, it appears, wanted this establishment, with two hundred hands, given an exemption for twenty years from the date of annexation; but the Committee refused to agree to this, but agreed to carry out any obligations which the municipality may have bound itself to, but not to grant more than 5 per cent. discount on water rates, as being contrary to the city by-laws.

The Chairman then said that St. Gabriel would be annexed within thirty days if they were willing to come in on the same terms and be treated in the same manner as any other portions of the city.

Mayor Clark said the matter would be submitted to the ratepayers without unnecessary delay.

Councillor Laprairie said he was anxious for annexation and would favor the question being adopted.

Aldermen Wilson and Stevenson favored annexation on reasonable terms, and especially if no special privileges were granted.

After some further discussion, Alderman Prefontaine moved that the questions on which they were at variance be submitted to the City Attorney for his opinion, and if they could not be adopted by the city that he suggest means by which an arrangement could be come to.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ducharme of St. Gabriel said that he had responded to an invitation and he would put the case before the Town Council and see that the committee was informed as soon as possible of any arrangement that might be decided upon.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Market Committee also met yesterday afternoon, present, Ald. Beausoleil, the chair, Ald. Stevenson, Robert, Berger and Holland. The minutes of the last meeting having been read were adopted.

With regard to the application of O. O. Royal, Scouts, the Chairman reported that the sub-committee appointed for the purpose had visited St. Gabriel market and recommended that the use of a stall in the market as an armory be granted, as applied for, on certain conditions.

remit the fines and discontinue proceedings in Court.

The matter was allowed to stand.

ABATTOIRS VS. CITY.

A protest was made from the Union des Abattoirs Company complaining that the by-laws of the city with regard to slaughtering in the city limits, and the driving of cattle in the streets were not observed, and stating that they would hold the city responsible for any loss in this respect, and threatening to withhold their next payment to the city.

Mr. Lavigne, representing the company, appeared before the Committee and said that the by-laws were being violated right and left, and instanced several infractions.

He was of opinion that if police were stationed at certain points, the driving of cattle in the streets would be stopped in two weeks.

The Chief of Police said the force had orders to stop all cattle-drivers when driving cattle, but there were certain points where he could not have policemen stationed permanently.

Alderman Holland was of opinion that proprietors of these cattle should be heavily fined, and that an example should be made. Serious accidents might also be avoided.

The Chief said he had always been willing and ready to have these by-laws respected, and had offered all assistance possible to the police.

Mr. Lavigne said he had seen cattle driven up St. Lawrence and Roy streets that very day.

Alderman Stevenson said it was Mr. Lavigne's duty to report any such infringement to the police.

The protest was then referred to the City Attorney.

Certain charges having been brought against parties weighing in at some of the markets, Aldermen Beausoleil, Berger and Stevenson, were appointed a Sub-Committee to inquire into the matter; and the Committee adjourned.

Water Committee. The Water Committee also met. Present Alderman Douvan (in the chair), Aldermen Holland, Rolland, Robert and Mathieu.

An application from Mr. Rousseau, Corporation foreman, was read asking that he be exempt from paying rates. The application was referred to the Finance Committee.

Applications were read from Mr. H. J. Johnson, of the Park Avenue Skating Rink and the Pastime Tobogganing Club, asking for a supply of water.

The Superintendent was authorized to furnish water on customary terms.

A report was submitted to the effect that water had been taken from the hydrants at Rhenard's brewery, and the Superintendent was instructed to prosecute for this infringement of the by-laws.

Claims were read from Messrs. P. Maloney, G. Day and John Clancy, asking for damages caused by the breaking of a water pipe on McCord street. The Superintendent was directed to enquire into this claim.

An offer of purchase, made by Mr. J. D. McKay, for an old engine at the Wheel-house was not accepted.

The Superintendent reported that the consumption of water amounted to 12,500,000 gallons daily, and was as large as in summer. This was attributed to a reckless waste of water somewhere, and the Committee decided to prosecute any infringement that might come to their notice.

The statement in detail of the expenditure of the Department up to the 10th December was submitted, and may be summarized as follows:—Appropriations, \$84,283; expenditure, \$79,959; needed to finish the year and to meet unforeseen expenditure, \$4,900.

The meeting then adjourned.

LIVER COMPLAINT. A faint, weary, sick and listless feeling, with aching back and shoulders, and irregular bowels, proclaim a diseased liver. Try Burdock's Blood Bitters, which cures all forms of liver complaint.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion. by its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation, and by its powerfully altered tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Fish. **LABRADOR HERRING PRIME LATEST CATCH.** In Barrels and Half Barrels. Now Landing, And for Sale by the Subscribers, JOHN BAIRD & CO.

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FOR SALE, Choice Labrador Herring NOW LANDING Ex Schooner "JANE AINSIE."

1,000 Barrels Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring. APPLY TO J. & R. McLEA, 3 COMMON STREET.

Fresh Arrival. NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS PRIME QUALITY. Several choice brands now landing. Also Huns' S.B. Seal Oil, Nfld. New Cod Liver Oil, Nfld. Salmon in Ties and Barrels, Nfld. Dry Tallow Coddish.

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Hotels.

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Immunity from noxious gases and malaria guaranteed by the most perfect system of ventilation, traps, and thorough plumbing, known to sanitary science.

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

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTGATE, Proprietors. Comfortable Rooms, \$2 per day; Board, \$2.50 per day. Oct. 2

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

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No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors. June 15 1y 142

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6m 143 BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

Every attention paid to guests.

GOUIN CO., Proprietors. 31 February 5

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

WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO. June 28

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GLASGOW, Scotland. PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET.

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Heating Included In Rent Apply to "Herald" Office. April 17

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Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED MOURNING NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES! Double-Bordered, Four Pages, in all widths. Also, Mourning and Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, all neatly boxed in one and two-quire boxes.

AT LOW PRICES. Mourning Visiting Cards, bordered on one or two sides, with Envelopes for same.

THE GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING COY 169 St. James Street, MONTREAL. Oct. 9. 242

GIBB & CO. HAVING RECEIVED THEIR WINTER GOODS—IN—TAILORING—AND—HABERDASHERY.

Also Pattern Suits from Poole, INVITE INSPECTION. Oct. 14. 246

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No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

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Rates, by Mail, Postpaid: DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) \$6 00 DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50 SUNDAY, per Year 1 00 FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00 WEEKLY, per Year 1 00 Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Burdock's Blood Bitters WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASE ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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CASTOR FLUID (Registered) A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. HENRI & CO., GRAY, Chemists, 116 St. Lawrence St. Montreal.

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VIA PORTLAND. Rates of Passage from Montreal—\$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50, according to accommodation. Return, \$111.25, \$136.25, \$151.25. Intermediate, \$55.90; return, \$77.80. Steerage at lowest rates.

VIA HALIFAX. Cabin, \$62.50, \$75 and \$88, according to accommodation; return, \$119, \$147, \$162. Intermediate, \$38; return, \$58. Steerage at lowest rates.

Re-paid Intermediate and Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates. For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to F. H. Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, and all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to B. H. H. W. 143 St. James Street.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal. 257 Nov. 17

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

S.S. HERMAN IS INTENDED TO SAIL FROM Antwerp for Halifax, N.S., ON OR ABOUT THE 15th December.

Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Points West. For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp.

MUNDERLOH & CO., General Agents, Montreal. 35 Nov. 10

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK. Wyoming.....Tuesday, Oct. 27, 7.00 a.m. Arizona.....Tuesday, Nov. 3, 2.00 p.m. Nevada.....Tuesday, Nov. 10, 7.00 a.m. Abyssinia.....Tuesday, Nov. 17, Noon. Wyoming.....Tuesday, Nov. 24, 6.00 a.m. Arizona.....Tuesday, Dec. 1, 4.00 p.m. Nevada.....Tuesday, Dec. 8, 4.30 a.m. Abyssinia.....Tuesday, Dec. 15, 10.00 a.m. Alaska.....Tuesday, Dec. 22, 4.30 a.m.

These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-rooms, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library. Also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE. \$30, \$50 and \$100, according to location, etc. INTERMEDIATE. This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, etc., together with food, drink, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Stateroom being provided. Passage \$35 single; \$70 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates; Apply to GUION & CO., 19 Broadway, New York. J. Y. CILMOUR & CO., 254 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 168

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), calling at OAK HARBOR, FROM LIVERPOOL, ON, N. NEW YORK.

AURANIA.....Saturday, Dec. 12. ETIRIA.....Saturday, Dec. 19. OREGON.....Saturday, Dec. 26. SERVIA.....Saturday, Jan. 2. GALIA.....Saturday, Jan. 9. AURANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 16. OREGON.....Saturday, Jan. 23. SERVIA.....Saturday, Jan. 30.

And every following Saturday from New York and from Boston.

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

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports. For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York, or to VERNON BROWN CO., THOS. WILSON, Agent, 17 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal. 212 Sept.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO. HAVE GONE INTO Winter Quarters. A. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager. Nov. 2. m

FURNACE ASHES TO BE HAD FREE OF CHARGE AT "HERALD" ENGINE ROOM.

Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

Completing the following First-class, Clyde built, Lake-powered Iron Steamships:

TONS. LAKE SUPERIOR.....5,000. LAKE HURON.....4,000. LAKE WINNIPEG.....4,000. LAKE NEPIGON.....4,000. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....4,000.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The steamers of the Line will sail from Liverpool for New York direct, as follows:—Lake Superior.....Dec. 1. Lake Huron.....Dec. 10. Lake Winnipeg.....Dec. 19.

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 Lading.

SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL. Lake Superior.....Dec. 19. Lake Huron.....Dec. 29. Lake Winnipeg.....Jan. 7.

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As experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewards to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin, Montreal to Liverpool.....\$57.50. Return Ticket.....\$105.00. Above rates include rail fare to and from New York.

STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES. For Freight or other particulars, apply in Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR, 20, in Liverpool, to W. R. BOWEN, 28, Water St. in New York, to ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Kemble Building, Whitehall St., or to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal. 71 Nov. 26

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

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

*Adriatic.....Thursday, Oct. 29, 9.00 a.m. *Germanic.....Thursday, Nov. 5, 9.00 a.m. *Celtic.....Thursday, Nov. 12, 8.00 a.m. *Thetis.....Thursday, Nov. 19, 8.00 a.m. *Adriatic.....Thursday, Nov. 26, 9.00 a.m. *Germanic.....Thursday, Dec. 3, 2.00 p.m. *Celtic.....Thursday, Dec. 10, 2.00 p.m. *Thetis.....Thursday, Dec. 17, 1.00 p.m. *Adriatic.....Thursday, Dec. 24, 1.00 p.m. *Germanic.....Thursday, Dec. 31, 1.00 p.m.

CABIN RATES. New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, \$50 and \$100. This steamer has very superior intermediate accommodations. Rate \$35. Excursion \$65.

Return Tickets, \$110, \$140 and \$150. Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.

THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE, SHEEP OR PIGS.

STEERAGE RATES. From Montreal to Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Bournemouth, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all ports of Europe at moderate rates. For further information and passages apply R. I. COCHRAN, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York. B. J. COCHRAN, SOLE AGENT, 415 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 168 Oct. 29

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

PROPOSED SAILING. City of Chester, Saturday, Dec. 5, 5.30 p.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 12, 9.00 a.m. Richmond, Saturday, Dec. 19, 2.00 p.m. Baltic, Saturday, Dec. 26, 8.00 a.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Jan. 9, 7.30 a.m. City of Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1.00 p.m. Richmond, Saturday, Jan. 23, 8.00 a.m. Baltic, Saturday, Jan. 30, 2.00 p.m. City of Chester, Saturday, Feb. 6, Noon. City of Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 13, 7.00 a.m. Richmond, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1.00 p.m. Baltic, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1.00 p.m.

From Inman Pier, foot of Grand Street, Jersey City.

Steerage at very low rates. Intermediate passage, \$35. Round Trip, \$65. RATES OF PASSAGE—\$30, \$50 and \$100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon. Jeeps, children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-price. Servants, \$50.

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NOTICE.

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

The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

There is now no question to which the citizens of Montreal can address themselves of greater importance to them individually than the question of proper municipal government. This subject comes home to every man in the community. It affects his daily life more nearly than any other. It touches his comfort, his income, his health and the lives of the members of his household may depend upon the character and ability of those who are selected to administer the municipal laws. It involves the just taxation of tens of millions of property—the security against fire of tens of thousands of homes, their inmates and contents—the protection of life and property against criminals, the maintenance of law and the preservation of the public peace at all times—the proper and fair enforcement of municipal ordinances—the intelligent care of the streets, sidewalks, squares and parks—the judicious control and management of the ferries—besides water supply, street lighting, proper sanitation and drainage, and the enforcement of health regulations. These are all matters which touch our citizens very closely and may make or mar the comfort of their lives.

The matters of taxation and expenditure are of great consequence. In this connection the greatest number of complaints are usually made, and substantial grievances frequently exist. Jobbers get elected to the Council, and as they are there for selfish ends, they are usually free in raising money, the expenditure of which may benefit themselves or their friends. With such men in office the danger is twofold—from excessive taxation and corrupt expenditure. Municipal matters in Montreal have reached the point at which it is well to take stock of the financial and tax-paying situation, and to see whether the citizens are getting value for their contributions to the city purse.

Another danger to the public good arises from the presence of demagogues, who cater to the feelings and sentiments of the least intelligent voters. These men find their interests served by securing seats in the Council, and they will do anything to retain these seats. In some instances they go out of their way to alarm the unthinking and the credulous, and thus induce them to assume an attitude hostile to the general interests. The fight in the Board of Health this year to secure proper scavenging, the resistance that was so long offered to the adoption of vigorous efforts to suppress smallpox, are among the consequences of having jobbers and demagogues in the Council or influencing the members of the Council.

The question of the annexation of the suburban municipalities is now a burning question. There are many arguments to be advanced in favor of annexation. Those municipalities and the city form practically one body of citizens whose municipal governments may be consolidated with advantage as regards a common water supply, uniform drainage and street making, repairing and lighting, and especially with regard to the public health and sanitation. From a political standpoint there is also much to be said in favor of it. But this consolidation should proceed on a proper basis; the city should not place itself at the mercy of these municipalities; and the financial arrangements require careful watching. To bring about annexation on a just and equitable basis is a matter of the highest importance. The city taxpayers cannot watch this movement too carefully and, generally speaking, they should take far more interest than they do in the action of their civic representatives in so grave a matter.

It ought not to be necessary at this late hour to be required to demonstrate how far reaching and how all important are the questions with which our aldermen are authorized to deal. We need scarcely remind the citizens that the Council may place a heavy load of debt on the city or they may keep it comparatively free—they may expend the millions of dollars of taxes rationally and with an eye single to the city's interests, or they may squander them or allow them to be stolen—they may, by their attitude

on matters of general improvement, help forward the progress of the city, or they may retard its growth and prosperity—they may make it respected at home and abroad, or they may make it despised and spoken of with contempt.

Certainly, within the past few years the city has appeared to poor advantage in the public eyes. We have had in the last two years to chronicle the flight of official after official, charged with peculation. We have seen riot after riot in our streets. We have been obliged to confess to a police force disgracefully handled. The burglaries, highway robberies and attempts at murder make up a long and terrible list. We have had the greatest difficulty in getting public contractors to perform their agreement on account of the favor shown them by aldermen. We know that the abominations bred of ten thousand cess-pits still exist because there are not courage and pluck enough in the Health Committee and the Council to deal with the question. Finally, thousands of lives have been extinguished and millions of money have been lost to Montreal through the inefficiency of the Council and its Committee in health matters. Are such facts not of sufficient importance to warrant the citizens in taking an interest in the composition of the Council? If not, what would they have? What further disasters are demanded before the business men, the tax-paying elements, the citizens who value the reputation and prosperity of their city, will arouse themselves sufficiently to manifest some little interest in the future local government of Montreal?

We are glad to know that a movement is being made at last which promises to do something in bringing about a better state of things. It appears that so little interest is taken by leading citizens in municipal affairs that thousands of them, are to-day without votes for aldermen and have allowed themselves to be disfranchised for years. They have not paid the statute labor tax of \$1 each and they have no votes! Fancy a civic franchise under which such a state of things is possible—a state of things, we venture to affirm, that is specially maintained for the benefit of municipal schemers and jobbers. To bring about a reform, a municipal reform association was established in St. Antoine ward, and the association is calling the attention of several thousand disfranchised citizens, in St. Antoine especially, to the position they occupy. This association is open to membership by any person who wishes to aid in the work of informing and stimulating the civic electors in regard to their duty—to French and English alike; and it would be a good thing for every ward in the city to have a similar association. It is proposed, we understand, for all French and English desiring better Municipal Government to join hands and work together for the general object. We should hope that where the interests of all classes are so blended, there will be no "English," no "French," no "East End," no "West End," but a common movement for a common public purpose. We cannot but wish every success to the Association referred to, and we would hope that it might find a dozen imitators. Let the thousands who have been neglecting their duty as members of the municipal body be sharply reminded of their negligence. Let them be spurred on unceasingly. And let every good citizen take to heart the proceedings and the warnings of the past and resolve that, so far as in him lies, he will make up for his past neglect. He can do this:—

1. By seeing that his name is on the voting list.
2. By seeing that his friends have also qualified themselves.
3. By entering heartily into any well-arranged movement for municipal reform.
4. By giving the benefit of his counsel in the selection of suitable candidates for Aldermen.
5. By not failing to vote, and to encourage his employees, friends or relatives to do the same.

We verily believe that a little united effort on the part of our more intelligent and well-to-do citizens would set a commendable example to all classes and result in a most beneficial reform in civic affairs.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN, at one time President of the Grand Trunk, has been returned for Hythe by a vote of 2,347, against 797 for A. C. Norton, Liberal. Some papers class Sir Edward as a Liberal, others as a Conservative, and again as independent. He was absent on the division when Mr. Gladstone was defeated and has frequently voted against his party. While he was returned as a Liberal—mostly on questions of foreign policy—he was created a Knight and Baronet by Conservative Governments, presumably for his interest in the Colonies or railways or some thing besides politics. A quarter of a century ago John Bright addressed a letter, which became famous, to the father of Sir Edward Watkin on the question of the Russian war, and although Absalom Watkin was a Liberal he was not one of the Manchester peace party, of the Cobden-Bright school.

Sir Edward Watkin has not been much in Parliament but he is at the head of English railway men. A man cannot be a great railway man and a great politician at the same time. There is enough in one position to absorb the faculties of even a brilliant man in railway management, and when he is president of half a dozen railways in hard times he has enough to do.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DEWDNEY AND THE NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

Canadians are beginning to feel that their possessions in the North-West are no longer wild, remote and undefined areas, peopled by Indians, half-breeds and a sprinkling of pioneers. For a long time they rather enjoyed the idea of having property so far off that a visit to it invested them with the glamour of prairie travellers, and they were content to believe that only a few people, specially known to the Government, really understood how to govern its peculiar population. The Canadian Pacific Railway has changed all that. Manitoba, once the extreme limit of settlement—a country far to the west of the wilderness beyond Ontario's western settlements—is regarded as a Province in the East by a large portion of newer Canada. It is now only a few days from Ottawa to the Rocky Mountains, and with this change has come an extremely lively interest in the affairs of the North-West. People are asking a great many questions. Who is Governor Dewdney and what has he to say about the insurrection in his territory? Who are I. G. Baker & Co., and what is their connection with the Indians and Mounted Police? Who located the capital at Regina, and who owned the adjoining sections? Is it the custom for the Governors of Manitoba and the North-West to speculate in public lands? What really caused the recent insurrection, and how was it that the Governor and Council were unaware of its imminence? These and other collateral questions are asked, but they have not evoked any satisfactory reply. The formal proceedings at the annual opening of the North-West Council, however, tend to throw a little light upon some points.

In reply to Governor Dewdney's address at the opening of the N.W. Council, a resolution was passed censuring the Dominion Government for not having paid due attention to the advice of the Council concerning the halfbreed lands, and by their neglect bringing on the insurrection in the North-West. There was a debate on this, and Mr. Jackson, a member of Council, charged Governor Dewdney with having full knowledge of the halfbreed and Indian rising and of omitting to impress the authorities at Ottawa with its importance. He added that some of the Indians had received rotten pork and mud flour, that gross frauds were perpetrated by the Indian Department on the Indians in the delivery of provisions, that he could prove his charge upon oath, and spoke of Governor Dewdney as having been particularly successful as a land grabber. Now, it is nonsense, or worse, talking about opposition charges as explanatory of these statements. A member of the Council, which is the Legislature of the country, states in his place that the Indian Commissioner has by his neglect of duty assisted in creating a rebellion, and that gross frauds have been perpetrated in the expenditure of the money that Parliament votes for Indian supplies. Such a charge coming from such a quarter cannot be smothered in silence.

There has been a deep and abiding suspicion in men's minds for the past few years, that all is not right in the supply department of the North-West, and a careful study of the public accounts intensifies rather than dispels that suspicion. People are aware of the backslidings of Americans in their dealings with Indian supplies, and of the consequent Indian risings in Minnesota and the more western territories. They find a similar rising in the North-West, and now they are told by a member of the Council that gross frauds have been going on in the Indian Department. Cause and effect run curiously parallel in the two places. There is only an imaginary line between the United States Indian country and our own, and if Mr. Jackson is correct there has not been even that between their ways of dealing with the supplies. What were these alleged frauds?

How were they practised, and by whom? It would seem impossible that the Lieutenant-Governor, who is also Indian Commissioner, can have been in entire ignorance of them. If they exist he must know about them now, if he did not before, or else he is quite unfit for his position. He denied Mr. Jackson's charges, and said that he courted the fullest enquiry, and that if Mr. Jackson asked for a Dominion Commission he would get it without a day's delay. Such a commission should at once be appointed, for if the charges are true Mr. Dewdney, should cease to be Lieutenant-Governor, and if not true his character and that of others should be cleared of such serious accusations. One or the other should be determined even before Parliament meets, for there is an opinion afloat that the reality that is stated to have taken place in the North-West during the recent campaign could not suddenly have developed its ingenuity or huge proportion, but that some former practices had been found serviceable when the grand opportunity arrived. And the public would like to know something of the land grabbing charge. Sir John Macdonald apparently approves of Lieutenant Dewdney's action in this connection in Parliament, and Mr. Dewdney is told at the Council Board that he was an adept at it. To what extent is this so? Is it true that Governor Dewdney was empowered to locate the capital of Assiniboia, and was he owner of or interested in any of the adjoining sections? Is he a partner in the syndicate that owns the

lands north of that city, and is it proper that Mr. Dewdney should continue to combine so many and varied occupations? If it is, the very first thing necessary is to satisfy the people of Canada that there have been no frauds in the Indian Department of which he is commissioner, and that he intends to punish Mr. Jackson for libel, that his land speculations are not assisted by his power as Governor, and that his manifold private concerns do not interfere with his official duties. At present the public mind is unsettled on these points, and every one will notice with anxiety that the censuring resolution of the North-West Council was supported by nearly every one of the elected members and opposed mainly by paid officials. Should a commission be appointed to investigate the charges thus publicly made by Mr. Jackson, it is to be hoped that the precedent set by the Minister of Militia, of appointing his own subordinates to enquire into charges brought against his own department, will not be followed. Mr. Dewdney should not be permitted, and should not seek, to have Indian agents selected to investigate charges of fraud brought against the Indian Department—for this would be a parallel case to what has occurred in the Department of Militia.

DANGER IN THE MACLEOD DISTRICT.

There is cumulative evidence to support the belief that thorough and immediate precautions should be taken to prevent any repetition of an Indian outbreak. From time to time THE HERALD has published the opinions of competent observers from the North-West. One of these gentlemen stated that the Indians near the railway line not having seen the troops return, were under the impression they had all been killed by the Indians on the Saskatchewan. Another stated in more general terms that the Indians of the Saskatchewan imagined they had proved a match for the troops. The immediate retirement of Colonel Otter's force after the attack on Poundmaker and the halt made by General Strange's command when Big Bear's Indians were preparing to run, though possibly necessary in the circumstances, conducted to the opinion the Indians are said to entertain. Archbishop Tache, in his letter, extracts from which we publish this morning, tends to confirm the views of our informants. He says: "Canada would be greatly mistaken were it believed that the Indians of the North-West are terrified, and that they have a great idea of our armaments. Quite the contrary is the case."

A short time ago we spoke of alarm being felt in the ranching districts and renewed complaint on the subject of horse stealing. Yesterday we published a telegram stating that a troop of Mounted Police had suddenly been sent to Macleod to reinforce the police there, who were not in a position to enforce their authority and recover a band of horses that the Blood Indians had taken. A later telegram states that whiskey smuggling is given as a reason for the departure of the police but that the real reason is the threatening attitude the Bloods have assumed.

It is stated and reiterated in the most formal way that the Department received timely notice of the late rising on the Saskatchewan. Be this as it may, they have now received warning after warning of danger amongst the Blackfeet, and so far as the public is aware no special precautions are being taken to provide against this. It is a case in which the country should know what is being done and what it is intended to do. The people of Macleod and that country generally should know the Government's intentions. This would give them confidence and enable them to assist in their own protection. No possible excuse will be listened to, if, after these warnings, things are allowed to slide into an Indian outbreak.

A DEPRESSED INDUSTRY.

The article from the *Statist* on the shipbuilders' trade in Great Britain, which the reader will find in another column, is very interesting. It shows that this industry, which has been for some time in a very depressed condition, is likely to remain so. Not only has the shipbuilder in Great Britain to compete with foreigners who can build ships cheaper than he can, but he finds rivals in his own countrymen who build in countries where labor is cheap and taxes are low. The consequence is that in many of the British shipyards nothing is being done and tens of thousands of workmen are idle. In Sunderland alone there are twelve thousand of these mechanics (representing with their families 50,000 persons out of a total population of 140,000) out of employment. The amount of suffering that this enforced idleness causes is sad to contemplate, and there does not seem to be any prospect of an immediate change for the better.

There is but one way by which the British workmen can obtain employment and escape utter destitution, and that is to work for the low wages which the Norwegian is content to take; for we find a reference to a Sunderland man who had eleven iron steamers in course of construction, recently, at Bergen, all the iron having been imported from England! But this the British "riveter" will not do. He who has been earning three and four pounds a week will not endure much before he will consent to take twenty-five or thirty shillings for the same work. He believes that if he allows wages to be cut down they will never again rise to the old rate; he will rather suffer for a time than give his labor for less than he believes it

to be worth. The course he pursues is natural, but whether it is wise or not is another question.

The *Statist* points to a time when the shipbuilding industry may look up again, when there will be a good demand for ships and wages will reach "enormous figures." When that happy time is to arrive it does not say. The whole tendency of its article leads one to believe that this good time is still a long way off, and that the "enormous figures" will never be so high as those of the past; for it says, "it seems more than doubtful whether the high wages once 'received by skilled workmen in this country will ever be realized again.'"

A SOFT WHEAT CRAZE.

In every community there is some genius whose mission is to show that the part is greater than the whole, that the lesser involves the greater, and so forth, and he is busy at present in Manitoba endeavoring to persuade the farmers of that Province to extend the cultivation of White Russian or other soft spring wheat at the expense of the Red Fife. The idea is that White Russian will sell for nearly as much as the Red Fife and that it grows fifteen bushels to the acre more than the other. The truth, however, as opposed to the idea is that it won't and doesn't. It may be a few days earlier; but, unless unduly delayed, the Red Fife ripens early enough to escape any frost that would spare White Russian, and in the very unusual event of damage by early frost the Fife wheat frozen is worth as much as the other untouched. The latter, if frozen, is unmarketable. It is also more liable to blight and smut. It will not clean like the other, and is in every way inferior. If farmers wish to damage the reputation of the Province, send immigration elsewhere, and generally destroy the enviable reputation they have acquired, they will discard the hard and adopt the soft wheat; if they don't, they won't. The experiment has been tried in Minnesota, and it failed. Those who tried it wish they had not and are getting back to former lines as quickly as they can.

Too MUCH PROTECTION.—The North-West Council propose to charge a fee of \$250 to barristers from other provinces who desire to practise in their territory. This seems to be an excessive fee, particularly when it is remembered that the lawyer, who is the middleman, will take it out of the consumer in the end. If the North-West had been educating lawyers the Council could with more propriety charge a large fee, but it has not. Manitoba was a little unfair in the other direction. It provided a five years course of study for embryo lawyers and after some time admitted barristers from the other provinces without any preliminary service of time. This was unfair to a number of students who had served three or four years and who were thus passed by a number of youths who swarmed up from Ontario. A fee for revenue purposes only would be very well, but a prohibition tariff of \$250 is too much in a place where there are no manufacturers.

THE CIVIC ANNEXATION COMMITTEE.—Yesterday, at the meeting of this Committee, the delegates from St. Jean Baptiste notified the Committee that the municipality had agreed to the amendments proposed; so that the Committee and St. Jean Baptiste have come to terms. The terms of St. Gabriel were next discussed, and that municipality seems not to be backward in asking. The Committee, however, demur to a number of St. Gabriel's stipulations, which will have to be withdrawn. The proceedings of this Committee should interest every citizen.

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY BY-LAW.—The City Council will meet this afternoon to resume the discussion of the City Passenger Railway Company by-law. There still remains ten clauses to be adopted. If these pass, the Council will be called upon to vote on the third reading. A two-thirds vote of the whole Council is required for its final adoption.

CABINET CHANGES.—An Ottawa telegram states that Professor Foster has been sworn in Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. A. W. McLellan taking the Department of Finance. The "new blood" to the Government, therefore, will include Messrs. T. White, J. S. D. Thompson, and Foster. This is probably all the re-arrangement there will be at present.

New Advertisements.

Montreal Philharmonic Society in Cherubini's Requiem Mass Glinka's Polonaise, Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" and "Elijah," on Thursday and Friday Evenings, the 17th and 18th, at Queen's Hall.

The Plan will be open to Subscribers at Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer's, 211 St. James Street on Saturday, the 12th instant, at Ten a.m. Subscribers are requested to secure their seats early.

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent.

Several Properties for Sale. H. M. PERRAULT, Architect, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

New Advertisements.

NOVELTIES IN CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS. F. E. GRAFTON & SONS, 250 AND 252 ST. JAMES ST. c 236

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Important to Ladies!

Anxious as we always are to obtain novelties for our patrons, we have much pleasure in announcing that we now have something extremely suitable for ladies to present to their gentlemen friends at Christmas. They are pure

LINEN CAMBRIC INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS!

put up in half-dozen boxes which are themselves a work of art. These we are offering at a price which would be charged in Montreal for merely working the initial letter!

The letters are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, P, R, S, T, and W.

Ladies should pay us an early visit to obtain first choice of boxes.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. Dec. 11 c 239

EXACTLY HALF!

We have this day reduced the price of all Ladies' FUR CAPES to exactly Half Price. The original Tickets and Prices are left on each cape so that purchasers can see for themselves that they get them at the rate of 50c in the dollar.

S. CARSLY. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE.

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ALL PARIS Tailor-made Mantles in the newest styles, marked down to Exactly Half Price, or 50c in the dollar.

ALL LONDON Tailor-made Mantles in the newest styles, reduced to Exactly Half Price, or 50c in the dollar.

WELL KNOWN. WELL KNOWN. WELL KNOWN. WELL KNOWN. WELL KNOWN. WELL KNOWN.

SHAWL SALE. SHAWL SALE. SHAWL SALE. SHAWL SALE. SHAWL SALE. SHAWL SALE.

We have this season imported a quantity of Handsome Wool Shawls and Wraps, a large proportion of which are left over from the early Fall Trade. Amongst them will be found some stylish goods in Gentlemen's Plaid and Railway or Traveling Rugs and Carriage Rugs.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

65 CENTS

2-BUTTON MEN'S WHITE GLOVES, FITTED TO THE HAND, AT THE ABOVE PRICE.

They are the Best Value in Canada.

Paris Kid Glove Store, 262 ST. JAMES STREET, NEAR MCGILL. Dec. 10 c 235

WANTED, FIFTY GOOD BOYS

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

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

By C. F. SISE, Vice-President. Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 1885.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL. Sparrow & Jacobs. Proprietors and Managers. Week Commencing Monday, December 7th. Every Afternoon and Evening.

Pavements of Paris!

Presented by an unexcelled company of Metropolitan Artists, with the famous original effects, which were used in the famous Special Management of R. BERTHE, New York, and MISS PHOEA, MAJALISTER. See the famous tableau, BATTLE SCENE, and the perfecting. One week only, every afternoon and evening. A main motif attraction, and still 10, 20 or 30 cents admission.

Art Association of Montreal, Gallery of Paintings AND SCULPTURE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

DANCING. PROF. DURKEE'S Beginners' Classes—Monday and Friday evenings; Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Advanced Class—Every Tuesday evening.

THE BOSTON SCOTTISH DANCE, the most beautiful dance of the age, surpassing in its beauty and variety any other in the world. In Canada, taught by PROF. DURKEE only. For lessons day or evening.

HIS MANSFIELD ST. MONTREAL. Dec. 9 c 238

County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association to receive the Report and Balance Sheet for the past year, the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and other business, will be held at the Rooms, No. 42 St. JOHN STREET, on SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, the 12th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK, with an evening session at the Natural History Society's Hall, No. 32 University Street, at 8 o'clock.

The Annual Dinner will take place at the Hotel on Tuesday evening, 26th December. Tickets, \$2 each, to be had of the Secretary at the Rooms, 42 St. John Street. Dec. 1 c 236

AUCTION SALE. Sale of Imported Thoroughbred Stock; ex SEAR & WOLKIN, from Liverpool, England, will take place on the 26th DECEMBER, at HALIFAX, N.S., on account of whom it may concern.

19 Thoroughbred Herd Gallopers. 9 Bulls. 9 Hares. 15 Shropshire Down Sheep. The above stock was imported by some of the largest Western breeders.

By order. H. BRODIE, Sec.-Treas. Montreal, 11th December, 1885. c 236

FOR SALE, EX STORE, SAL SIDA, in Lots. WHITING, in Casks and Barrels. LUNED OIL, Raw and Boiled, guaranteed finest qualities.

LUMBER, in Barrels. LUMP ALUM, in Barrels. GLASGOW T.D. CLAY TOBACCO PIPES, in Boxes.

ROBT. N. CONNOL, Importer, Chesterfield Chambers, 18 ST. ALEXIS STREET. Dec. 10 c 235

WEBSTER. In various Styles of Binding, with and without Patent Index.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY ITSELF. JUST ADDED A NEW PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

Containing over 25,000 Titles, describing the Countries, Cities, Towns, and Natural Features of every part of the Globe.

GET THE BEST Holiday Gift. It is an invaluable companion in every school, and at every Fireside.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. Dec. 11 c DW 266

The Bell Telephone Company OF CANADA

Gives notice that it is prepared to sell or lease on moderate terms Telephone Instruments manufactured under its various Patents, for use in Factories, Hotels and other large buildings, or for connecting different premises by private lines.

The Company having been visited that parties are offering on Lease to Telephone Instruments which are Infringements of the Company's Patents, and controlled by said Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that each and every individual purchasing, leasing, or using such infringing instruments, subjects himself to suits for damages as infringers.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. By C. F. SISE, Vice-President. Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 1885.

Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 1885.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting Held Last Evening.

The Greatest Possible Interest Taken in the Work.

The Secretary's Report for the Last Year.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Horticultural Society was held, last evening, in the Rooms of the Natural History Society, corner of Cathcart and University streets. The meeting was for the purpose of receiving the report of the Secretary-Treasurer and electing a board of directors for the ensuing year. Dr. T. Steery Hunt occupied the chair and Mr. H. S. Evans acted as Secretary. There were present among others: Messrs. Charles Gibb, J. McKenna, R. Jack, R. Evans, D. H. Joseph, G. Cheney, S. S. Bain, Alderman Holland, W. Henry, R. W. Shepherd, Jr., D. Neville, James Bray, J. Torrance, R. Brodie, E. J. Maxwell, R. Hamilton, Prof. Penhallow, T. McAnulty, A. T. Drummond, S. D. Phillips, R. Harvey, D. R. McDord, H. Meyer, H. Madlock, D. J. Ross, D. Eddy, G. H. R. Blacklock.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Secretary proceeded to read his report as follows:—

Annual report of the Montreal Horticultural Society for the year ending 30th Nov., 1885.

Not quite a year has elapsed since the Board of Management of this Society called the members together for their annual meeting to lay before them for their approval a report of the year's operations. Within that period, one important work, which some of the members of this Society have long advocated, has become an accomplished fact. I allude to the formation of the Montreal Botanic Garden Association, a Society kindred to our own, and the members of which are also members of this Association. There are probably present in this room several persons who a week ago had the pleasure of listening to the first report of the new association, prepared by the director of the same, Mr. Penhallow, who is also Vice-President of this Society. There is but one opinion as to the excellence of that report, the pains which it showed had been taken to obtain the fullest information as to everything connected with the working of Botanic Gardens throughout the world. The amount of stock which has been got together from various places, and the preparations which have been made to go into immediate operation so soon as suitable ground is found for the site of the enterprise, shows the energy which has been imparted to the scheme by the Board of Management and Director. The number of letters which have been received by the Director from kindred associations, expressing best wishes for the success of the enterprise, and offering assistance in various ways, bears out the statement made in my last year's report that many plants and seeds would be presented to the Association were one formed. It is rather a singular coincidence that the time my last report was read, in which the establishment of a Botanic Garden was again brought to the notice of the members of the Society, other gentlemen connected with the McGill University were thinking of a similar project. Neither had any knowledge that the other was looking to the establishment of an enterprise so desirable and so much required, but when the suggestion did come it was taken hold of at once by both parties. Joint meetings were held and plans discussed, and the outcome has been the establishment of the Garden. As most persons are aware, the present scheme is to try and arrange for a long lease with the Corporation of the City of Montreal, of a portion of the grounds of the Park on the corner of Elzear street, running back towards the mountain, and round towards the Mount Royal Cemetery. Competent judges have pronounced the situation almost unsurpassed, as the ground is greatly diversified, and the Botanic Garden on this very spot. Your secretary was elected to his present position on that occasion, and it may be that one of the reasons why the project has never been lost sight of during my twelve years of office, has been, in a measure at least, owing to the strong arguments brought forward in its favor not only by Mr. Lyman but by Mr. Kay, then President of the Society, and others present at the meeting. I have touched on this matter at considerable length, in a measure at least, owing to the particular interests which the members of this Society have in the carrying out of the plan proposed. What I have said, however, does not give a title of the information conveyed in the report of the Director. This report, a synopsis only of which has been published by the Society, will appear with the annual report of this Society, which it is hoped will be issued early in 1886. I would recommend not only members of the Society but all who desire the improvement and elevation of the public taste to read it.

You will be called upon at this meeting, to elect two gentlemen to represent the Society on the corporation of the Botanic Garden, to succeed Rev. Dr. Norman and Hon. Louis Beaudin on whom the lot fell to retire. A letter will be read to you this evening on the part of the corporation of the garden, asking you to elect these two gentlemen, whose services have been invaluable and who can fully represent this important Society.

By the time the next annual meeting takes place, I hope the proposed agreement is carried out with the city corporation or not, a good effort will be made to have one established in any case, as many citizens have come to see its value and importance. If agreeable to the members of this Society I would suggest that if the Board of Management of the Garden is increased that the President of this Society should be always an ex-officio member. A suggestion to the present Board of Management of the Montreal Botanic Garden, to this effect, would probably receive due attention; if any amendment to the Act of Incorporation is sought for at the next Session of the Quebec Legislature. In closing this portion of my report, I think I may say, that this Society may congratulate itself on the aid and countenance it has given to the establishment of a Botanic Garden,

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1st.—That a record book be opened for Arbor Day proceedings, and that a duplicate be deposited with the Park Commissioners.

2nd.—That Arbor Day for Montreal, and surrounding municipalities, be placed in the hands of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and communication be had with the Quebec Government for the purpose.

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The arrangements of the committee had been carefully made, and, owing to the fine weather, the day was most successful, having charge of the boys managed their work, there was no confusion. So soon as the planting was finished, all adjourned to the house, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the committee. Letters and telegrams expressing their regret at not being able to be present at the celebration, were read from several members of the Government and other gentlemen. The meeting was addressed by Dr. T. Steery Hunt, President of the Society, Hon. Louis Beaudin, Rev. Dr. Norman, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Alderman Holland, J. K. Ward and others. The celebration was such a pronounced success, that at the meeting of the directors of the Society, held on the 3rd June last, Prof. Penhallow presented a report on the part of the Arbor Day Committee, containing the following suggestions, which were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—That a record book be opened for Arbor Day proceedings, and that a duplicate be deposited with the Park Commissioners.

2nd.—That Arbor Day for Montreal, and surrounding municipalities, be placed in the hands of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and communication be had with the Quebec Government for the purpose.

3rd.—That the Arbor Day Committee, for 1886, be appointed immediately upon the election of the new Board of Directors, were held and plans discussed, and the outcome has been the establishment of the Garden. As most persons are aware, the present scheme is to try and arrange for a long lease with the Corporation of the City of Montreal, of a portion of the grounds of the Park on the corner of Elzear street, running back towards the mountain, and round towards the Mount Royal Cemetery. Competent judges have pronounced the situation almost unsurpassed, as the ground is greatly diversified, and the Botanic Garden on this very spot. Your secretary was elected to his present position on that occasion, and it may be that one of the reasons why the project has never been lost sight of during my twelve years of office, has been, in a measure at least, owing to the strong arguments brought forward in its favor not only by Mr. Lyman but by Mr. Kay, then President of the Society, and others present at the meeting. I have touched on this matter at considerable length, in a measure at least, owing to the particular interests which the members of this Society have in the carrying out of the plan proposed. What I have said, however, does not give a title of the information conveyed in the report of the Director. This report, a synopsis only of which has been published by the Society, will appear with the annual report of this Society, which it is hoped will be issued early in 1886. I would recommend not only members of the Society but all who desire the improvement and elevation of the public taste to read it.

It is a fact worthy of note, that at the annual meeting of this Society, held in December, 1873, the late Mr. S. J. Lyman advocated the establishment of a Botanic Garden on this very spot. Your secretary was elected to his present position on that occasion, and it may be that one of the reasons why the project has never been lost sight of during my twelve years of office, has been, in a measure at least, owing to the strong arguments brought forward in its favor not only by Mr. Lyman but by Mr. Kay, then President of the Society, and others present at the meeting. I have touched on this matter at considerable length, in a measure at least, owing to the particular interests which the members of this Society have in the carrying out of the plan proposed. What I have said, however, does not give a title of the information conveyed in the report of the Director. This report, a synopsis only of which has been published by the Society, will appear with the annual report of this Society, which it is hoped will be issued early in 1886. I would recommend not only members of the Society but all who desire the improvement and elevation of the public taste to read it.

You will be called upon at this meeting, to elect two gentlemen to represent the Society on the corporation of the Botanic Garden, to succeed Rev. Dr. Norman and Hon. Louis Beaudin on whom the lot fell to retire. A letter will be read to you this evening on the part of the corporation of the garden, asking you to elect these two gentlemen, whose services have been invaluable and who can fully represent this important Society.

By the time the next annual meeting takes place, I hope the proposed agreement is carried out with the city corporation or not, a good effort will be made to have one established in any case, as many citizens have come to see its value and importance. If agreeable to the members of this Society I would suggest that if the Board of Management of the Garden is increased that the President of this Society should be always an ex-officio member. A suggestion to the present Board of Management of the Montreal Botanic Garden, to this effect, would probably receive due attention; if any amendment to the Act of Incorporation is sought for at the next Session of the Quebec Legislature. In closing this portion of my report, I think I may say, that this Society may congratulate itself on the aid and countenance it has given to the establishment of a Botanic Garden,

Miscellaneous.

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ARCHBISHOP TACHE ON RIEL.

He Condemns Party Tactics in the North-West.

Both Political Parties Blamed for the Rebellion—Agitation Depreciated, and Peace Urged.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 10.—The *North-West Review*, His Grace's official English organ, contains a letter, between five and six columns in length, from Archbishop Tache on the Riel execution. His Grace states that up to the present, despite the exciting events, he has remained silent, and he repudiates the utterances placed in his mouth. During the discussion in Quebec his name had been dragged in, and he felt it necessary to declare himself. He says that the rebellion was largely due to bad officials selected for party motives. He believes wrong in a new country where no one but men of tried ability are required. He refers to the agitation as the result of disappointments and false expectations, and intimates that rebellion was provoked by early frosts, and in some cases by a desire to

SECURE MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

He believes that in many cases there was reason for complaint, and expresses the hope that confidence will be restored and peace prevail. He expresses his sympathy with the Metis, and quotes approvingly the remarks of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne in defense of the race, and ridicules Lord Wolseley for describing the people as cowards and bandits. The question of cowardice, he thought, was amply settled now. He speaks of the influence the Metis exercise over the Indians, and that led to the rebellion in 1864 stating that he had treated them like dogs, and would be killed. He says: "Before closing these observations, I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians as to the North-West. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they think of the military movement. Canada would be greatly mistaken were it believed that the Indians of the North-West are terrified by the military movement. The idea of our armaments. Quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may be, it has its dangers, which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes."

RIEL RESPONSIBLE.

Archbishop Tache intimates in his letter that he believed Riel irresponsible, and advised the Government accordingly. He discusses the Indian question, and says the Frog Lake massacre was deplorable, but was not provoked, as the same Indians in 1864 stating that he had treated them like dogs, and would be killed. He says: "Before closing these observations, I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians as to the North-West. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they think of the military movement. Canada would be greatly mistaken were it believed that the Indians of the North-West are terrified by the military movement. The idea of our armaments. Quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may be, it has its dangers, which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes."

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE OF ENGLAND

(From the London Statist.)

A shipbuilder's business is necessarily of a fluctuating character. When business falls off and freights are low, he gets no orders, of course, from those who are not making profits. But that is not all. He gets none, or very few, even from those who are paying their way. The margin of profit being small, there is little temptation to go on sinking capital in building. The owners who are doing even fairly well try to make their old vessels serve their turn as long as possible. Even the fact that they can get new steamers very much cheaper than they can when the tide of prosperity turns does not tempt them; for not only may the depression last several years, and the capital spent on new vessels lie nearly unproductive in the meantime, but it is always possible that some improvement in engines or machinery may render a steamer obsolete and expensive to run before she can be profitably employed. Thus it happens that while the weaver and spinner may be reduced to three-quarters or half-time, the shipbuilder in bad times finds his occupation gone, his yards empty, and his men starving.

The state of things in the shipbuilding trade of the North at present is almost as bad as it can be. Take the case of Sunderland, a town which has been prospering and growing for years, chiefly through its shipbuilding. It is said that at this moment there are only three of the yards doing more than a nominal amount of work, while if a firm is engaging one of the men it is used to keep employed, it is thought to be exceptionally fortunate. At one establishment there has not been a single order received for the last two years! It is calculated that twelve thousand men are out of work in the town, which means a population of at least fifty thousand, in a town of a hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, largely dependent on the poor-rate or on charity for their daily bread! The same men who came before the Guardians last winter are turning up again, having had hardly a week's regular employment during the summer and autumn months.

There can be little doubt that one cause of this unparalleled state of things is the culpably reckless, and in some cases, we fear, utterly unprincipled, conduct of speculative men, in the shipping trade a few years ago. It was a population of at least fifty thousand, in a town of a hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, largely dependent on the poor-rate or on charity for their daily bread! The same men who came before the Guardians last winter are turning up again, having had hardly a week's regular employment during the summer and autumn months.

well; the managing owner set up a carriage or built a new greenhouse on the strength of commissions from ship chandlers, and were expected to pay for them. Large freights were earned for a time, but most of the profits were swallowed up by the expenses of management; and when the steamer wanted a new boiler, or even a fresh coat of paint, it could only be done by making a call upon the shareholders. Then, when bad times came, the shipkeepers and the widows found that they had nothing for their money but a steamer which could earn nothing, which cost something to keep, and which grew less and less valuable every year. The consequence was that capital was frightened out of the trade, and some routes which might pay fairly well for steamers managed in a quiet economical way have been altogether abandoned.

In addition to all this, the British shipbuilding industry is threatened with a new peril—the competition not only of foreigners, but of our own countrymen who carry on their business in foreign ports, where the wages are much lower than in home shipbuilding yards, and taxes are a trifle. A short time ago, eleven ships might have been seen in process of construction in one yard at Bergen, a Norwegian port. That yard was owned by a Sunderland man, who, although he has to import iron from this country, can yet build a ship for less than he could build it on his native river. Riveters are paid 25s a week in Bergen, as against 43 or 44 a week in this country. That is the main reason why Norwegian yards are busy while those of Sunderland are silent.

It is becoming more evident every day that one result of free trade and improved communication is the equalization of wages all the world over; and it seems more than doubtful whether the high wages received by skilled workmen in this country will ever be realized again. German bakers and masons are flocking into England; and shipbuilding is not the only trade which manufacturers find can be carried on to a greater profit on foreign soil. At first sight it seems hard that an Englishman should carry his work to strangers, while his fellow-townsmen are literally starving at home. But the empty state of the Sunderland yards is enough to show that if the builder we have referred to had not been forced by a low scale of wages, low rent, and low taxes, he could not have built the ships so cheaply, and probably would not have had the opportunity of building them at all. It seems as if English riveters have contracted a foolish notion that it is necessary to hold out in bad times for high wages, lest the habit of paying high wages should come to be established, and they should fail to reap the benefit of better times. There have been instances on the Clyde where the masters told their men that in order to secure certain specified orders they must offer a very low price, and that if they refused to do so, no profit, and one which would entail a considerable reduction of wages. The men refused the offer and let the work go elsewhere, preferring to lounge hungry about the streets of Govan, to working for less than they considered their due. Yet, as far as anyone can see, there is no prospect of any great improvement in the shipbuilding trade, and the main hope for both masters and men must lie in diminished cost of production—i.e., in lower profits and a serious diminution of wages. It is a case of half a loaf or no bread. In time, we doubt not, the evil will work itself out. Builders will retire and try some other business; men will leave the shipbuilding ports and take to any unskilled labor they can get. Meantime, however, the transition period is painful enough. Then, in a short time hence, we may expect a period of inflated prices. Ships will be demanded faster than they can be built. New yards will be opened. Wages will reach enormous figures, and masters will have their lives made a burden to them for fear of strikes about anything or nothing, a peculiarity of the working class. They can now gain in two or three months, and in due time the reaction will once more follow. Every one engaged in the shipbuilding trade would do well to recognize the fact that his business is one of a peculiarly precarious nature, and make his arrangements accordingly. In common prudence, a riveter should lay by half or two-thirds of his wages. He will never do it; it is not in human nature—at least, not in the British workman's nature; but the sooner he recognizes the fact that his 44 a week is worth 20s or 30s, the better for himself and the better for the shipbuilding trade.

SEVENTEEN HORSES FELL.

Extraordinary Accident on an Australian Race Track.

The details of the fatal accident on an Australian race track on Oct. 17, came to hand in the *London Sportman* of the 24th ult. The race was for the Caulfield cup, a handicap for all ages, at a mile and a half, worth £1,000 to the winner, £300 to the second and £200 to the third. Of the 165 subscribers, 41 started and 17 fell. Donald Nicholson, who was riding the 4-year-old Lord Exeter, at 100 pounds, was killed, as was also the 3-year-old colt Ura. Of the other riders Cracknell, Wyman, McGrath and McGrath were so badly injured that their deaths were hourly expected at the Infirmary, whence they, with several riders with broken arms and collar bones, were conveyed by special train. The accident occurred on what is described as the back turn. Accounts as to the cause of the accident differ, but the scene of Nicholson's death is described in the *South Australian Advertiser* as follows: "It was pretty certain, however, that Sardinus was the second or third horse to fall, and with the previous named (Tom Brown, Too Too and Claptrap) lay struggling in a heap. Then fell Lord Exeter and his rider. The unfortunate Donald Nicholson was seen for a moment to struggle upon his feet when crash into him came Prince Imperial with a shock that knocked the horse's teeth down his own throat and struck Nicholson lifeless to the earth." One of the riders who escaped was Yeomans, on Welcome Jack. At the judges' stand he said: "Thank God, I am back again; I never had a narrower squeak in my life." It appears that he saw two horses down on the ground in front of him, and raising Welcome Jack with both spurs in his sides, he jumped him right over the prostrate horses, and landed on his feet. As for other horses, Welcome Jack going down on his nose. Then he was hit by another animal from behind, and in a moment after found the New Zealander surging away to the right, clear of all further danger. The race was won by Mr. J. G. Reid's chestnut mare Grace Darling, owned by the Diver, dam Zee, at 108 pounds, with the odds at 33 to 1 against her. The aged gelding Britisher, at 101 pounds, was second, and the aged brown horse Coriolanus third. Velocipedo, Madcap and Prince Imperial were the favorites at 10 to 1 against each.

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MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late Maclellan & Macdonald),

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J. B. Maclellan, Q.C. J. W. Liddell, July 2 156

BEATT

CITY NEWS.

THE CIVIC HOSPITAL.—There are 233 patients in the Civic Hospital.

THE RIVER.—The water in the St. Lawrence river is rapidly rising.

THE HOLY S. S. CLUB.—The first ladies' night of the above club comes off next Tuesday.

SIGNAL BOXES.—Signal boxes for the use of the police are shortly to be put in operation in this city.

APPOINTED CURATOR.—Mr. P. Grace has, by order of the Court, been appointed curator to the insolvent estate of Gadous Bros.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks the following donations: From a friend \$5. Mrs. Stacy, \$3. Mrs. McGregor, \$2.

THE MOLLER CASE.—The investigation in the case of Moller v. the Bank of St. John's was yesterday concluded in the Police Court before Mr. Justice Desnoyers.

UP FOR CONSPIRACY.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Pierre Girard and Alphonse Moussette, were tried on a charge of having attempted to obtain money under false pretences.

A NEW RIFLE.—A resident of Laprairie, Mr. F. X. Lefebvre, has gone to Ottawa to submit for the approbation of the military authorities, a rifle which he has invented, and which will, he claims, carry 1,300 yards.

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the St. Ann's Temperance Association and Benefit Society, met last evening in their hall, corner Ottawa and Young streets, for the discussion of general routine business.

SMOKERS' ATTENTION.—Call on E. A. Gerth, Queen's Block, before going down town. He has just received some of the most elegant pipes, cigar holders, walking sticks, and choice cigars ever shown in this city.

HYMAN'S CELEBRATED CUT PLUG put up in one pound boxes, and Hyman's extra, mild cut plug put up in half pound boxes, are, without exception, the finest smoking tobacco in the market. Sold only by S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

WRIT OF "CERTIORARI."—In the Practice Court, before Mr. Justice Moussette, an application was made by Mrs. Philomena Gosselin, through her attorney, Mr. Ange, for a writ of certiorari against the jurisdiction of the Health Board.

ACTION FOR ARREARS OF SALARY.—In the Superior Court, yesterday, Miss Maria A. Tucker, a school teacher at the Dunham Ladies' College, took action against the corporation of the college for one hundred dollars, arrears of salary.

A LARGE STONE.—Sub-Constable Courtois, of No. 6 Police Station, reports that a large stone, weighing over one hundred pounds, fell from the fourth story of the building 204 McGill street. With the exception of a broken sidewalk no other damage was done.

A LANDMARK.—The old building opposite the City Hall is undergoing considerable repairs, and looks comparatively fresh in its new garb. A golden inscription was placed on the Notre Dame street side, yesterday, which tells its origin:—"Chateau de Ramezani-1723."

BUSINESS NOTES.—Z. C. Jolicoeur's dry goods stock, 1937 Notre Dame street, was yesterday sold to N. E. Hamilton, at 52½ cents on the dollar, on four and eight months' time. Latrue & Nadeau's dry goods stock, was also sold to M. Azotte at 47½ cents on the dollar, on four, eight and twelve months' time.

RETURNING TO HIS NATIVE LAND.—Dr. A. Brodeur, who has spent the last fourteen years in Paris, where he has attended the various medical institutions and acquired a well deserved reputation as an able surgeon, intends to return to Canada in the spring and establish himself in Montreal. He is to fill a chair at Laval University.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The approaching concert of the Philharmonic Society, to be held on the 17th and 18th instant, bid fair to exceed even the most successful of the concerts previously given by this Association. The members composing the Society have been in rehearsal for several months, and everything indicates, both artistically and pecuniarily, most successful entertainments.

A STREET ROW.—At about 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a street row took place on Lagache street between two laborers, who, it appears, were fighting over some money. During the struggle one of the party was severely kicked on the leg by his adversary. Friends having interfered, the wounded man was placed in a sleigh and conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where his injuries were dressed.

THE ACCIDENT CHAPTER.—While working in a shed adjoining his residence, Joseph Germain was accidentally struck on the body with an axe in the hands of his young brother. His injuries, were dressed at the Notre Dame Hospital. An aged lady was knocked down and run over by a cart on College street, yesterday afternoon. She was seriously injured about the head and had to be removed to her home on Duke street, in a semi-unconscious condition, where medical aid was summoned.

COMES TO GRIP.—A horse blanket, valued at \$22, was a few days ago stolen from a shed belonging to Mrs. Garneau, on Barre street. The case having been entrusted to Sergeant Charbonneau, of No. 6 Police Station, he succeeded in making the arrest of one Cyrille Leblanc on suspicion. When searched a fine mink skin muff was found concealed under his vest. Yesterday morning he appeared before the Police Magistrate, who remanded him.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—In the above Court yesterday, Ed. Demers who had been in gaol for eleven years, was placed on trial on a charge of stealing a coat. He was found guilty and sentence will be rendered to-morrow.

William Kincaid, for an aggravated assault on his brother-in-law, elected to be tried by jury, and was sent to the Court of Queen's Bench. Horace Valere and Alexis Verdon, on a charge of highway robbery, were remanded until Tuesday.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.—Mr. G. A. Nantel, M.P.P., has, through his Attorney, entered an action in the Superior Court, against Mr. H. Beaugrand, of La Patrie, for \$10,000 damages. In his declaration the plaintiff alleges that La Patrie accused him of having received a printing job from the Dominion Government of \$14,000, in consideration for supporting the Government in its action in connection with the Riel matter.

DISSATISFIED DIRECTORS.—Messrs. C. J. Doherty, McEntyre and McCrory, directors of the Post Publishing Company, have resigned because of the course followed by that journal against the Riel question. The directors met some short time ago and all, save Mr. Whelan, are said to have dissented with the stand of the journal in this matter. It is stated what induced these gentlemen to send in their resignations was the remarks made concerning Rev. Father Dowd's sermon and Mr. Curran's letter in the Catholic Record.

ALLEGED MIRACULOUS CURES.—Rev. Abbe Huot, parish priest of St. Paul's, writes to La Presse, forwarding statements made by Mrs. Thersie Chagnon and Mrs. Hermine Chaput, of alleged miraculous cures obtained through the intercession of the late Archbishop Bourget. The former was cured of a cancer on the breast, and a child of the latter was cured of an ulcer on the eye. The Rev. Abbe adds that their statements were sent to the Bishop to be included in the archives of the diocese.

THE INCLINE RAILWAY CO.—The first annual meeting of the Incline Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon. The president, Mr. H. Lefebvre, occupied the chair. The report, which was submitted, showed a satisfactory state of affairs. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared. The following were elected directors: M. H. Lefebvre, A. G. Nish, G. Wright, W. S. Walker and J. O. Villeneuve. The officer holders for the coming year are: President, Mr. H. Lefebvre; vice do., A. G. Nish; sec-treas., N. G. Turner; legal adviser, A. Brachand.

THE RIEL QUESTION.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Sherbrooke, have adopted resolutions strongly condemning Riel's execution, and have organized a subscription for his family. At St. Basile a service was chanted on Wednesday for the repose of his soul. After mass speeches were delivered by Dr. de St. George, M. P., F. Delisle, and R. Roy, and resolutions were adopted blaming the Government for the execution. The French-Canadian citizens of Clyde County, Kansas, numbering 8,000, have also adopted similar resolutions, and have had services in his behalf in the two Catholic churches of Clyde and St. Joseph. The French-Canadians of Hartford, Conn., have also protested against the execution.

JUDICIAL JOTTINGS.—John Fulton of Montreal, accountant, has been appointed tutor to the property of his minor son, and James Fulton, also of Montreal, messenger, surrogate tutor. Jean Baptiste Vallee, of Montreal, Deputy Prothonotary, has been appointed curator to the substitutions created by the last will and codicil of the late F. X. Beaudry, in his life time of this city, proprietor. Joseph Paschal La fleur, of Montreal has been appointed curator to Celina Labaie, minor, widow of the late Zoticque Beaudry, in his life time of the same place, butcher. The inventory of the community of property which existed between Louis Collette, jr., of Varennes, farmer, and his late wife Odile Laroc, has been closed in justice.

THE POINT ST. CHARLES PARISH.—The Oddfellows Hall was well filled, last night, at the usual weekly meeting of the Parish. Mr. Speaker Bedard in the chair. Mr. Robt. Patterson (Minister of Railways & Canals) introduced a resolution to reward the services of the troops in quelling the late North-West disturbance. He was ably supported by Messrs. Robertson and Smith and opposed by Mr. Pugh. The debate was then adjourned and that on the Prohibition Bill resumed by Messrs. Ellis, Kneeland, Glass, Patterson and Pugh, who made interesting speeches. The Speaker, E. J. Bedard, tendered his resignation, to take effect when his successor is elected. The annual meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday evening next.

A BARRON'S SON.—The de St. Agnan's Case Proceeding before Judge Dugas. The preliminary investigation in the above case was again continued before Police Magistrate Dugas, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. J. B. Foximer, of 126 St. Lawrence Main street, was examined. He said he knew the prisoner and had seen him often. Had went to his place of business on the 21st of November last and offered him goods. Witness had bought one dozen of jewelry and two dozen brooches for which he paid \$3.25. Prisoner had also offered seven plated watches for which \$4 a piece were paid. One silver watch offered for \$20 was bought for \$10. Mr. John M. Inglis, a late member of the firm of Picard & Co., and subsequently a clerk in their employ, identified the watch which the accused endeavored to pawn for seven dollars as one he had every reason to believe belonged to the insolvent firm.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—The Turf. A CHALLENGE EXTENDED TO A LOCAL TROTTER. Mr. Michael Minogue, of 567 St. Lawrence Main street, the well known trotting horse owner, extends a challenge to Mr. Hoofstetter's "White Bird" to trot five miles on the track of the Montreal Driving Park for stakes valued at from \$100 to \$500; the challenge to be accepted immediately.

New York, December 10.—Nevada, from Liverpool.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Work of the Central Board at Yesterday's Meeting.

Outlying Municipalities Wheeling into Line.

Important Decision Rendered in the Health Court.

The Medical Health Officer's report for yesterday, shows ten new cases of smallpox reported, and ten verified cases.

The Fabrique reports for Wednesday, shows that six persons who died from smallpox were buried in the cemetery; out of which two were from the city and four from the adjoining municipalities, divided as follows:—Sacred Heart, 2; St. Joseph, 1; and St. Cuneoigne, 3.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH. The usual weekly meeting of the Central Board of Health was held, yesterday afternoon, at the office, 30 St. James street. Present: Dr. Marsden, in the chair, Drs. Lemieux, Macdonnell, Campbell, Mount, and Aid, Gray.

Dr. Pare, of Lachine, appeared before the Board and reported cases of smallpox at Lachine, stating that there was urgent necessity for vigorous vaccination, particularly as the children of the town would be compelled to produce certificates of vaccination before coming into town.

It was resolved that the Central Board of Health should inform the Government that among the Indians of Chagnawaga smallpox had broken out, and to recommend that a qualified medical man be appointed to undertake the sanitary regulations of the village and supervise the vaccination of the entire population.

The Secretary was instructed to proceed to Ottawa concerning this matter before the Indian Department.

The Secretary was directed to give instructions to the Medical Inspectors on trains to commence their duties immediately and to exact certificates of vaccination, or to vaccinate all persons entering or leaving passenger cars on both outgoing and incoming trains.

It was resolved to allow the isolation of smallpox patients in their own houses, where this is possible, and to remove uninfected members will be removed from the house. Where such isolation is impracticable the health officer shall have power to remove the patient to the hospital.

CENTRAL BOARD BULLETIN. December 10.

Marieville.—A Board of Health has been appointed, consisting of Dr. Jacques Franchon, President; Dr. J. N. Poulin, Dr. C. P. Poirer, Secretary.

Bolton.—A Board of Health has been named as follows:—John McManus (South Bolton), President; F. W. Channell (East Bolton), W. Warner (Eastman), E. M. Martin (Bolton Centre), D. Thomas (St. Etienne) and A. Place (Millington), Secretary.

Charbert [county Rouville].—There is no infectious disease. A Board has been formed.

Philippe de Laprairie.—Meet on Saturday and consider the matter.

Knowlton.—There is no case of smallpox in the township of Brome, although reported to be in the township of Shefford adjacent to the line between the two townships. A correspondence of the Board has been appointed in each of the four places in the township, viz.:—Brome Corner, West Brome, Iron Hill and Shefford.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease, and vaccination has been largely resorted to by old and young, the medical practitioners being engaged to vaccinate those who could not afford to pay for it. The sanitary condition of the townships is very good, and no artificial sanitary means require to be adopted.

Grondines.—We have formed a local board in conformity with the law, of which the following gentlemen are members:—Dr. W. Maynard, Charles Arcand, Ephrem Trotter, Sinal Hamelin, Alexandre Trotter, Hubert Laganiere, Arsene Chaboussier. There have been several cases of smallpox, but no new cases within fifteen days.

St. Lin.—Have formed a board of health, composed of Joseph F. Gauthier, Jean B. Forest, Jules Archambault, and Auguste Brisson, M.D., medical officer. The board resolved to establish an isolated hospital within the limits of the municipality.

Thurso.—The local board are carrying out the law.

Salaberry de Valleyfield.—We have been vaccinating, and have employed every means of stopping the epidemic. The cases have been few and all are now in a state of convalescence. The house we have obtained for a hospital is the most isolated we could get.

Chagnawaga.—During the night of the 8th to 9th December Dr. Pare, of Lachine, and Police Officer Moise Lefort, of the village, were called and found on the reserve about four miles a young Indian, under seventeen years, dead with smallpox, with Indians and squaws praying near the dead body. The doctor, on being called, found the patient. On the same night they found four other persons sick with smallpox, the whole unvaccinated, five miles from the village. Dr. Pare and Mr. Lefort have been disinfecting houses where smallpox had existed.

Detective Cing Mars reports St. Therese de Blainville in good sanitary condition. One Vannier had refused to submit to the law. Mr. Cing Mars ordered the house to be placarded, which was immediately done. The children were taken to the police station and the house was immediately vacated and was absolutely private. Three other houses where smallpox was placarded, isolated, and in case of emergency a house has been provided as a hospital. Patients are taken care of by the municipality.

St. Louis de Gonzague is reported having one case of smallpox. Meeting of Councilors to be held on the 16th of December, and discussion as to form a local board will be then resumed. All tax payers, farmers and others pretty much against it.

St. Vincent de Paul.—Alderman Zephir in Joubert, chairman of the Local Board at St. Vincent de Paul, reports the sanitary condition of the place excellent, by strictly conforming to the regulations of the Central Board of Health. They had seven cases of smallpox, but they have had no new case during the past six weeks. Every house has been disinfected, under supervision of Dr. Dervale.

St. Gabriel.—Rev. Father Salmon, Chairman of the Local Board of Health at St. Gabriel, reports only two cases of smallpox in his parish. Contract made with the Montreal Local Board to send their patients to Mount Royal Hospital. Present, two cases perfectly isolated, and under care and charge of the municipality.

HEALTH COURT.

Present: Justices Normandeau and Isaacson.

At the opening of this Court, yesterday afternoon the judges gave their decision in

the case of Francois Belanger, in which they had been considering litigation, and which they were twice compelled to put off. A mass of evidence had been introduced to show that the patient could be isolated in the house of the accused, and before coming to a decision the justices said they had to examine minutely every point in the law in connection with the isolation of patients. The result of their researches and of the examination they had made of certain localities where the disease had been the strongest had convinced them that it was useless to bring before them, hereafter, doctors who were not attached to the Health Board, as witnesses for the defence, as they would not admit their evidence as against that of the officials of the Health Department. The justices said that they considered the officers of the Health Department as the only ones in a position to formulate an opinion in connection with isolation. Their conclusion in this respect was perfectly justifiable. In the present case, as in all others of the same nature which might be brought before them, they would follow this line of conduct. Patients should be sent at once to the Hospital, as citizens who violated the law in this respect exposed themselves to the risk of being imposed on a new accusation. In conclusion a fine of \$10 and costs, or ten days would have to be imposed upon the defendant.

The following cases were then disposed of: Philomena Normandin, 1205 St. James street, who had been sentenced to pay a fine of \$15, had her fine reduced to \$5, as the child was now better, and the house almost ready for disinfection. F. Belanger, 122 Champlain street, charged with refusing to vaccinate his children, was fined \$20 and costs, or ten days. The fine was paid. Mederic Lacroix, 560 Albert street, charged with the same offence, was fined \$15 and ten days, but sentence was suspended, he having consented to the removal of his children. Albert Trudel, 560 Albert street, also appeared on a similar charge, and was fined \$15 or ten days. Edmond Lanouette, 3351 Beaudry, charged with neglecting to comply with the Board of Health's regulations, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15, or to go to jail for eight days.

C. Y. M. S. Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the Literary Academy—Summary of the Year's Proceedings.

The annual meeting and election of the officers of the Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held, last evening, in their hall on St. James street. There was a very large attendance of members, including the Rev. Director, Father James Callaghan, the chair being occupied by the President, Mr. J. J. McCarthy. After the usual weekly programme of music and readings had been gone through with, the President read his annual report, which showed the Academy to be in a most prosperous condition. Although Mr. McCarthy has only filled the office of President since October, during his short term he has given entire satisfaction to the members, as was shown by the loud applause with which his report was received.

Mr. J. J. Gethings, Secretary of the Academy, read his report, from which the following very satisfactory statement of the Academy's work for the past year was given: 32 weekly meetings, 31 readings, 47 lectures, 34 essays, 13 debates, 2 making a grand total of 93 events. The aggregate attendance of members at the weekly meetings during the year was 489. During the year the Academy has given 32 lectures, 26 on the History of Canada and 6 on the History of the United States.

Besides these private meetings there were held seven public conferences, all of which were largely attended, and at which were read the following papers: "The Catholic Church in the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. H. J. Cloran; "Enthusiasm," by Mr. W. E. Doran; "Madness," by Mr. J. J. Gethings; "Archbishop MacLachlan," by Rev. J. Callaghan, and an able paper entitled "Advice to young men," by the Rev. J. P. Keirnan, of St. Mary's Church.

Both reports were then adopted unanimously. The election of officers for the ensuing year, which will be held on the 17th inst., was as follows:—President, Mr. J. J. McCarthy, re-elected; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey; Secretary, Mr. J. J. Gethings, re-elected. The newly elected officers were installed by the Rev. Moderator, who, in his account, praised the choice of the members in their officers elected, and showed the great good the Academy had done in the past, and foreboded for it a brilliant future. Father Callaghan was followed by the President, Vice-President and Secretary in capital speeches, which will prove of thanks was passed to the Rev. Moderator, and the meeting adjourned.

The hall of the Academy, as is well known, is situated over the City and District Savings Bank, and it has lately undergone a thorough refitting, and is now a comfortable little hall at present occupied by any society in the city, and a standing credit to all concerned.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Cause Celebre of Poitras vs. Madore for Damages Dismissed by Judge Caron.

The monotony of the proceedings in the Circuit Court, with its brilliant examination and cross-examination of string of witnesses, its lengthy, eloquent and impassioned addresses on the merits of a five dollar action, was yesterday relieved by a case of some interest which came up before Mr. Justice Caron. The case was that of Poitras vs. Madore, for \$99 damages.

Mr. Poitras was a member of the Roman Catholic church at St. Anne's, Ile Perrot. Being indisposed one Sunday, yet desirous of performing his religious duties, he attended church, but at prayer time knelt on one knee, instead of on both knees, as the regulations of the church required, whereat certain people, notably the beadle, were scandalized. Mr. Poitras was ordered to kneel on both knees, but refused, stating that he was ill. The beadle, in consequence, issued a charge of disturbing divine worship. The charge was maintained, and actions for damages for false arrest were taken against the beadle, viz: the Cure, the beadle, and the church. The Cure issued the warrant, and the beadle, respectively. The two former, for \$2,000 each, have not yet come to trial.

Half a dozen witnesses were examined on each side, yesterday. His Honor rendered judgment dismissing the action. He held that Mr. Poitras, by not conforming to the regulations of the church—which were that the congregation should kneel on both knees during prayer time, and that those who through sickness or other cause were unable to conform to this regulation should worship in the sacristy—had disturbed the worship and had no recourse in damages against those who had caused his arrest.

KING CARNIVAL.

What Leading Citizens Say of His Reign this Winter.

A Unanimous Verdict in Favor of a Week of Sports.

Plenty of Money to Celebrate the Season's Festivities.

"Why do you not agitate the Carnival question, said a prominent citizen to a Herald reporter."

"Then, you think it advisable to hold the usual winter festivities this year?"

"Most certainly. Why not? The smallpox is completely stamped out, you may say the city has never been in a healthier condition since I came here 25 years ago."

"Do you think people from the States would attend a carnival if one were held?"

"Not so largely as last year or year before, as there would, no doubt, be misgivings in their minds as to whether it would be perfectly safe to come—a kind of lurking doubt—but sufficient would unquestionably come so that the affair would be a success, and beyond it is the fact that it would have the result of restoring confidence in the sanitary condition of the city."

One of the next gentlemen whom the Herald representative ran across was

MR. M. MICHAELS, of the Windsor Cigar Stand, and secretary of the Citizens' Health Committee.

"What do you think of the advisability of holding a carnival this year?" queried the scribe.

"An excellent idea, and I see no reason why it should not be a success. All over the continent the news has gone forth that the dread epidemic with which we were so sorely distressed a few months ago, has been ended, stamped out, and I think people would come if invited. The affair should be advertised properly and inducements offered to bring people here. This being done and a proper programme of sports provided, I feel sure that a carnival in 1888 would be successful. My idea is that it should be held about the 10th of February, and last a week."

MR. W. R. SALTER, a gentleman who has taken a prominent part in late carnivals, said he had not given the question any attention as he was at present engaged in health matters which occupied all his time. He was not opposed to having a carnival, but, on the other hand, he would not venture to say how or whether it would be advisable to hold one or not. A much better opinion, he felt, was to be formed as to the wisdom of such an undertaking during January, and if the epidemic had disappeared completely by then a carnival could very well be organized for some time in February. The later the date the better it would be for its success.

MR. WALTER PAUL, said he was in favor of holding a carnival. He was in doubt whether it was advisable to go into it as extensively as last year. What was wanted was something which would restore confidence in the sanitary condition of the city, which is now all right as far as the smallpox is concerned, and the people should be brought to understand this. He thought there was no reason why, on a smaller scale than last year, it would not prove successful, and was in favor of undertaking the work of organization at once.

MR. JAS. MORGAN, JR., agreed with Mr. Paul. He said that there was now not the slightest danger on our sides in coming here any more than there was in going to Toronto, Boston or New York. He believed the city to be in a better sanitary condition than it has been for many years as to smallpox. The few cases now prevalent are in the extreme limits of the city, and they are isolated so effectually that there is little to fear from them. The thorough regulations now in force of the Isolating Committee quickly remove all danger of contagion from any new cases that may arise by New Year. He believed the disease would be completely eradicated.

MR. M. N. DELSILE said that the last vestiges of the disease are now disappearing from the city so that the smallpox is no reason why a carnival should not be held. The only question to consider is, will people come. He thought they would. What programme of sports should be adopted was a matter of detail which Montrealers would not fail in. Let it be properly made known that King Carnival will reign a winter and a New Year. He was quite satisfied that the affair could be made highly successful in more ways than one.

MR. HOLIS SHORRY, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, expressed views very similar to those of the other gentlemen whose views are given above. "It may not be advisable," said he, "to have a carnival on the same scale as in preceding years, but by all means let us have a week of sports, a sort of jubilee."

Several other gentlemen were seen and with but one exception were all in favor of holding a carnival during the winter. The time most suitable was thought to be from February 1st to the 15th.

As to the money necessary to carry on such a carnival as it is proposed to have there is no question but what it could be easily raised. It is stated that a meeting of the Carnival Committee will soon be held to consider the question.

THE DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE. Judgment Rendered for the Plaintiff with Costs.

Judgment was rendered, yesterday morning, by His Honor Mr. Justice Mathieu, in the cause celebre of Miss M. A. Tucker vs. the Dunham Ladies' College, the facts of which case appeared in our issue of yesterday. The learned judge proceeded to read the act of incorporation of the defendants, and then discussed the merits of the case, basing his judgment on art. 1730 of the Civil Code. From the papers produced, prospectuses, and synod reports, &c., His Honor found that the plaintiff had reasonable cause to believe Miss Holden, the lady principal, was the duly authorized agent of the defendants, and in consequence thereof, judgment went for the plaintiff with costs. This judgment will be hailed with much satisfaction by the creditors of the Dunham Ladies' College, inasmuch as there are about \$1,500 outstanding debts hanging on the decision.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS of regulating the system are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood. With a healthy action of these organs sickness cannot occur. Burdock Blood Bitters acts promptly upon these organs, restoring them to a healthy action.

MEETING OF THE REFORM CLUB.

The Political Situation Discussed.

Resolutions Showing the Club's Attitude on the Riel Question.

A meeting of the Reform Club was held last night in the lecture hall of the Natural History building. Mr. Edgar Judge, President, was in the chair. There were present A. Boyer, M.P.P.; R. Prefontaine, J. K. Ward, R. Mackay, P. White, G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.; W. G. M. Boas, Jas. Mitchell, M. Hutchinson, J. H. N. Richard, Arch. McGowan, B. J. Coghlin, Chas. Drummond, N. E. Hamilton, S. Cross, A. Hamilton, N. S. Walker, D. Downie, A. Perry, M. Lacomte, G. F. Ritchie, W. A. Weir, F. Boas, G. Goldthrope and a number of others.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks to the effect that it was considered right that the Club should show the attitude that it assumes with regard to the Riel agitation. Its members sympathized with the French Liberals, and although they could not go so far as to enter into the indignation they felt at the execution of Riel, they were fully in accord with them in all that they felt and said with respect to the acts of misgovernment which brought about the rebellion.

Mr. S. Cross thought it was best to let matters rest with regard to the rebellion in the North-West until before the question was expressed an opinion on the question involved in the outbreak. The Government had neglected its duties with regard to the territory acquired in the North-West, which he regarded as the richest and most promising part of the Dominion. Better excuses could be made for the Government in 1869 and 70, than could be offered for their conduct previous to the late rebellion. Then the country was in a state of anarchy and the means of obtaining information as to its actual situation were few, but now there was an army of officials in the North-West and they had ample means of obtaining information of what was done there and of the opinions and feelings of its inhabitants, but the Government had turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the people and were wilfully blind to the condition of the country. One who knows the North-West well said the rebellion was traceable to the neglect of officials appointed from purely political motives. The discontent in that country was not confined to the half-breeds and the Indians. It was widespread, and existed among white men who had lately come to the country as well as among the old settlers. This was proved by the resolution condemning the execution of Riel, passed in the North-West Council but a few days ago by a majority of ten to seven. There was ample testimony to prove every statement contained in the resolution he was about to move, and the resolution of the Government was now well known. Even the late head of the Department of the Interior might be considered an absentee. He found England a pleasant place to live in than his own country, and he preferred to remain there more congenial than listening to the complaints of the Metis of the far West. Mr. Cross concluded by moving the following resolution:

Whereas, the existing Government of Canada by gross mismanagement of the affairs of the country, by neglect of the numerous appeals for redress of the inhabitants of the North-West, which are now admitted to have been well founded and of long standing, are directly responsible for the late rebellion, with all its unfortunate consequences, &c., causing widespread discontent among a large and influential section of our compatriots;

Whereas, it is the duty of all persons desirous of good government, and a just and impartial administration of public affairs, to unite for the purpose of securing power so corrupt and incompetent a Government;

It is, therefore, resolved that constitutional agitation, having for its purpose the redressing of the grievances of the North-West, on account of its criminal neglect and incapacity, is perfectly justifiable; and the club will welcome to the ranks of the Liberal party all who desire to unite with them in restoring to office an honest and capable administration, pledged to direct the affairs of our country to the lines of equal justice to all, and an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

Mr. D. Barry, in rising to second the resolution, said that he must confess that he had not paid the slightest attention to the affairs of the North-West in years gone by. His attention had been drawn more to the hanging than to the events which had brought it about. But he had since read enough to convince him that the half-breeds had suffered great hardships at the hands of the Government. He was quite satisfied that neither Englishmen, Irishmen nor Scotchmen would have tamely put up with the treatment which the half-breeds had received. They had good cause and those who had been recognized by the Government. They had tried hard to obtain their rights and to have their grievances redressed by peaceful means. They had despaired of obtaining redress. The Government had refused to listen to their appeals, and the state of feeling among the half-breeds, but they paid no attention to their representations. The rebellion was the upshot of a long agitation. The Government grounds for the rebellion, and the Government had admitted the justice of the claims of the half-breeds by sending a commission among them after they had taken up arms.

Mr. G. W. Stephens on being called upon said he would state a few facts to show that the treatment of the Metis by the Government was without excuse. The rebellion broke out on the 27th March, on the 17th April following the Commission to settle the claims of the half-breeds set out to commence its work. What would his hearers say when they heard that this Commission was appointed on the 15th of July, 1870. This delay was very nearly fifteen years in settling the half-breeds' grievances was the most eloquent condemnation of the conduct of the Government that could be pronounced. Then when it did get to work it had plenty to do in a short time it had settled some two thousand claims. This was an acknowledgment that there were grounds for the complaints