

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT

ALWAYS ON HAND:
Rice's Pure Dairy Salt.
"Table Salt."
Stubbs' Washington F. F. Salt.
Liverpool Coarse Salt.
Lump Rock Salt, for cattle.

FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
271 to 275 Commissioners Street.
May 22 122

100 BRLS.
Newfoundland Steam Refined
PALE SEAL OIL!
100 BRLS.
Pure Nfld. Cod Oil!
50 BRLS.
STRAW SEAL OIL!
Canned Lobsters and Mackerel!

J. & R. McLEA,
Agents Caledonia Coal & Railway Co.,
8 Common Street, Montreal.
April 18 82

STEWART MUNN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FISH, OILS, &c.

Steam Refined Seal Oil.
Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.
Newfoundland Cod Oil.
Gaspé and Halifax Cod Oil.

CEIVERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Flour, Provisions and Gen'l Produce

22 ST. JOHN STREET
MONTREAL.

BAIRD, BROWNING & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
209 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Exporters of Flour, Butter, Cheese, and other
Canadian products.
Receivers of Fish Oils, Molasses, Sugar, Salt,
&c., &c.

EX ASSYRIAN,
FROM GLASSBORO, N.J.
50 Cases Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
We are prepared to give quotations and take
orders for Liverpool Coarse Salt, May,
June and July shipments, as required.

Sydney & Louisburg Coal & Ry Co.
LIMITED.

"RESERVE"
MINES COLLIERY!

Office: 4 Custom House Square,
Telephone 638.

The Steamer SOUTHWOLD,
HIGHLAND PRINCE,
will run weekly in the Company's service
during the present season of navigation,
commencing early in May.
Orders solicited for the undersigned for
freight and passage, viz.: Round Trip, Mines
and Screenings.

F. C. HENSHAW,
Agent.

GRANE ELEVATOR CO.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**HYDRAULIC AND STEAM
ELEVATORS**

For Passenger and Freight Service,
IN HOTELS,
OFFICE BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES,
&c., &c.

NEW YORK OFFICE: CHICAGO OFFICE:
40 and 42 WALL ST. 219 SO. JEFFERSON ST.
Jan. 9. 6

**Paine's
Celery
Compound**

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

**URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Head-
ache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness,
Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all
affections of the Kidneys.**

A NERVE TONIC.
GEORGE W. BOSTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says:
"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous de-
bility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the
valuable remedy that Paine's Celery Compound
restored me. It is a valuable remedy. Long may it
live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERNATIVE.
ALONZO ARBOTHNOT, WINDSOR, VT., says:
"I believe Paine's Celery Compound saved my
life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor.
Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from
"head to heel." The eruption is rapidly healing,
and I am five hundred per cent. better every day."

A LAXATIVE.
A. C. BEAN, WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., says:
"For two years past I have been a great sufferer
from kidney and liver trouble, attended with dys-
pepsia and constipation. Before I began to take
Paine's Celery Compound it seemed as though everything
sailed me. Now I can say nothing ails me."

A DIURETIC.
GEORGE ARBOTHNOT, STOUT CITY, TOWNSHIP, says:
"I have been using Paine's Celery Compound
and it has done me more good for kidneys and lungs
back than any other medicine I have ever taken."
Hundreds of testimonials have been received from
persons who have used this remedy with remarkable
benefit. Send for circular.

Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
Montreal, Que.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence is proved in millions of
homes for more than a quarter of a century.
It is used by the United States Government,
Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities
as the strongest, purest, and most healthful
baking powder. It contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold
only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 13. 14 DW 296

SUMMARY OF NEWS**CANADIAN.**

—It is understood that the Irishmen
have no prejudices against the new Gov-
ernment-General, and will join in his re-
ception.

—The Quebec Recorder yesterday im-
posed a fine of \$10 and costs on a boy
for creating a disturbance in the Salva-
tion Army barracks.

—The following new magistrates have
been named for the Montreal District:—
Messrs. Edward Bond, Robert Barry, A.
H. Lavers, Frederick Jones, William
Byrne, and Frank Major, all of Montreal
city.

—The Salvation Army have been med-
itating a siege of Satan's strongholds in
Montreal, and at last their pickets
have reached that town. The first as-
sault will be made on Saturday next, in
the Town Hall.

—Sir John Macdonald is expected to
visit Toronto in a few days. Sir J. Lan-
gvin and Sir A. C. Caron are in Quebec.
Mr. McLean has left for the Maritime
Provinces, and Mr. Foster has been called
home by the illness of his father.

—Two physicians have been before the
Kingston Court for failing to comply with
the law in regard to contagious diseases.
They did not report, and the Mayor went
in pursuit of them. Like ex-Mayor
Beauregard he is going to do his duty at
any cost.

—Mrs. Gunn, wife of Mr. A. Gunn,
President of the Kingston and Montreal
Forwarding Company, and ex-representative
of Kingston in the Commons, fell
dead of heart disease to-day while ad-
dressing one of her maid-servants after
rising.

—The Socialist scare given to the
Mayor of Kingston is the latest of the day.
Up to this point it has not been known
that there were Socialists in the city, and
admitting that there are such the Mayor
cannot see what he has done to merit
death. The chief of police has been
notified that the Mayor's death warrant
"rests to-day" on his person. Like ex-Mayor
Beauregard he is going to do his duty at
any cost.

EUROPEAN.

—The French syndicate organized to
take the new Russian loan has abandoned
the project on the news of Ger-
many's reprisals.

—The latest statement made as to Mr.
Bright's condition is that he has con-
quered the lungs. The fever has not
reached its highest point.

—All Jews, excepting merchants of the
first guild, have been ordered to quit
Moscow within a month. Over 200 ex-
pelled Jews have passed through Cracow
en route to America.

—The Pope has instructed Cardinal
Lavigerie to prepare a circular inviting
the co-operation of European States in
urging African missionaries to organize a
movement to suppress the slave trade.

—A despatch from Rome says the
number of Cardinals opposed to the
Papal rescript was larger than had been
expected. The majority on the other
side is doing its utmost to diminish the
importance of the Irish demonstrations
against the rescript.

—Dr. Falk, in a speech at Arad, said:
Hungarian interests in East are so vital
that we must judge ourselves when it is
time for asserting them, and not wait
until Russia is in a position to do so.
Russia is visible we expect the Government
to act with firmness and our allies to lend
their support.

—The great Russian Railway in the
heart of Asia is at last a fact, and you
can now go from London almost to the
boundary of China in twelve days. The
railway is of immense strategic and
commercial importance, with scenery
twice as wild as that of Switzerland. The
Caucasus will be the great summer
resort of the future. The road is well
built and thoroughly equipped. The
rich valley of the Oxus, which is the
Mississippi of Central Asia, now opened
up, had no European outlet before save
by caravan. The resources of the ter-
ritory are of all kinds, mineral and agri-
cultural, and all are undeveloped.

Ingersoll Cheese Market.
(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
INGERSOLL, Ont., May 29.—At the mar-
ket to-day, 3,300 boxes of May cheese
were offered; sales, 400 boxes at 81
cents, 1,000 boxes at 81 cents. Market
steady at decline.

Was It Killed by Tariffs or Sugars?
HALIFAX, N.S., May 29.—The sugar re-
finery at Woodside Dartmouth, which
was restarted a couple of months ago
after a protracted idleness, is about to
close down again. Some of the work-
men have already been discharged, and
the balance will probably go by the end
of this week.

BOOK-KEEPING MADE EASY

Revelations of Recent Bank-
ing Transactions.

Increasing the Legal Fees.

Deputations to the Provincial
Government.

LOOSE BANKING TRANSACTIONS.
Revelations of the Defunct Maritime
Bank—Book-keeping Extraordinary.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 29.—Some start-
ling facts relative to the defunct Maritime
Bank have leaked out lately in connec-
tion with the trial of the Bank of Nova
Scotia vs. Harrison. A short time prior
to the failure of A. A. Sturges, of Frederic-
ton, who had been a director in the bank,
sold out a large portion of his stock in
that concern to W. F. Harrison, a St.
John merchant, accepting the latter's
note therefor. The note was deposited in
the Bank of Nova Scotia, but when the
time expired for payment Harrison re-
fused to meet it, alleging Sturges was
aware of the rottenness of the bank when
he sold the shares. The trial of the case
has resulted in a thorough exposure of the
loose methods adopted by the bank man-
agement, and some of the evidence elicited
justified the suspicion that Mac-
Lellan kept two sets of certain books so
as to hide the true state of the bank's
affairs from the directors. Sturges swears
that although he was a director and at-
tended a meeting held at the bank July 29,
1888, he did not know that R. A. and J.
Stewart had then drawn exchange on
Stewart Bros., London, to the extent of
over 40,000 pounds. The bulk of this ex-
change was without an endorser. Neither
did he know that MacLellan, manager of
the bank, had surrendered \$75,000 dollars
worth of Guy, Bevan & Co's securities
and accepted instead certificates of stock
in the trading company to the extent of
15,000 pounds. It has also been shown
in the evidence that although the trad-
ing company held large amounts of its
credit in the bank when it failed, the
bulk of it came from the Stewart Ex-
change and was really the bank's own
money. J. F. McMillan, one of the
liquidators of the bank, swore to-day that
the directors, after the bank's failure,
valued the assets, was over
1,300,000 dollars. The liquidators had
realized nothing from Stewart or
from Guy, Bevan & Co. From George
McLeod, who owed \$108,000 when the
bank failed, they had secured a promise
of a little more. The revelations are
not calculated to inspire much hope
in the breasts of note-holders. Mac-
Lellan, who is largely responsible for the
crash, is said to be operating in real estate
in Omaha.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.
A Supreme Court Scandal, Arbitrary
Judicial Position—Reported Re-
signation of Col. Oliver—The Late
Hon. Mr. White's Engagements Re-
sulting—Application for a Pension—
Return of Captain Murray.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, May 29.—The action of one
of the Supreme Court judges here in re-
fusing a counsel fee allowed by him-
self, because counsel for losing party ex-
pressed his intention of appealing to the
full bench from the decision, has caused
quite a little scandal here, which is likely
to ventilate the case for some time.
A case was recently argued before
the Supreme Court in which the corpo-
ration of the city of Quebec were ap-
pellants and the street railway company
of that city respondents. Judgment went
against the city corporation, and when
the costs in the case were being taxed,
the registrar of the court allowed the
counsel for the street railway company
\$200 as counsel fee. This was considered
not enough and an appeal was made to
one of the judges of the court, who made
a written order adding \$200 to counsel
fee, making it \$400 altogether. The ap-
peal for the Quebec corporation considered
this fee excessive and gave notice of his
intention to appeal to the full court from
the judge's order. Thereupon the judge
who had ordered the increase made a
new order, adding five hundred dollars
to the amount allowed by the taxing of-
ficer, making the counsel fee seven
hundred dollars. The course of the
judge is considered unprecedented and
indefensible, and the aggrieved parties
are considering what steps they ought
to take to have his latest order set
aside.

It is considered probable that Mr.
Tupper, the new Minister of Marine,
will endeavor to have his father-in-law,
Chief Justice McDonald, of Nova Scotia,
appointed to the Supreme Court bench in
place of the late Judge Henry.

It is understood that Colonel Oliver,
present commandant of the Kingston
Military College, has forwarded his resig-
nation to the Government, being anxious
to return to England. The question as
to who will succeed him has not yet
been considered.

Complaints are made that engage-
ments entered into and promises made
by the late Minister of Interior, Mr.
White, are being ignored or repudiated
by the present acting Minister, Mr.
Thompson, who, like Sir John Mac-
donald, seeks to throw responsibility
upon the deputy heads. A local sur-
veyor who was promised a contract for
surveying by the late Minister has been
unable to get the promise fulfilled. Mr.
Hotchkiss, United States Consul at
Ottawa, has applied to the American
Government in behalf of James Beatty,
of this city, for a pension. Mr. Beatty
was through the war of 1864, and received a
gun shot wound in the hip before Peters-
burg, which the doctor has been unable to
cure. Mr. Hotchkiss has forwarded the
applications of several hundred veterans
of the American war to the Government
at Washington within the past six
months.

Captain Murray, of St. Catharines, who
went to England for the purpose of float-
ing bonds of the North-West Central
Railway, has returned. He declines to
talk about his mission.

DEPUTATIONS TO QUEBEC.
Temperance Men—Licensed Vits. and
Grocers.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
QUEBEC, May 29.—Large deputations
from the temperance societies, licensed
victuallers and grocers' societies, with
Judge Dugas and Father Larocque
waited upon the Premier this morning
in connection with Mr. David's new
license bill. After much discussion it
was arranged that a scale of fees should

be fixed as follows: Hotels and restau-
rants, under 30 beds, license \$200 to \$250;
over 30 beds and under 50, \$300 to \$400;
over 50 beds, \$400 to \$500. Saloons, pure
and simple, to be abolished, and a
special police force to be established in
place of informers. The complaint of
the grocers, the Premier said he would
take it into consideration. The whole
of the parties concerned were appar-
ently satisfied with their mission and left
for their homes this afternoon.

Judge Dugas is about to get leave of
absence for the benefit of his health, for
a few months and Mr. P. Roy, Q.C., will
replace him during his absence.

In the Railway Committee this morn-
ing, Hon. Mr. Mercier's United Counties
Railway Bill was adopted.

HYMEN'S CHAINS.
Fashionable Wedding in the Ancient
Capital.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)
QUEBEC, May 29.—The most fash-
ionable marriage that has taken place in
Quebec since the coming of the States
fishermen, but still citizens, he pro-
tested against injustice and wrong and out-
rage, inflicted by a neighboring nation,
emboldened to it only because it rested
under the aegis of a mighty power be-
yond the seas. He proceeded to pay a
glowing tribute to the valor and pa-
triotic services of "Yankee fisher-
men" in the wars of the revolution of
1812 and of the rebellion, and asked
whether such men were entitled to be
treated with contempt and insulted
that this world's republic had utterly
neglected the rights of the fishermen.
The treaty of 1818 was negotiated at a
very unfortunate time for our country,
when we were struggling under the bur-
dens of the war of 1812. Great Britain
was arrogant and aggressive, having just
conquered at the battle of Waterloo, un-
der these circumstances we made a dis-
honorable, humiliating and cowardly
surrender of our rights; but we did have
courage enough to insist that if our fisher-
men were to be treated as second class
citizens they should be treated as such
in every respect. The United States
grew in power, population and im-
portance and grew immensely as to her
markets. Great Britain and Canada
looked at these markets with avaricious
eyes and determined to possess them.
There was no hesitation, no question of
rights or decency or hospitality. Great
Britain said your markets we propose to
have. What for? So that the Canadian
fishermen might be quadrupled; so that
when she needed sailors she would know
where to go and find the best and the
best in the world, and so Canada
commenced by every conceivable outrage,
wrong and injustice to drive our vessels
away. She drove them to sea in
storms. She seized them on the high seas
and searched them. She put armed men
on board and literally confined their
captains and crews in their own vessels
with the American flag flying over them.
They were tried in Colonial Courts and
their vessels confiscated, one after an-
other until the people of the sea were not
half as many as the terrors of the law on
shore. Under the treaty of 1855, known
as the Reciprocity Treaty, we were per-
mitted to fish within their waters and
they within our waters, and they were
permitted free access to our markets for
their fish, and they thus had all they
wanted, just what the Senator from Ala-
bama and the Senator from Delaware
(Salisbury) and the Senator from Ohio
(Payne), within two days had threatened
that they should have again, if this
treaty was ratified.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Payne both dis-
claimed having made any such threats.
Mr. Frye continuing, criticized the ac-
tions of Secretary Bayard, and said he
was profoundly ignorant of fishery mat-
ters. He proceeded to read in detail
cases of the different vessels seized by
Canada and their treatment by the
Dominion authorities, paying particular
attention to the case of the schooner
Marion Grimes whose flag was hauled
down by Cape Cod, the vessel of the
United States, and that seventy-
five years ago Captain Quigley would
have been immediately displaced by his
Government, or there would have been
a declaration of war. At this stage of his
remarks Mr. Frye complained that the
case was exactly opposite to what he
suggested that if the Senate would give
its consent, he would finish his speech to-
morrow. There being some dissent to
that, however, a recess was taken for
half an hour, and the gallery windows
were ordered to be opened. At the close
of the recess (3.10) it was ordered that to-
morrow being Memorial Day, the ad-
journment to-day shall be till Thursday.

After the passage of the bill creating
the title of General of the Army, Mr.
Frye resumed his argument against the
Fisheries Treaty, and in conclusion said:
A year ago the United States Senate
and House of Representatives were all
for the rights of American citizens.
We were united to a man. No body
dreamed of the raising of a political issue
on this matter. Nobody talked of a party
man in relation to it and where are we
to-day? The President of the United
States taking practically the Canadian
side of this controversy; the Secretary
of State taking practically the Canadian
side of this controversy. The great De-
mocratic party of the United States
arrayed on the side of Canada and
against the United States fishermen.

I say to you, Mr. President, that a most
grievous wrong has been wrought by
this treaty making. I say that these
British or any other power on earth
steps which have been taken can never
be retraced. That in the long future,
we shall never be permitted to
stand where we stood only one
year ago, when we claimed here in the
Senate that we would defend the rights
of American fishermen against Great
Britain or any other power on earth.
We have surrendered that right, we have
yielded it, we have said through the
President of the United States in solemn
language that the treaty is just and fair,
and is all that could be demanded by us,
and hereafter and forever our men
shall be treated as second class citizens.
Again I declare that this treaty is dishon-
orable, humiliating and cowardly
surrender.

At the close of Mr. Frye's speech at
five o'clock Mr. Gray obtained the floor
to make a speech upon the treaty. But
his further consideration was on motion
of Mr. Beck, who said that he and other
Senators desired to attend the St. Louis
convention, was postponed till Monday,
11th June. The motion to postpone until
December next was entered by Mr. Mor-
gan, and is now pending motion to
publish the proceedings in executive
session, past and future in the Con-
gressional record were also made and agreed
to. The Senate at 6 p.m. proceeded to
executive business, and in a few mo-
ments after adjourned until Thursday.

BASTING THE OLD LION.

Senator Frye Lets off a Few
Fireworks.

Blaine's Latest Letter of
Refusal.

Fatalities by Flood and Field.

THE FISHERY TREATY.
Senator Frye Vents His Spleen Against
Everything British.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Frye
said: The question before the Senate
was not a trifling one. It involved the
dignity and honor of the great Republic
and the rights of citizens. The question
was, should we surrender to the States
fishermen, but still citizens, he pro-
tested against injustice and wrong and out-
rage, inflicted by a neighboring nation,
emboldened to it only because it rested
under the aegis of a mighty power be-
yond the seas. He proceeded to pay a
glowing tribute to the valor and pa-
triotic services of "Yankee fisher-
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BLAINE'S LAST REFUSAL.

Text of His Letter to Whitelaw Reid.
New York, May 29.—The Tribune to-
morrow will publish the following:—
PARIS, May 17, 1888.

Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor N. Y. Tribune:
MY DEAR SIR,—Since my return to
Paris from southern Italy on the 8th
inst., I have been (and I did not be-
fore believe) that my name may yet be
presented to the national convention as
a candidate for the presidential nomina-
tion of the Republican party. A
single phrase of my letter of January
25th from Florence (which was decisive
of everything I had the personal power
to decide) has been treated by many of
my most valued friends as not absolutely
conclusive in ultimate and possible
contingencies. On the other hand friends
equally devoted and disinterested have
construed my letter (as it should be con-
strued) to be an unconditional withhold-
ing of my name from the National Con-
vention. They have in consequence
given their support to eminent gentle-
men who are candidates for the Chicago
nomination, some of whom would not, I
am sure, have consented to assume that
position if I had desired to represent the
party in the presidential contest of 1888.

If I should now, by speech or by
silence, by commission or omission, per-
mit my name in any event to come
before the convention I should incur the
reproach of being uncanid with those
who have always been candid with
me. I speak, therefore, because I am
not willing to remain in a doubtful
attitude, and I am not willing to com-
promise the cause of a single man among
the millions who have given me their
support and their confidence. I am not
willing that even one of my faithful sup-
porters in the past should think me ca-
pable of paltering with a double sense
with my words. Assuming that the
presidential nomination could by any
possible chance be offered to
me, I could not accept it without
leaving in minds of thousands
these men the impression that I
had not been free from indiscretion
and therefore I could not accept it at
all. The misrepresentations of malice
have no weight, but just displeasure of
friends, I could not patiently endure.
Republican victory, the prospects of
which grow brighter every day, can be
impaired only by lack of unity in coun-
cil, or by acrimonious contests over
men. The issue of protection is
incalculably stronger and greater
than any man, for it concerns the
prosperity of present and future genera-
tions yet to come. Were it possible for
every voter of the Republic to see for
himself the condition and recompense of
labor in Europe, the party of free trade
in the United States would not receive
the support of one honest worker be-
tween the two oceans. It may be directly
in our favor as philanthropists to elevate
the European laborer, but it will be a
lasting stigma upon our statesmanship
if we permit the American laborer to be
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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Semi-Annual Dividends.
Bank of Montreal, 5 per cent., payable June 1.
Bank of Commerce, 3 per cent., payable June 1.
Bank of New York, 3 per cent., payable June 1.
Bank of Toronto, 4 and 2 per cent. bonus payable June 1.
Imperial Bank, 4 per cent., payable June 1.
Ontario Bank, 3 per cent., payable June 1.
Bank of Hamilton, 4 per cent., payable June 1.
Banque Ville Marie, 3 per cent., payable June 1.
Jacques Cartier Bank, 3 per cent., payable June 1.

Montreal Stock Market.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
Tuesday Evening, May 29, 1888.

There was rather more business done to-day in some securities, but on the whole the market was without life. Bank stocks were particularly quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. Miscellaneous securities were weak, Gas, Telegraph and Canadian Pacific were the most conspicuous. Gas opened weak at 205, and gradually declined to 203, closing the day weak at 203, asked, 203 bid. Telegraph also opened easier at 92 and sold off a fraction at 92, the closings sales being a shade better at 92. Canadian Pacific was more active, with sales of 250 shares at 57 1/2, a decline of 1/2. Richelieu was inactive but firm at 51 bid, sellers 51 1/2. Bank of Montreal remains firm at 200 1/2, but was not dealt in. Merchants was dealt in to the extent of 87 shares at 12 1/2, and closes rather firmer than yesterday, 10 shares Hochelaga were taken at 80. Cotton stocks are entirely neglected, and show more or less weakness.

To-day's trading amounted to 1,007 shares, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

25 Ontario Bank	119
60 Montreal Telegraph	92 1/2
55 "	92
20 "	92 1/2
25 Montreal Gas Co.	205
25 "	204 1/2
250 Canadian Pacific Ry.	57 1/2
100 Northwest Land Co.	56

AFTERNOON BOARD.

4 Merchants Bank	130 3/4
10 Banque d'Hochelaga	123 3/4
275 Gas Co.	203 1/2
75 "	203 1/2

The following were the fluctuations of prices and sales in New York, Tuesday, May 29, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.

	Closing previous day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing.	Sales.
C. B. & Quincy	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	100
Can. Pac. Ry. W.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	100
C. & O. Ry.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100
N. Y. Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100
Gen. & W. Ry.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100
Canada Southern	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	100
Den. & Rio Grand	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	100
Del. & Hudson	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	6 1/2
Del. & Chesapeake	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	100
Del. & Lack. & West.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	100
Do. pref.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	100
Do. 2nd	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	100
Do. 3rd	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	100
Erle & Western	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	100
Ill. Central	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	100
Jersey Central	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100
Kansas & Tex.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100
N. Pac.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	100
Lake Shore	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	100
Mich. Central	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	100
Norfolk	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	100
Do. pref.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	18 1/2
Ohio Cent.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	100
N. Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
Do. pref.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	100
Do. 2nd	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	100
Do. pref.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100
Ohio & Miss.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	100
St. Paul & Omaha	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	100
Do. pref.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
Oregon T. & N.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
Ontario & Western	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	100
Pacific Mail	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	100
Pullman Car.	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	100
Reading	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	100
Rock Island	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	100
St. Louis	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	100
Rich. Term.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	100
St. Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	100
Do. pref.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	100
Tex. Pac. New	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100
St. Paul & Pac.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	100
Western Union	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	100
Wash.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100
Do. pref.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	100
West Shore Dis.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	100
St. Louis & Ex.	487 1/2	487 1/2	487 1/2	487 1/2	100
Money	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	100

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WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 30.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The *Gazette*, which supported previous Tory Governments of this Province in piling up the Provincial debt, increasing taxation and expenditure and making "ducks and drakes" of the Provincial finances generally, has all at once discovered that they are in an unsatisfactory condition; and, by dint of vigorous "cooking," figures out what it regards as an alarming deficit, where the accounts after deducting payment of old debts for which the Ross-Tailon Government made no provision, uncontestedly show a surplus. It must require a considerable amount of audacity on the part of our contemporary to warrant it attacking the management of our Provincial finances under the Mercier Administration, when it knows the state of confusion in which its predecessors left them. If the *Gazette* has forgotten, the public have not, that Mr. Mercier's predecessors not only left him an empty Treasury—nearly the whole Dominion subsidy for the year having been anticipated—but also left a mass of liabilities, many of them long overdue, for which he had to provide. Hence the necessity for the Provincial loan, which was not as large as the amount of debts which had to be provided for. Having squandered all the available cash upon which they could lay their hands, it looks very much like asking Mr. Mercier to make bricks without straw, to accomplish impossibilities, for his Tory opponents to ask him to place the finances at once in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired. He has, however, succeeded very well in establishing equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, besides paying the legacy of debts left him by the spendthrift Tory administrations, which for years mismanaged the Province.

As regards the year ended June 30, 1887, seven months had elapsed before the Ross-Tailon Government resigned, and the formation of the new ministry and the bye-elections consequent thereon, caused another half month to elapse before Mr. Mercier and his colleagues could exercise any efficient control of the departments of government. Practically the Ross-Tailon Government fixed the expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1887. When Mr. Mercier took active control of the departments he found starting him in the face liabilities to the amount of \$1,049,500, all to be met in the months of February, March and April, while the revenue available to meet those liabilities accruing during the three months specified only amounted to \$411,000. And at this time of day the *Gazette* indicates that it expected Mr. Mercier in four months to repair the waste and extravagance of the previous seven years, to rehabilitate the Provincial finances and turn an absolute large deficit into a surplus. Our contemporary evidently expected a good deal more in the way of careful financing from the Mercier Government than it was accustomed to receive from his predecessors.

The Opposition organ tells us that the year ended June 30, 1886, "realized a small surplus." It must have been a very small and fictitious one—so small and fictitious, in fact, that nobody has ever been able to discover it. As a matter of fact Quebec Tory Governments never had a surplus from the time Mr. Joly went out of power till the Ross-Tailon Ministry vacated the treasury benches. The deficit for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 alone aggregated nearly a million and a half dollars—\$500,000 a year. And in the face of this a discredited record the leading organ of the Tory Opposition has the assurance to charge Mr. Mercier with mismanagement of provincial finances, because he has not been able to undo in four months the terrible mismanagement of the previous six or seven years.

Our contemporary states that for the year ended June 30, 1887, there was an actual deficit of \$284,000. Does the *Gazette* forget that when the Ross-Tailon Government went out of power they left matured and unpaid liabilities of over a million dollars—or if we deduct \$150,000 of railway subsidies outstanding—\$850,000, to meet which there was available only \$411,000. People of ordinary intelligence can see, if the organ cannot, where the deficit comes in. The Ross-Tailon Government went out of power, leaving a deficit on ordinary revenue and expenditure, in the transactions of seven months, of \$439,000. According to the *Gazette*'s own showing Mr. Mercier in four months reduced that to \$284,000. Yet it gives him no credit for having done so, and wants to hold him responsible for the deficit which accrued under his predecessors. Such is Tory journalism.

Coming to the current year, our contemporary asserts:

year have produced a deficit nearly as large, and which will approximate half a million dollars when the period closes; the public debt has been increased \$3,500,000 by them; and they have saddled a heavy taxation upon the trade and commerce of the Province, and increased the taxes on the lumber trade.

The above is not merely "cooking" the figures; it is deliberate mis-statement of the facts. The statements of revenue and expenditure for the nine months from July 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888—after eliminating receipts and expenditure on capital account—show:

Receipts.....\$3,110,617
Expenditure.....2,826,119

Leaving a surplus of.....\$ 284,500
If we eliminate from the ordinary revenue receipts \$100,000, received from Ontario on school account, and credit it to capital account there will still be left a surplus of more than half a million. The public debt has not been actually increased; but the large mass of floating liabilities left and financial engagements to which the Province was committed, by preceding Governments, have been funded as permanent debt at a lower rate of interest. Not a dollar of extra taxation has been saddled upon the trade and commerce of the Province by the Mercier Government; and as for the taxes on the lumber trade, they simply amount to a readjustment of existing taxes. We admire boldness backed by conscientious convictions of right and duty, but the *Gazette*'s boldness savors entirely too much of distortion and misstatement of facts to merit either admiration or imitation.

NATURAL RESULTS.

In the early part of April *L'Electeur* said, "during the past six days not less than 1,200 persons, men, women and children have left for the United States to seek employment in the manufacturing centres." However much the present Dominion Government may be enriching a few manufacturers it is clear that they are not keeping the people of Quebec at home, for this emigration is more or less constant. And it is now understood in the United States—and the United States are about to act on the knowledge—that the system of protection as there practised hampers manufacturing, prevents the steady employment of artisans and puts the increased profits into the pockets of the rich manufacturer and none of it into the pockets of the workmen. So that if the United States are now able to take our artisans away, the loss will be still greater when the factories across the border become more labor-absorbing and more attractive to the hands, while Canada remains in its now suffering condition. If the markets of the United States were open to our manufacturers there would be some chance of them employing these emigrants at home instead of compelling them to leave the country in search of employment, but that Sir John Macdonald will not consent to. And it appears that Ontario is suffering from a loss of its farming population in the same way. The county of Huron, we are told, has less population to-day than it had ten years ago. Not relatively less, allowing for natural increase, etc., but actually less. The Dominion Government are more concerned in arranging underground deals, such as that for the sale of the Intercolonial railway, or the subsidizing of the Chicago ship railway and similar matters than in keeping the people of Canada in the Dominion. By "assisted passages" and the want of proper legislation they can foster the incoming of the pauper emigration from the poor houses of Great Britain, but they cannot see the desirability of bettering their heads about native born Canadians. Yet the value to Canada of skilled French-Canadian labor or of the farmers of Ontario is infinitely greater than the other. Sir Charles Tupper, after laying every kind of burden that he can devise upon the backs of the toiling people of this so-called "protected" Dominion, in order that Sir John Macdonald may find the expenditure which he is afraid to curtail, goes off to live in free trade England. He has no desire to pay the outrageous taxes he imposes on other people. And so with the Manitoba Tory Cabinet Ministers, who, having taught the people of that Province that it was their duty to support Sir John Macdonald, and to treat as traitors those who wished to trade with the United States, quietly emigrated to that country within a month of losing office. Sir John Macdonald's Government, high taxation, and restricted trade was all very well while these Conservative politicians were paid by the country for aiding and abetting that system, but so soon as they were required to earn their own living they departed to the United States. The farmers of Huron, we see it said, are settling in numbers in Dakota, accompanied by their neighbors from Bruce, and as we have shown, the make-weight for their loss is a limited immigration from Europe, too large a portion of which is of a most undesirable character. The people of the Dominion have borne with this fleeing and grinding policy with which Sir John is inextricably bound up, for a good many years now, but the time is coming when that statesman is allowed to persist those who like the thing will be left to enjoy it by themselves.

Those journals which find themselves able to discover a probable partial return to the policy of protection in England must be very dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's answer to the deputation of hop-growers. When the chief of the Tories describes it as "a fatal heresy," which is condemned by a large majority of the representatives of the people of both parties, it is not easy to discern from what quarter the Canadian Tories, combines, *ad hoc* genus omne are to derive their encouragement.

Our contemporary states that for the year ended June 30, 1887, there was an actual deficit of \$284,000. Does the *Gazette* forget that when the Ross-Tailon Government went out of power they left matured and unpaid liabilities of over a million dollars—or if we deduct \$150,000 of railway subsidies outstanding—\$850,000, to meet which there was available only \$411,000. People of ordinary intelligence can see, if the organ cannot, where the deficit comes in. The Ross-Tailon Government went out of power, leaving a deficit on ordinary revenue and expenditure, in the transactions of seven months, of \$439,000. According to the *Gazette*'s own showing Mr. Mercier in four months reduced that to \$284,000. Yet it gives him no credit for having done so, and wants to hold him responsible for the deficit which accrued under his predecessors. Such is Tory journalism.

ALL IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., erstwhile an officer of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, until, by action of President Cleveland, converted into a private citizen at Huntington, Long Island, has addressed a letter to the New York *Tribune* which contains a number of figures and statements, some of which are more or less accurate, designed to show a terrible conspiracy between the Imperial Government of Great Britain and the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway in their lust for power and money respectively, and the connivance of President Cleveland and the Democratic party at these schemes of aggrandisement. This is not the first time that Mr. Nimmo has sought in print a solace for those wounded feelings, outraged by his dismissal from office, and if he regards the British Government, the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway as three heads belonging to the same monster, we in Canada have the satisfaction of knowing that although the shouting is done at us, the barrel of Mr. Nimmo's little gun is levelled at President Cleveland, and that the lawful season for President shooting has commenced.

The New York *Tribune*, which since the death of Horace Greeley has become a weak compound of Jefferson Brick and Oscar Wilde, endorses Mr. Nimmo's theories, improves upon his figures by further exaggeration, and says the whole thing is the fault of the Democratic Administration at Washington. That, of course, goes without saying. The accessions which the supporters of that Administration have received from the independent people of the United States, and the severe blows which it has dealt to the Republican party are quite enough to explain the anger which the name of Mr. Cleveland excites in the tower-topped sanctum of the *Tribune*. Credit, however, should be given to the *Tribune* for rejecting the nonsense with which Mr. Nimmo endeavored to stuff it about Imperial Federation. As an effort of imagination it was not without merit, but it was singularly out of accord with fact. A few people in Canada have formed themselves into what they call an Imperial Federation League, and there is a parent society in England, the members of which, like glow worms and bats, become conspicuous, principally after dinner. That after-dinner speeches at colonial clubs should have had weight with the ci-devant statistician, accounts, perhaps, for his no longer being trusted with the manipulation of important facts at Washington; but we are glad to see that the *Tribune* avoids its correspondent's mistake. There is no doubt that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a pushing business concern, and endeavors to procure all the traffic it can legitimately obtain. The same thing might, perhaps, be said of some of the great lines in the United States. It is also true that Canada spent a great deal of money in securing a transcontinental road in her own territory, and we believe it to be a fact that the Imperial Government has joined, or is about to join, Canada in giving a subsidy to a Pacific mail service for the purpose of encouraging trade and procuring rapid transit with the Australasian Colonies and the Oriental Empires. But to state that the subsidy to the C. P. R. and the mail subsidy were thrown against American railways and American commerce is not quite in keeping with the other statement, that the greater part of the C. P. R. runs through an irreclaimable wilderness. If the land is properly described, a government requiring a railway to run through such country, might justly be told that unless it were subsidized it could not hope to compete on anything like even terms with competing roads.

Furthermore, it must be admitted that Great Britain rightly judges that some harbor on her Pacific coast should be fortified, but we should have expected to find a Russian rather than an American newspaper commenting on this fact. And the statement that the present administration does nothing for American interests by land or sea while the ink is hardly dry on a treaty with another Republican journal in New York says: It can be shown that the treaty contains concessions by Great Britain as to the head lands controversy that have never before been even considered. It can be shown that every demand ever made by any class of American interests can be secured under the treaty on terms that are reasonable, and that in the long run would be extremely advantageous for the whole country.

It is a little mistimed. We think that even as an election squib the N. Y. *Tribune*'s article, plus Mr. Nimmo's letter, is hardly up to the mark required as campaign literature necessary to defeat Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party.

At the present moment three men of world-wide fame are lying at death's door—General Sheridan, in the United States, John Bright, in England, and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in Italy. The first-named won his reputation during the war of the rebellion in the United States, and is to-day admittedly the ablest living military commander in the Republic, not excepting General Sherman. Perhaps inferior to Grant and Sherman as a strategist, he was famed for his fighting qualities, for his dash and courage, which more than once plucked victory from the jaws of defeat. He is suffering from valvular disease of the heart, and, though reported better yesterday, a recurrence of the attack may cut him off at any moment. He is fifty-seven years of age.

In England, John Bright, that eloquent tribune of the people, the Quaker statesman, is seriously ill, and fears are expressed that his illness may have a fatal termination. He is 77 years of age, and has been a prominent figure in British politics since 1832, though he first distinguished himself in 1838, and during the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws, in which he ably co-operated with Cobden and other tariff reformers. He has occupied a seat continuously in Parliament since 1844. In politics, in business, and in social life, he "wears the white flower of a blameless life," and though holding extreme views on some points, will always be regarded by Englishmen of all parties as a truly great and noble man.

In Milan, Italy, Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, lays a-dying. An enlightened and successful ruler, anxious to promote the prosperity of his country by cultivation of the arts of peace, rather than to win fame by the fortunes of war, his name will be imperishably associated with the measures he took for the abolition of slavery in his dominions, and which have happily been carried to a successful issue by his daughter, the Empress Regent.

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THE BLAINE BOOM SETTLED.

If Mr. Blaine's Florence letter has been regarded by many of his political friends as inconclusive in regard to his not being a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, it can hardly be said that his Paris letter, published on our telegraphic page, will bear any such construction. It is positive enough in tone to indicate that the Maine Statesman will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. It settles the fact beyond doubt that Blaine is entirely out of the race, and confirms the view taken all along by the New York *World* as to his intentions. Now for the race between the numerous aspirants.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The Sultan of Turkey has recently had his salary cut down, so that he now receives only \$75,000 per year. With his hundred wives to provide for he is, indeed, to be pitied. Better one wife and \$1,000 a year than one hundred wives and \$75,000.

(New York Sun.)

Of course it is possible that Mr. Blaine may be nominated after all. The Republican party may be carried away by a burst of insanity, and Mr. Blaine himself may be led by the illusion of a hopeful imagination to consent; but it will be his irretrievable political destruction; and that such an event can be consummated this year is something to believe afterword than beforehand.

(Kingston Whig.)

And what was Sir Richard Cartwright's experience? That he refused to add to the taxation of the people, and in consequence had small deficits. His successors have added to the taxation, to the expenditure, to the national debt and have deficits too. And the people have just reason to expect a repetition of them during the reign of Hon. Mr. Foster in the Finance Department.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Where is the warrant or authority for paying the Louisiana sugar planters a direct bounty from the Treasury? The United States Supreme Court has said: "To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen and with the other bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprise and build up a monopoly, is not a legitimate power of the Government." "It is done under the forms of law and called taxation." What else is involved in the payment of direct bounties from the Treasury?

(Philadelphia Times.)

General Sheridan was accustomed to the most active life in the field and on the frontier until after the war, and the luxury of retirement to the command of a department at Chicago, and, next to the command of the army at Washington, has rapidly told its story in the decay of the almost iron constitution of the hero of the Valley and of Appomattox. General Taylor, who had braved the malaria and fevers of the South and of Mexico, and whose rugged physical system was regarded as proof against all exposure, speedily succumbed to the luxury of Washington life, and General Sheridan will simply repeat the history of President Taylor.

(Hamilton Times.)

Seventeen hundred pages of the Dominion voters' lists have been set up at the new Printing Bureau. Forty-five printers are at work, and the job will be finished next December, when the revision of the lists in the various Provinces will take place. Fifty thousand pounds of new type have just arrived. The major portion was supplied by Messrs. Miller & Richards, the famous Scotch manufacturers, of Edinburgh. Part of the order was supplied by the Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal. Two new presses, a double royal and a super royal, purchased from Potter, of New York, have been placed in position—*Montro Gazette*.

How does this chime with the tune of Canada for the Canadians? What about keeping the money in the country? Peter Crosby, of Montreal, and Joshua T. Johnston, of Toronto, make type, and the quantity they make is only limited by the quantity they can sell. Our paternal Government at Ottawa, which compels common Canadians to buy from Canadians under penalty of paying heavy fines at the Custom house, sends its own orders for type to Scotland. It's a case of "Do as I say, not as I do."

(Ottawa Free Press.)

At present the Dominion Government savings banks are run on pretty much the same principle as that upon which Mrs. Howe, of Boston, managed her women's savings banks. Mrs. Howe promised her customers twelve and one-half per cent interest upon their money, and there was such a rush of depositors that for a long time she was able to pay the promised interest out of new deposits, but a crash soon came. The system could not last. The Canadian government use the savings banks as a means of getting money getting into the hands of the public for public purposes. The money deposited in savings banks is not reinvested in a way to make it earn its own interest but is spent in building railroads in Maine, in paying the salaries of unnecessary officials, or is otherwise wasted, and the whole savings bank system would have gone the way of Mrs. Howe's women's bank long ago but for the fact that the Government have the revenue and credit of the Dominion to fall back upon.

(Henry George in the Standard.)
When Canada went into business as a dominion she was burdened with a debt of \$75,000,000, against which she might fairly set public works estimated to be worth \$17,000,000. Now she has a debt of \$273,000,000, and the value of her public works has only risen to \$45,000,000. Her exports have fallen from \$102,000,000 in 1882, to \$89,000,000 in 1887,

and her imports from \$132,000,000 to \$105,000,000. The immigrants that land on her shores are mostly bound for the United States, and the most enterprising of her young men are swarming into this country. Speaking generally, Canada seems to be in a bad way. The simple truth is that Canada has been trying the protective plan without being strong enough to bear it. We, of the United States, have the compensating advantages of free trade with 60,000,000 to set against the burden of the tariff, but poor Canada has practically all protection and no free trade. To appreciate the Dominion's unfortunate condition, we need only suppose the State of New York protected against all other states, and forbidding her citizens to trade with Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago, save under penalty of heavy fines. The only wonder is that Canada should have been able to stand so long.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assessment System!

\$2000 Claim Paid.—Card of Thanks.

DEAR SIR,—Please accept thanks for cheque of \$2,000 in full payment of policy No. 3837 in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association on the life of my late husband. The claim, which is not yet due, has been paid without the least trouble or expense to me.

LOUISE F. LARAMEE.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT paid for the above policy was \$38.65, \$31.65 of which passed into the RESERVE FUND for the benefit of surviving members. This FUND, now amounting to over \$1,500,000, is INCREASING at the rate of from \$120 to \$150 per day. Had the late Mr. Laramee insured in an old line company doing business on the ordinary plan, or grand "KNOW WHAT YOU PAY" assessment level premium plan, his insurance would have cost him \$206.49 instead of \$38.65. Over \$14,000 have been saved in this way during the last seven years.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE

is now one of the largest and most popular life insurance companies on the continent of America. Its system is endorsed by INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, BANK EXPERTS and FINANCIERS OF UNDOUBTED ABILITY. Its policies have now a SURETY VALUE, which may be taken in CASH or in PAID-UP INSURANCE, thus giving all the advantages of ordinary life companies for less than one-half the cost.

AGENTS WANTED.

J. T. PATERSON, Asst. Gen. Manager,
217 St. James Street, Montreal.
May 30 Principal. ws 129

McGill Normal School,
SESSION 1887-8.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING for the conferring Diplomas on Teachers-in-Training of the McGill Normal School will be held in the HALL OF THE SCHOOL, 32 Belmont street, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th, at 3 p.m. The Honorable the Superintendent of Public Instruction will preside. The attendance of friends of education is respectfully invited.

S. P. ROBINS, LL.D.,
Principal. u 128

Canada Shipping Co.
(LIMITED).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Custom House Square, on

Wednesday, 30th day of May inst.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th of May, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager. 121

NOTICE.

We are now showing all the Latest Styles in

Silk, Felt and Straw

We have just received several special lines

Suitable for the Summer Trade.

These are new in shape and color, and extra light and special value.

John Henderson & Co.,

1667 NOTRE DAME STREET.
May 30 u 129

Summer Residence

FOR SALE.

The premises at present occupied by the Forest and Stream Club (who are moving to Dorval) at Riviere des Prairies. A delightful Summer Residence, Beautiful Scenery; good Fishing and Boating, and only about two miles from C. P. R. station. Stabling. In House and Bath House complete. Possession immediately. For further particulars

APPLY TO

H. JOSEPH & CO.

CANADA CHAMBERS.

FOR SALE.

STEAM YACHT 'CRUISER.'

Length 84 feet, beam 14 feet, draft of water 4 1/2 to 5 feet by using water ballast in iron tanks regulated as desired by the engineer. The Cabin is tastefully fitted up, the seats therein convertible into four comfortable sleeping berths, there is one separate bedroom, wash room, etc., etc.; seats aft for 10 or 12 with roof awning.
The Engine is compound condensing, 12 and 20 inch diameter and 10 inch stroke; steel boiler and bunkers for about 15 tons of coal; good kitchen, and berths for 6 or a few friends. Furnished complete in all respects, and now lying at the wharf of the owner, Allan Gilmore, St. Ottawa. Apply to JOHN MANUEL, Ottawa. 127 a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Wednesday, May 30th. 1888.

The display of Summer Costumes at S. Carsley's this season is something very attractive.—*Post*.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS
FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS

At all prices. A new line of very serviceable goods just received, to sell at 25c per yd. A line of beautiful English Floor Oilcloths marked down to sell at 34c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS
SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS
SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS
SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS
SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS
SHEEPSKIN RUGS AND MATS

In every color, and all sizes, just put in stock. A very choice assortment of Mats and Rugs to sell at 80c and upward; also, an elegant line of Black Goat skins.

S. CARSLEY.

The Sheepskin Rugs and Door Mats which are being shown at S. Carsley's are the handsomest and cheapest goods in the market. All prices. All colors.—*Copied*.

50c BRUSSELS
50c BRUSSELS
50c BRUSSELS
50c BRUSSELS
50c BRUSSELS
50c BRUSSELS

The best Carpets in town. The patterns and coloring are equal to best goods, and for wear are greatly superior to low priced Tapestries.

S. CARSLEY.

1 Yard Wide BROCHE CARPETS, 28c
1 Yard Wide BROCHE CARPETS, 28c
1 Yard Wide BROCHE CARPETS, 28c
1 Yard Wide BROCHE CARPETS, 28c

This is the cheapest and handsomest Carpet that has ever been in the market, wears, and looks as well as Carpets costing double the money.

S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

FURNITURE!

I beg to announce that I am now established in my new premises.

1828 to 1831 Notre Dame St.,

where I am showing one of the finest assortments of Furniture in Canada.
Having sold all my old stock before removing I have

ALL NEW STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, and my prices will be found very low.

Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE STEWART.
May 9 111

ARMOUR'S

Celebrated Canned Meats

No Wholesale Grocery stock is now considered complete without a full assortment of Armour's Celebrated Canned Meats, comprising

Corned Beef,
In 1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., 6 lb., and 14 lb. Tins. Also, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Chipped Dried Beef, Boneless Pig's feet and fine English Bacon.
STOCK HELD BY
Caverhill, Hughes & Co.,
L. Chupat, Fils & Co.,
D. Hatton & Co.,
Hudon, Herbert & Co.,
Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.,
Locke & Bros.,
J. A. Mathewson & Co.,
N. Quintal & Fils,
Ransom, Forbes & Co.,
Tees, Wilson & Co.,
Turner, Rose & Co.,
Ward, Carter & Co.,
Dufresne & Mongenais,
Hudon & Orsall,
Wholesale Trade Supplied by

JAMES ALLEN,
6 St. Nicholas Street.

Buy the ARMOUR LARD and ARMOUR STAR HAMS and BACON. 284

CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

SOMETHING ABOUT PROFITS.

1850.

Policy 499—\$2,000 Premium, \$78.67.

1885.

Yearly Cash Profits, - - - \$187.97

Deduct Yearly Premium - - - 78.67

Leaves Net Yearly Payment to Policy-holder, - - - 109.30

In 1850, a gentleman living not 100 miles from Montreal, took out this Policy on the ordinary Life plan, applying his profits to the permanent reduction of his premiums. The profits had gradually reduced the annual premium until it had

diminished in 1875 to \$13.97.

In 1880—payment of Premiums had altogether ceased.

Not only this, but he was thenceforward in receipt of an annual income from the profits, of \$35.20.

In 1885 this income was increased to \$

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Sixth Parliament—Second Session.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, May 29.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.
While routine was in progress Hon. James McShane entered and was warmly received by both sides.

It being the last day for receiving and bringing up petitions a large number was rolled up by the members.

Hon. Mr. McShane presented bills to amend the Mechanics Institute Act of Incorporation to permit it to increase its capital. To amend the Act of Incorporation of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, Canada Sunday-school Union, and the Advent Christian Church.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
In reply to a question from Hon. Mr. Flynn the Premier said that the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of asylums would be ready in a few days.

Hon. Mr. Mercier stated that a large number of petitions had been received opposing Mr. David's license bill, which had been submitted to the religious authorities. He proposed that a special committee of members of the House be appointed and report on the expediency of the petition, and on that report a good bill could be framed. Mr. Taitton raised objections to this suggestion, desiring the Government to take up the bill as presented by Mr. David.

The Premier remarked that his idea was to save expense and time in the House in discussion.
Mr. Taitton would not give way and insisted upon notice of motion being given.

The Premier gave notice.
The House went into committee on the Hon. Mr. Gagnon's bill to amend certain articles of the Municipal Code, by adding after the first paragraph of Article 35 the following clause:

"The secretary-treasurer of a municipality so organized shall immediately give notice of such organization by publishing it in the Quebec Official Gazette, 2. Article 108 is amended by replacing the words 'following the year during which the valuation roll is made' in the second and third lines thereof by the words 'Every year.' 3. Article 168 B is repealed and replaced by the following: '168 B. The provincial secretary is bound to make a compiled statement by counties of the reports made in virtue of the two preceding articles with a summary of such reports by counties, and to submit the same to the legislature within the first fifteen days of the next session.' 4. Article 169 is amended by replacing the words 'provincial registrar' in the seventh line thereof by the words 'provincial secretary.' Articles 177 and 180 are amended by striking out the words 'in council,' whenever found after the words 'Lieutenant-Governor.' 5. Articles 561 and 563 are amended by replacing the words 'three gallons,' or a dozen bottles of at least three half pints each,' by the words 'two gallons imperial measure, or one dozen bottles of not less than one pint each, imperial measure.' 7. Section 27 of chapter 33 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada is replaced in so far as it concerns the Province of Quebec."

The committee rose and reported, and the bill was read a third time and adopted.

The bill respecting public health will be discussed in committee to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Blanchet's bill respecting procedure in commercial matters was referred to the Committee on Public Legislation.

Mr. David's bill to amend certain articles of the Civil Code raised a discussion, in which Messrs. Mercier, Blanchet, Flynn, Boyer, McShane, Turcotte and Laroque took part. The bill was read a second time and referred to a committee on legislation.

The bill by Mr. David to amend certain articles of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding seizures was discussed by Messrs. David, Boyer and Deschênes (Lislet), and a motion of amendment was proposed by Mr. Boyer as he criticized the changes proposed to be made, and Mr. Deschênes, who has a good command of language was warmly applauded by the Opposition for his remarks.

Messrs. Flynn and Taitton also spoke. The former was in favor of the principle of the bill, but thought the second clause useless. The latter concurred in the remarks of the member for L'Islet that it was a revolutionary measure. The bill was read a second time and referred to the committee on legislation.

There was a long list of questions put to Ministers which took up the session to nearly seven o'clock. The Government's replies were apparently satisfactory.

Mr. Spencer asked, has the Government settled with the Township of Stanbridge. In the County of Missisquoi, indebtedness to the municipal loan fund, and if so, upon what terms.

Hon. Mr. Shepley replied to the first part of the question—yes. The other part was not in form and should be moved in the shape of an address.

The following notices were given and carried:

Faucher De Saint Maurice—Order of the House, copies of the report of the officer in charge of the School of Navigation, Quebec.

Lamont—Order of the House—Correspondence respecting the payment of services of stenographers employed in the Courts of Justice.

Casgrain—Order of the House—Statement of money expended during 1887 in the County of Quebec for colonization roads and works.

David—Address. Copy of the order in council, and of the proclamation respecting the appointment of two additional judges in Montreal.

David—Address. Copy of the petition by the Sisters in charge of the Montreal Dead and Dumb Institute to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for a grant in aid of their establishment.

David—Address. Copies of correspondence between the Governments of Quebec and Ottawa, with reference to the disallowance of Provincial acts during the past two years.

Dechênes (Lislet). Copy of the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor by Rev. Mr. C. A. M. Paradis.

The bill by Mr. Poirer to incorporate the Portage Du Fort and Bristol Branch Railway Company, received a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The House adjourned at 7 until 3 p.m. to-morrow.

SMART WRECK AND BELLADONNA, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Council of the Board of Trade held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, the 1st vice-president, Mr. J. Grenier, in the chair. Some general business was transacted, and it was decided to raise the price of inspection from 10c to 20c per hundred.

THE CATTLE SHIPPING WAR.

An Injunction Taken Against the Beaver Line Steamship Company.

A few days ago it was first announced in THE HERALD that the Dominion Live Stock Association had, in accordance with legal advice, determined to take immediate action through the courts against the alleged "combine" of certain steamship companies. Yesterday the first shot, so to speak, was fired in what promises to be a very lively campaign in the shape of an injunction against the Beaver Line Steamship Company, taken by Mr. J. A. Henry, one of the largest cattle shippers in the Dominion, to compel the company to accept a shipment of fifty head of cattle at the usual freight rates, without the stock being insured in what is known as the Montreal Cattle Lloyds. The petition goes on to state that a common carrier is obliged to carry freight offered at the regular rates, leaving the shipper the right of placing his insurance wherever he pleases. It is understood that the cattle have been shipped under protest, and that he has paid for the companies' insurance as well as his own. All the prominent shippers and steamship agents will be called up as witnesses, and the case will come up for argument on Friday. It is understood that should this case be successful, several others will be immediately entered against the other steamship companies concerned. The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. McMaster & Tremblay.

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN TORONTO.

Hughes Bros.' Statement—Assignment of the Meat Packing Co.

Toronto, May 29.—A meeting of Hughes Bros.' creditors to-day was largely attended. Mr. P. Hughes, who is now in England, and his own sickness, and their troubles began after they added millinery to their stock. The statement of the affairs of the firm showed assets of \$171,000 and liabilities of \$717,305, as follows:—Bank of Commerce, \$490,159; Imperial Bank, \$26,042; Central Bank, \$23,001; cotton mills, \$1,271; bills payable (English), \$65,777; bills payable (Canadian), \$31,561; open accounts (English), \$15,467; open accounts (Canadian), \$10,122; sundries, \$5,000; salaries, \$5,000; owing M. A. Hughes, \$10,000; trust Mrs. P. Hughes, \$5,955; trust Miss E. A. Hughes, \$10,000; rents, \$1,950; Miss E. A. Hughes, \$7,000. The Bank of Commerce is secured to the extent of \$444,755, the Imperial Bank to the extent of \$35,882, and the Central Bank to the extent of \$2,301. After brief discussion, three gentlemen were appointed to examine into the statement and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on June 6th. It is believed a compromise will then be offered, and likely accepted.

The Toronto Meat Packing Co. assigned to-day. Their assets and liabilities are not yet known.

GERMANY'S PASSPORT EDICT.
Its Text Officially Published in a Strasbourg Newspaper.

BERLIN, May 29.—The Strasbourg Gazette publishes the regulations relating to the execution of the passport edict. They provide that all French subjects (even those not crossing the frontier) coming to a consular agent must produce a passport issued by the German embassy at Paris. The passport will be valid for eight weeks. Afterward the president of the district may in special cases prolong permission to reside in the district. French military men, whether in active service or on the retired list, will require a special residence permit in addition to the passport.

M. Floquet Defends the Government and the Republic Against Their Enemies.

PARIS, May 29.—M. Floquet, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, in a speech at a banquet at Laon last evening affirmed the sincerity of the Cabinet's policy to all Republicans. Wishing to promote conciliation and concentration, he said, he had not hesitated by which it was sought to agitate the country and against which national straightforwordness already rebelled, with the calm which was a sign of strength, with the good sense which is the guide of reformers and with the prudence which is the safeguard against adventurous enterprises. (Cheers.) Continuing, M. Floquet said: "Let us take example by the army, which is ready to defend our liberty, and at the same time, by persevering toil, makes itself capable of defending France, which is ever invaded." Reports are circulating in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that the French Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to ask Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to explain the speech made by Herr Lissa, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Saturday, in which he reiterated the Government's refusal to take part in the Paris Exhibition and spoke of the possibility of the property of Hungarian subjects being damaged and the national flag insulted through the excitability of the French popular feeling.

A SUCCESSFUL EDITOR.
Thursday night, just as we had exchanged our day-shirt for the calico Mother Hubbard in which we sweetly sleep, music suddenly broke on the stilly atmosphere. It was a little serenade arranged for our benefit by that golden-haired angel, Miss Bella Hawkins, whose father has been prominently mentioned as our next mayor. She led a band of five, and they established a new record, and sang several old ballads which deeply affected us. Indeed, for the moment we were carried back to our mother's knee, and all that night we felt much nearer heaven than ever before.

Miss Bella is not only the superior of any contralto before the American public, but her father and mother are stars fitted to adorn any firmament. They reside in that beautiful adobe on the right as you rise Jackass Hill, and one has but to glance at the outside to realize that people of culture live there. Yes, it was a glorious serenade, and we shall feel the invigorating effects of it for some months to come. Any subscriber receiving a paper with an "X" marked in violet ink on the margin will know that his time is half out, and that he is expected to come again in six months—Arizona Kicker.

WOMEN WITH PALE, COLORLESS FACES, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

A WALKING ELECTRIC BATTERY.

(From the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.)
Bennettsville, Ind., holds within its confines a remarkable freak. The wonder is Henry Luegeman. Three years ago, during a storm, he was engaged in gathering tanbark, when the tree from which he was taking it was struck by lightning. Luegeman received a severe shock. It transformed him into a genuine electric man. Any one who shakes hands with Luegeman now receives a severe shock. By passing the blade of a knife between his thumb and finger during the progress of a storm he charges the metal so strongly that heavy weights can be lifted. When flies alight upon him they drop dead, and when he is in a dark room sparks flash from his flesh and his eyes shine like incandescent lights. Whenever a storm approaches Luegeman becomes highly charged with electricity and it is dangerous to touch him. He claims to feel no inconvenience, except that he will go near no moving locomotive for fear of being drawn against it and killed.

LAKE WINNIPEG IRON.

(Free Press.)
It seems strange that capitalists have not yet managed to develop the iron mines of Lake Winnipeg. A greater bonanza than the iron of Big Island on that lake could scarcely be imagined. It is well known that for years capitalists and others have been casting covetous eyes in the direction of the Big Island mines, and those who own them have, we believe, made preparations for securing a fuel supply necessary for the development in the future. But why should there be any delay? We cannot imagine any reason unless it be that the home demand is too small to make it worth while to undertake the work.

The iron deposits on Big Island are certainly of incalculable value. There are two mines, each with a distinctive ore, that in the northern mine being a splendid bog ore, while the southern deposit, which is also the largest, is hematite. The outcrop of the ore proper along the shore is about 150 feet in length, and extends to an unknown depth below the water of the lake. Of the hepatic, or liver and kidney ore—a species of brown hematite—there are millions of tons, and a common sample when assayed gave as a result 62 per cent. of metallic iron. An important point, and one that must not be lost sight of, is that the ore contains enough lime to flux itself.

As to quality, the iron and steel produced from Big Island ore are very superior to that in respect. Six tons were some time ago shipped to Chicago to Professor Cherry, and from it he produced carburet of iron, iron, steel and paint. Of the result of his experiments he says:

"That the quality of this ore is far superior to anything yet brought to our works for treatment, as from its composition it works and melts much easier and with less fuel, and contains its own flux, melting in a common cupola furnace without any other addition except fuel, and we are fully satisfied that with proper furnaces after being put through our process these ores can be made to produce all the grades of iron and steel required for commercial purposes."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ROAD DEPARTMENT.
SEWERS.

To Whom it May Concern.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, namely:—

School-house street, from St. Felix street to Mountain street.
Drolet street, from near line of old city limits to Richard street.
And proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets may avail themselves of the opportunity to construct sewers in their houses or yards into the said common sewers.

(By order.)
F. R. LAVALLEE,
Deputy City Surveyor.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 29th May, 1888. u 129

You will save CATARRH Money, Time, Pain, Trouble.

AND WILL CURE.
CATARRH
By Using
ELY'S
CREAM BALM. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, 60 cents. Circulars gratis. ELY BROTHERS 233 Greenwich Street, N.Y. May 30 mws DW 129

E. LEONARD & SON
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER MANUFACTURERS.

Automatic Cut-off Engines for every duty.
Boilers of all Styles and Sizes.
Plain Slide Valve Engines.
Wood-Working Machinery.
Complete Saw and Planing Mill Outfits.

One 60 H. P. Second-hand Automatic Cut-off Engine; also, 45 H. P. Boiler, and a number of smaller sizes, for sale cheap.
33 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL.
H. E. PLANT, Representative.
May 22 m 128

FOR SALE.
FINEST LOTS IN THE CITY

—ON—
Sherbrooke Street West,
Drummond and Stanley Streets,
and Upper St. Denis Street.
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP,
Accountant and Estate Agent, No. 11 PLACE
D'ARMEES HILL. m 128

PROOF-READER WANTED.
Must have had some experience in newspaper work.
Apply at THE HERALD Office. m 128

SITUATION WANTED.—Open to an engaged man, 29 years' experience; good references; abstemious habits. Address "S," Herald office, in 129

WANTED.—\$5,000, with services of a young man, in an established business, a good company in Chicago; good salary. Address "B," care Lord & Thomas, Chicago. c 129

ROOM TO LET, comfortably furnished, at 93 Cathcart street. m 125

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Dividend No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June next.

Friday, the First Day of June Next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock, noon.
By order of the Board.
C. HOLLAND,
General Manager.
Toronto, 25th April, 1888. 31M mwt 10

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st May.
NOTICE is also given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.
U. GARAND,
Cashier.
Montreal, April 21th, 1888. 31 mwt 93

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House, in the city of Sherbrooke, on Wednesday, 6th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board.
WM. FARWELL,
General Manager.
Sherbrooke, 2nd May, 1888. 51 mwt 115

VANCOUVER.

Pacific Coast Terminus of C. P. R.

WM. ROSS, H. T. CEPERLEY.

ROSS & CEPERLEY,

Real Estate, Insurance and

Financial Agents.

Our list comprises Business, Residence and Suburban Property.
Business in Improved Residence Property. Estates managed for non-residents.
Write for one of our Maps and Folders.

Post-Office Block, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Hastings street. 125

Valuable Lands

For Sale in Manitoba.

640 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 quarter sections of Land, viz:—
The Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Northeast Quarter of Section 5.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not crossed in fertility by any Lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within five miles of two railway stations.

Terms of Payment Reasonable.
Apply to J. W. JACKSON, Registrar, Portage La Prairie, Man. or at THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, May 29th, 1888. u 129

GOLD BRONZE GAS LAMPS.

Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Electric Bells and Gas Globes in great variety.
All First-class Goods, and at Low Prices.
Prices and full description of every article for the removal and re-fitting of Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Ranges and Range Boilers, etc., during the moving season.

Heating of buildings by hot water a specialty.
E. C. MOUNT & CO.,
16 Victoria Square,
Gas Fitters and Electrical Bell Fingers,
Plumbers and Hot Water Engineers,
Roofers and Steamfitters.
Telephone 1265. 106

Canadian Pacific

STEAMSHIP LINE.

One of the Fast Clyde-built

Steamships.

Alberta,

Athabasca

and Campana

is intended to leave Owen Sound at 4 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of Steamship Express, leaving Toronto at 11 a.m. for Port Arthur direct (calling at Sault Ste. Marie Mich., only), making close connection with the through trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for Winnipeg, British Columbia, and all points in the North-West and Pacific Coast.

AND ONE OF THE PALACE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,

CARMONA and CAMBRIA,

is intended to leave Owen Sound Tuesday and Friday at 10.30 p.m. on arrival of Canadian Pacific Railway train leaving Toronto at 4.50 p.m., calling at the ports of Killarney, Manitowish, Little Current, Kewagong, Gore Bay, Spanish River, Algoma Mills, Blind River, Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie, Richard's Dock, Garden River and Sault Ste. Marie.

W. C. VAN HORNE, HENRY BEATTY,

Vice-President, Man. Lake Traffic

Notice to Consignees.

The Alliance S.S. POMERANIAN, W. Dabiel

commander, from London, enters at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

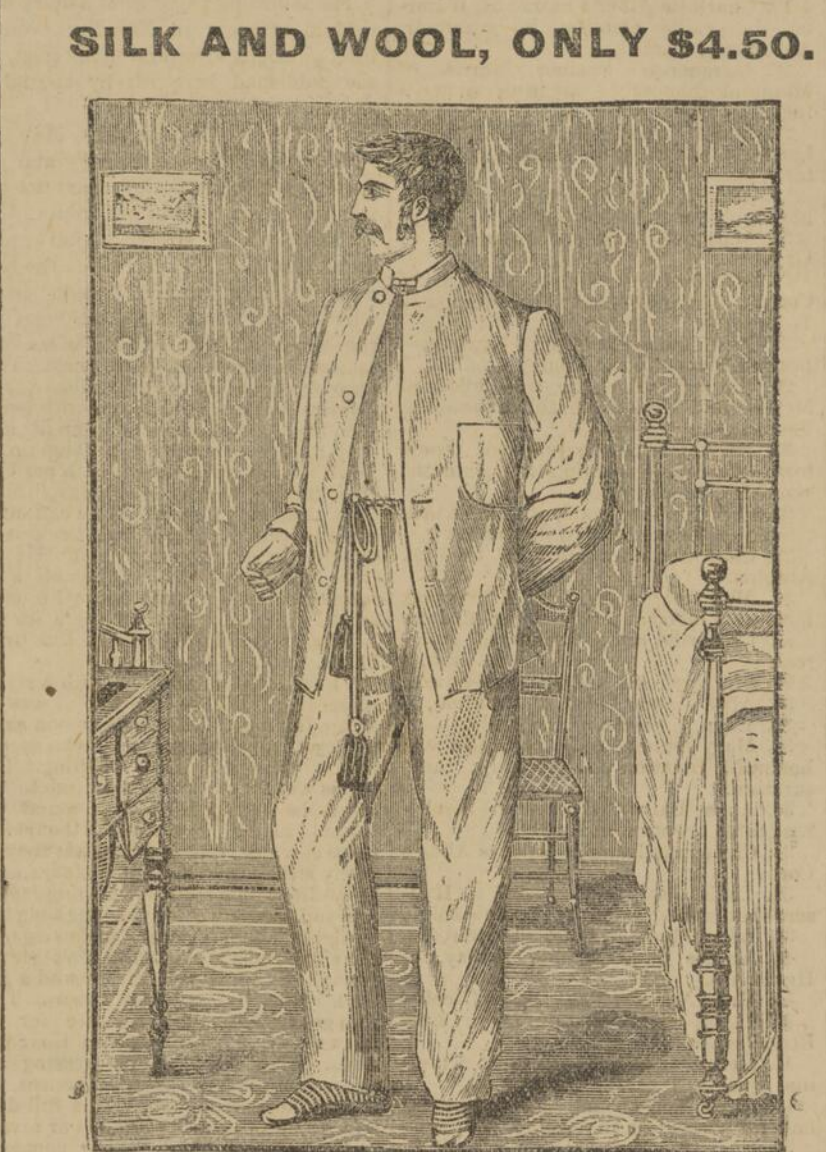
Montreal, May 29, 1888. m 127

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELCH, MARGETSON & CO.'S

NEW PYJAMA SUITS

SILK AND WOOL, ONLY \$4.50.



AT

J. J. HANNAN'S,

Agent for Welch, Margetson & Co.'s

TENNIS CAPS,

COATS, TROUSERS,

BELTS AND SASHERS.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

Ferd. Rouillon KID GLOVES, Grenoble.

Erskine, Beveridge & Co.'s LINENS, Dunfermline.

JAN. 23

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.

MONTREAL AND GLASGOW,

IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS.

Railway Supplies, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Supplies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"COLTNESS," "DALMELLINGTON," "GARTSHERRIE," "EGLINTON," and

"DALZELL" Steel Boiler Plate, "LONSDALE HEMATITE" PIG IRONS.

"DALZELL" Steel Boiler Plate, "LONSDALE HEMATITE" PIG IRONS.

"LUREN'S" Charcoal Iron Boiler Plate, "THOMPSON'S" Cast Iron

Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON TUBING, for Gas, Steam or Water.

Also, SOLDER TUBES, made from Iron or Steel.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE

HAS COMMENCED THE MANUFACTURE OF

WOOD MANTELS,

SLATE MANTELS,

GRATES,

FIRE-PLACES

And Slate Goods of Every Description.

In Montreal, and is now opening at

2439 ST. CATHERINE ST.

(Near Drummond)

The Largest Assortment of these Goods

Ever Shown in the Dominion.

AS MARBLEIZED SLATE is rapidly superseding all other material for Mantelpieces, Coils and Radiator Tops, Vestibules, Dadoes, Hall and Church Wainscoting, etc., and Plain Slate for Wash Tubs, Urinals, Sinks, etc., I have fitted up extensively for its manufacture, and I am now prepared to furnish Slate Work of every description. Persons requiring Mantelpieces, Grates, etc., will find it to their advantage to see my designs, combinations and prices before purchasing. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Warranted Seed. I have founded

the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower, raising a large proportion of my seed on my own farm, and I have fitted up extensively for its manufacture, and I am now prepared to furnish Seed Work of every description. Persons requiring Mantelpieces, Grates, etc., will find it to their advantage to see my designs, combinations and prices before purchasing. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT

OF

MEAT.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT

FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS,

MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

Cookery Books post free on application.

Ask for the COMPANY'S Extract, and see

that it bears Baron Liebig's Signature

in Blue Ink across the Label.

Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only): C. David & Co., 9, Finchburgh Avenue, London, England.

TICKETS, - - \$1.00.

PRIZES VALUE, - - \$10,000.

Principal Lot—1 Real Estate worth, - - \$10,000.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Real Estate worth, - - \$5,000

1 Real Estate worth, - - \$2,000

10 Building Lots in Montreal

15 Bedroom or Drawing Room Suits, choice, - - 200 5,000

M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Session of 1897-98.

List of Teachers Diplomas to be Granted To-day.

The annual public meeting for the conferring of diplomas on teachers in training at the McGill Normal School will be held in the lecture hall of the school, Belmont street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The chair will be occupied by the hon. superintendent of education, and all friends of the school and of education are cordially invited to be present.

The following is a complete list of the diplomas to be granted:

ACADEMY DIPLOMAS—FIRST CLASS.

Alphabetical Order.

A. Bryan, B.A.; John L. Day, B.A.; W. Howitt, B.A.; J. E. Le Rossignol, B.A.

ACADEMY DIPLOMAS—SECOND CLASS IN ORDER OF STANDING.

1. Mary E. Rhind, of St. Henri—Silver medal; honorable mention in logic, Roman history, writing, geometry, trigonometry, Greek, Latin, French, drawing, tonic sol-fa.

2. Thomas Benjamin Smiley, of St. Lambert—Honorable mention in English philology, Roman history, old English, geometry, trigonometry, Greek, Latin, French.

3. Mary Lelia Pattison, of Clarenceville—Honorable mention in old English, geometry, trigonometry, Greek, Latin, French.

4. Elizabeth Bethia McGregor, of Montreal—Honorable mention in Roman history, geometry, trigonometry, Greek, Latin, French.

5. Emma Schultze, of Montreal—Honorable mention in Roman history, writing, geometry, trigonometry, Greek, Latin, French.

6. Fannie Jane Truell, of Rock Island—Honorable mention in Greek and Latin, tonic sol-fa.

7. Mary Grant, of La Guerre—Honorable mention in geometry, Latin and drawing, tonic sol-fa.

MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS.

1. Eleanor Medley Craig, of Montreal—Prize of Wales medal and prize, honorable mention in art of teaching, English literature, Greek, Roman, history, writing, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, French, vocal music, elocution, tonic sol-fa.

2. Minnie Maxwell, of Montreal—Honorable mention in teaching, grammar, English literature, geography, Greek, Roman, history, arithmetic, geometry, book-keeping, Latin, French.

3. Gladys Susie Francis, of Prescott—Honorable mention in agricultural chemistry, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, vocal music, drawing.

4. Bernice B. Torrell, of Dixville—Honorable mention in English literature, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, Latin, tonic sol-fa.

5. Maggie Kee, of Ormstown—Honorable mention in writing, algebra, book-keeping, vocal music, drawing.

6. Mead Charles Hopkins, of Coaticook—Honorable mention in art of teaching, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, Latin.

7. Nellie Grace McGovern, of Cote St. Paul—Honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, instrumental music, drawing.

8. Bessie M. Trussell, of Montreal—Honorable mention in geometry, French, instrumental music.

9. Bertha Kruse, of Montreal—Honorable mention in writing, geometry, drawing.

10. Mary Alma Bridgette, of Sawyer, N.B.—Honorable mention in vocal music.

11. Jennie Mathilde Parmelee, of Waterloo—Honorable mention in Greek, book-keeping.

12. Elizabeth Lynch, of Montreal—Honorable mention in Algebra, Latin.

13. Elizabeth Emma Allen, of Montreal—Honorable mention in Algebra, vocal music, tonic sol-fa.

14. Priscilla Mary Chandler, of Coaticook—Honorable mention in Algebra, geometry, vocal music.

15. Matilda S. Scott, of Cote St. Michel—Honorable mention in writing.

16. Ella Lytle Patton, of Kingston—Honorable mention in vocal music.

17. Georgina Jessie Fraser, of Montreal—Honorable mention in agricultural chemistry, arithmetic.

18. Susan C. Livingston, of Montreal—Honorable mention in Roman history, Algebra.

19. Alice Gertrude Steen, of Farran's Point—Honorable mention in elocution.

20. Ida Mary Basham, of Montreal—Honorable mention in writing, tonic sol-fa.

21. Annie Edith Hall, of Tremblay.

22. Eva A. MacMartin, of St. Andrew's.

23. Rosalia Fernan Campbell, of Montreal—Honorable mention in French.

24. Maggie Booth, of Montreal.

25. Anne Louise Frary, of Sutton.

26. Emma Elizabeth Forsyth, of Montreal; Alice R. Whitfield, of Calumet, equal.

27. Eunice Mina Smith, of Richmond—Honorable mention in instrumental and vocal music.

28. Mabel Edna Laura Church, of St. Lambert.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

1. Alice Ruth Boright, of Abercorn—J. C. Wilson prize and honorable mention in art of teaching, grammar, English literature, botany, English history, geography, spelling and orthography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, elocution.

2. Agnes Sophie James, of Montreal—Honorable mention in art of teaching, English literature, botany, English history, geography, algebra, geometry, mensuration, French, elocution, drawing.

3. Annie Mary Hodgson, of Hudson—Honorable mention in geography, spelling and orthography, French, tonic sol-fa.

4. Amanda B. Campbell, of Ormstown—Honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra.

5. Wilhelmina Christina Pedersen, of Montreal—Honorable mention in English history, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration.

6. Elizabeth J. G. Kirwin, of Quebec—Honorable mention in art of teaching, English literature, arithmetic, algebra, French.

7. Sarah Agnes Blackett, of Ormstown—Honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry, vocal music, tonic sol-fa.

8. Elizabeth C. Cunningham, of Howick—Honorable mention in arithmetic, tonic sol-fa.

9. Victoria Helena Roddick, of Huntingdon—Honorable mention in writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration.

10. Wilhelmina Huddell, of Lachine—Honorable mention in algebra, mensuration.

11. Mary Ellen McGregor, of Norton Creek—Honorable mention in grammar.

12. Lillias Isabella Surprenant, of Lacolle—Honorable mention in arithmetic, algebra, mensuration.

13. Ida May MacMartin, of St. Andrews—Honorable mention in tonic sol-fa.

14. Matilda Macmaster, of Dundee—

honorable mention in geography, arithmetic, algebra.

15. Matilda Smith, of Cote St. Antoine—Honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry, French, tonic sol-fa.

16. Lillian Frances Murray, of Montreal—Honorable mention in writing, arithmetic, geometry.

17. Oliver Fairfield McOutehoun, of Leeds—Honorable mention in geometry, tonic sol-fa.

18. Marion Agnes Brown, of Montreal—Honorable mention in geometry.

19. Charlotte Amelia Stark, of Waterloo—Honorable mention in grammar, arithmetic, algebra.

20. Marguerite Eleanor Norris, of Montreal—Honorable mention in writing, algebra.

21. Maria Sangster, of Valleyfield—Honorable mention in composition, botany, geometry.

22. Mary Agnes Stewart, of Montreal—Honorable mention in writing.

23. Margaret Anne Jackson, of Granby.

24. Infirid Alexandra Manson, of Cote St. Antoine—Honorable mention in tonic sol-fa.

25. Ruth Jane Stevens, of Durham—Honorable mention in tonic sol-fa.

26. Katherine Burnette Goodfellow, of Melrose Ridge—Honorable mention in tonic sol-fa.

27. Mary Douglas Spindlo, of Ormstown—Honorable mention in arithmetic, geometry, mensuration.

28. Celia S. Macdonald, of Cote St. Antoine, honorable mention in writing.

29. Clara Christina Smith, of Cote St. Antoine.

30. Margaret Agnes King, of Montreal, honorable mention in grammar, algebra.

31. Catherine Emily Brown, of Montreal.

32. Margaret Ann Gordon, of Montreal.

33. Alice Maude Flood, of Montreal.

34. Ellen A. Steele, of Grenville.

35. Mary Esther Phelps, of Montreal, honorable mention in geometry: mensuration.

36. Alice Dalpe, of Roxton Pond—Honorable mention in French.

37. Christiana Isabella Craik, of Allan's Corner.

38. Louisa Mary Thompson, of Hudson—Honorable mention in tonic sol-fa.

39. Lillian Dora Ritchie, of Grenville.

40. Maggie Jane Minnie McCoy, of Huntingdon.

41. Mary Annetta Vanvleet, of Lacolle.

42. Helen Blanche Bowers, of New Rochelle, New York.

43. Henrietta Jane Bradley, of Ulverton, Que.

44. Sarah Ann Evans, of Ormstown—Honorable mention in algebra.

45. Elizabeth Barr, of Ormstown.

46. Margaret Elizabeth McGregor, of Huntingdon.

BRIEFLETS.

Mr. F. Ployne is suing the G. T. R. for \$10,000 damages.

The tent for the kermesse was erected on Place d'Armes Square yesterday morning.

Mr. Henry Joseph has been appointed a director of the Montreal Gas Company vice Mr. McDonnell, who has resigned.

Chief Hughes has received an invitation to attend the inauguration of the patrol system in Toronto on Saturday.

Ex-Ald. Roy and ex-Ald. Rousseau will be candidates for the vacant seats in St. James and Hochelaga wards respectively.

Petitions are in circulation in favor of wooden paving for Craig street. A public meeting to discuss the subject is also talked of.

A junior employee connected with the firm of Mr. Atkin, brewer, of this city, has disappeared, taking, it is alleged, some \$50, the property of his employer.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning the five men arrested for stealing iron from the C. P. R. were sent to the Court of Queen's Bench for trial.

There were 107 burials in the city cemeteries last week, 55 of which took place in the Catholic cemetery. There were four deaths by diphtheria and one by typhoid fever.

The bill for the consolidation of the city debt, completed on Monday, as stated in THE HERALD, will be entrusted to Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., who will see it through the Legislature.

The dyke is expected to be completed to its full height inside of a couple of months. It is to be sodded along its entire length. Work in this connection has already been commenced.

Quite a sensation was caused on the street this afternoon by a rumor set afloat that the administrator of an important estate had just left the city, taking with him a round sum of money.

Judge Desnoyers yesterday morning stated that he would grant all licenses for new places. This was done to prevent parties from losing anything and giving them a chance to support themselves and families.

Not a single new case of contagious disease of any kind was reported at the Health Department yesterday. Since commencing to obtain daily reports from physicians last year, this has never before occurred.

A lot of building material, due to the widening of Mignonne street, was sold by the Corporation auctioneers yesterday morning at the corner of Dufresne street, by order of the Commissioners in expropriation.

Felix Gaudin, who attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday last by drinking poison, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and said he was not right in the head at the time. His Honor discharged him.

Some time ago a man named Ambrose North was badly assaulted at St. Henri, and one of his assailants, named Brunette, was arrested. The other, Paquet, to town, but returned last week and was on Monday arrested by Deputy High Constable Champagne.

The different police sergeants received strict orders yesterday morning not to interfere with bystanders during the Corpus Christi procession who did not kneel or raise their hats as the procession passed, provided they caused no disturbance.

A man aged over 80 years was found on the street by the police yesterday morning. He said he was friendless and belonged to St. Jacques L'Acadie. Some farmer had brought him to the city last week and left him here. The Chief of Police sent him home by the cars.

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BILL NYE FINDS A STRANGER.

He Takes a Few Extracts From His Hasty Diary.

How the Busy Metropolis Strikes Him—The Latest Fashions Noted—The Pilgrim Takes a Glimpse of Castle Garden and Has an Interview With Buffalo Bill—Red Shirt and His Impressions of England.

The following pages from a diary of an evident stranger in New York contain brief allusions to several live topics, and are published herewith by special arrangement with the writer:

"New York, May 10.

"I arrived here yesterday and paid more to get from Forty-second street to the hotel than I did to get from Chicago to Forty-second street. Afterwards I found that I could have ridden on the horse cars for five cents. I now realize why it is that railroads go into the hands of receivers while hackmen amass enormous sums of money. These men earn big pay during the day by driving over an intricate route with gentlemen from a distance, and then at night they haul dissolute New Yorkers up and down the boulevard at so much per hour. One shrewd hackist, they say, has got up a new scheme by which he can attach what he calls a rumber to a hack or cab which has driven him to his hotel. He can hitch his horse and then on a prolonged detour himself while his salary is still going on. And yet there are men here who look down on those that drives hacks.

"I am located well here with a slightly rough, hardy to the railroad. I was arranging my toilet this afternoon as the train went by, full of people who seemed to be pleased with something. Four trains went by before I got time to pull down the blind, and then I found that it would not pull down. Folks were riding on these elevator trains that they see many strange sights. It is a panorama of home life which is filled with humor and sad things. In hot weather a big family fights typhoid fever and makes cigars in the same room, and there ain't clothes washed and not a shower bath. Such is life in the large towns. They also get so that they don't care for the folks that ride by and look in their windows. They get used to dressing and undressing before large audiences, and finally they get so that even a full-dress ball would not shock them any more. I must say that when 525,000 people in twenty-four hours have a chance to see me make my toilet it makes me shudder.

"May 11.—This is a busy mart of trade and general vortex of traffic. It makes my head buzz all the time. Every man in New York is just in the act of catching a train or a car or a ferryboat, and he acts as if he didn't look for another one again till late. Just as quick as you begin to act like you had time to reach the place you are going to you are looked upon with suspicion as told to you on, or asked to buy a draft on one. So a good deal of this haste is put on, I think.

"I saw a man push over several old people and walk on some children this morning he was in such a hurry to catch a train downtown, and I thought he had a right to be in such a hurry. He was executed at 10 o'clock. When I got down by the postoffice I found him reading the bulletins in front of the newspaper offices.

"Another man most killed me in his mad rush to get aboard the north-bound train. He got off at Eighteenth street, and two hours afterwards I found him still there in a crowd of 500 people, watching two rats tied together by the tails and thrown across a telegraph wire. So I have about decided that when you see a man in a mad rush like this, he tries to get on the cars before the other folks get off, he is on his way to some place where they have just tapped a fresh keg of beer, or maybe to see a sparrow fight somewhere. It is just the same here that it is in other towns. I've been in the mad rush with his sleeves rolled up above vaccination mark is generally the man that is really the most seditious.

"To-day I visited Castle Garden, where 2,000 immigrants are coming in every day. They come out into the bright glare of the sunlight in the Battery, look wildly around, and if you say anything to them they reply in a hoarse, "Two dollars a day." They have the choice of a tin box with a handle on its top and an appetite which renews the very foundation of our whole social system. They tell me there is a lighter importation of Mormons this year than ever before. Some say it is because Mormonism is on the wane and others that the Mormons are waiting for the pest-houses and pauper-conservatories of Europe to catch up.

"May 20.—Buffalo Bill arrived here to-day and I went over to see his troop when it got off of the boat in Tompkinsville. He looks well, though rather old. His hair is still fluent, and I was glad to see that he wore a checkered fore-and-aft hat home with him.

"Buffalo Bill has boarded at Balmoral for weeks at a time, they tell me, and used to also sit on the throne and read the morning paper before Her Majesty was up.

"The animals of the show seem to be real tickled to get home, especially the Indians. Red Shirt said to me in substance that too much moisture prevailed in England to suit him, and that chewing tobacco was almost unknown there. He also said that he was not used to a country that was run by a squaw. He claims that it costs more to live in England than it does in the West. Society demands more of a man there, he says.

"In the matter of clothes alone he is not 27 for a new blanket and 21 for a large red shirt. He was not used to the red shirt. He says we have little idea along the banks of the Rosebud, the upper Missouri and the Stinking Water what slaves the English people are to social etiquette. Sometimes they are the hours eating what he could eat in ten minutes.

"I had quite a long talk with Red Shirt about the voyage. He was indisposed part of the way. He was not real sick, but missed several meals. I understood him to say. I asked him why he didn't advertise for them, but he could not understand me. An Indian cannot appreciate humor, especially after he has been in England for a long time.

"Buffalo Bill and the Prince of Wales were very intimate and they say that Wales is very lonely since William has come away. He will soon come to this country, so Red Shirt states, and camp out for Parastina for several weeks, where he can be near to B. Bill and hear the wild buffalo paw the ground and beller. The Queen will have to stay at home and reign this summer, though she does so reluctantly. The British Isles, bossing Europe, unpinning India and writing for a syndicate. She told Red Shirt that a good many people envied her lot who couldn't pay taxes on it if they had it.

"Red Shirt says that he likes the

drum profession better than living at the agency and rubbing mutton tallow on his chilblains every spring. He was never bothered with stage fright but once, and that was when he tried to play first passenger in the Black Hills stage coach at a meeting. He says they have tried a good many amateur Indians in their troop, but few had the proper conception of the part as they were to play. In the massed most Indians are too apt

