

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVIII—245

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

(SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS)
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New Advertisements.

FISH!

NOW RECEIVING,
Large Dry Codfish.
No. 1 Split Herrings.
No. 1 and 2 Green Codfish.
Lake Trout and Whitefish.

FOR SALE BY
Verret, Stewart & Co.

271 to 275 Commissioners St.

October 11

Now Landing and For Sale.

Ex-steamship Pollno, from Newfoundland.

100 Bbls S. R. P. S. Oil Steaks.

100 Tons Newfoundland Salmon.

Ex-steamship Coban:

50 Puns. Bar Molasses.

In store previous shipments:

Bris. Tins of Cod Liver Oil.

Newfoundland Cod Oil.

"Hullfish."

"No. 1 Lab. and Herrings."

"Cape Breton Herrings."

Cases Lobster, Young's and other brands.

"Poles Pickles."

"Tailhook Pickles."

Boxes Bonell's Fish.

"Coffins."

Bris. of Green Codfish.

"No. 1 Lab. and Herrings."

"Cape Breton Herrings."

"Kits Prime Mince Macaroni."

Pails of Chicago Lard.

Cans

J. & R. McLEA,

Agents Caledonia and Railway Co.

8 Common Street Montreal.

Telephone 886. P. O. Box 1274.

October 6.

FOR SALE:

Molasses and Sugar

To arrive this month, ex barque "Beltesa,"

from Barbados.

Punchons BARBADOES MOLASSES;

Also, 100 hds. PRIME GROCERY SUGAR.

In Store and to Arrive:

FISH OILS OF VARIOUS KINDS, viz.:

Stearns, refined, Ordinary Pale and Brown

Newfoundland, Gaspe, and other kinds of

Cod Oil, this season's yield.

A few casks Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.

Prime CODFISH, in 1-lb. bundles.

"Malcolm's" favorite Crown brand Lard.

SYNE HERRING, in kegs and arkins

imported this fall.

Barbados Raisins, No. 1 CAPE BRETON

HERBING.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.,

191 Commissioners Street.

Telephone No. 292.

September

RESERVE

Steam Coal!

BEST QUALITY FRESH MINED

BUNKER COAL

Applied to Steamships in Port of Montreal,

or at Company's Pier, Sydney, C.B.

Very Best Fresh Mined and Screened

RESERVE STEAM COAL, also Screening

in bulk, ex ship or delivered, in lots to suit

consumers.

F. C. HENSHAW, Agent,

4 Custom House Square.

Telephone No. 638.

May 28.

FRESH MINED, Screened

Steam Coal, arriving daily in

BOX cars, dry and free from

dust.

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The Best Boiler Feeder

in the World.

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124 St. James Street.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES!

AU SOLEIL.

THE MOSLEM.

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NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited), offices: 11 Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal. HON. JAMES MITCHELL, President; MR. ALBERT AUBREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald

TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 12

SOME TEXTS FOR MR. FLYNN.

The Hon. Mr. Flynn is to speak to-night in Montreal in behalf of the Government of which he is a member. Being for the time a member of the Government, possessing a considerable amount of ability, and having just secured an unopposed election by a fluke, he is no doubt in fair condition to help to arrest, if possible, the political death of self and colleagues. Mr. Flynn, of course, pleads for his own office and salary, and will, no doubt, give reasons why the electors should condone his and the Government's sins, and allow him to retain his place and its emoluments in peace. His address, we presume, will contain a touching appeal in behalf of a "good" Government, whose sins, unfortunately, have "found them out." Still, while it is interesting to know why so "good" a Government requires so much bolstering up, and why Mr. Flynn should be called from Gaspe to Montreal to defend them, especially in view of the fact that a host of well-paid officials of our own stand ready to spot, fume, stamp, rave and generally make night hideous to "save the Government," yet the occasion ought to be turned to some account in the people's interest. It is but right, for instance, to know why this Government keep saying they are a brand new Government, and not the remains of the Chapleau and Mousseau governments, when, as everybody knows, the latter is the fact. Why do they persist in saying they are producing "surpluses" out of the financial situation when their own organ, the Montreal Gazette, has proved that they had a deficit of \$27,000 in 1885, and there are no details to hand for 1886? Why, if everything is right in official circles, do they send a horde of officials and contractors and the agents of contractors and officials over the country, spouting, shouting, prevaricating and misrepresenting things generally, thus conveying the impression that there is a vast deal to hide, or these officials and contractors would not be so busy "saving the Government?" Perhaps it will be explained, if this is so "good" a Government—how such an exposure as that connected with the Parliament Buildings was possible? Possibly we may have a suitable explanation of the Attorney-General's action, by which justice was defeated in the embarras case, and why the Government regard Mr. Corneli, one of the principals in that affair, as the most suitable person to advocate their interests at public meetings, and Mr. LeBlanc, the other principal, as the best qualified candidate to carry their standard in the county of Laval? Or, mayhap, we shall at least have a story which will assert that there was no Gale defalcation in the Crown Lands Department, that \$40,000 was not lost through the Government's failure to exact security from an official through whose hands nearly a million dollars passed some years, and that the whole thing is a blessed yarn—save the fact that the money is gone and can never be recovered. Or it may be that we shall be told that this "good" Government are in no way responsible for the Dansereau affair—that they were not forced by the Opposition at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute to institute a suit to recover monies which they are obliged to swear have been withheld from the public treasury throughout the whole of their term of office? Or, perhaps, Mr. Flynn will be kind enough to explain why the Civil Service has been maintained on its present expensive footing; why the Government paid ten thousand dollars for the report of the Civil Service Commission, without acting on a single suggestion in the report; and why the province is paying fifty per cent. more per head of population (according to the Gazette's figures) for the cost of legislation, civil government and administration of justice than is paid by the province of Ontario? Mr. Flynn may also turn his attention to the Montreal Court House; and, if so, it will be in order for him to defend the most monstrous abuses to which the citizens of Montreal have ever been eye witnesses; and at the same time explain why the shamefully excessive law fees are maintained to defray the cost of a Court House which these fees have paid for over and over again.

THREE MINISTERS of the Ottawa Government are on a stumping tour in the Maritime Provinces, Messrs. White Thompson and Foster. Their engagements are for Moncton, N.B., (yesterday) and, later, St. John, Sussex and other points. It is to be desired that these "three little girls from school," as it were, will have a good time. There will need to be a good deal of converting done before political matters are straightened out in those provinces.

DISGUISSING INTOLERANCE.

The war of bigotry and intolerance which was waged on Liberals for so many years by the bigoted and intolerant press in the interest of the Quebec and Ottawa Governments, is again in full blast and as a last resort the *Minerve*, Mr. Chapleau's organ, is found denouncing Mr. McShane for contributing to a Protestant charity. The miserable character of the accusation bespeaks the desperation of the Government's position. Not content with deluging the Liberal candidates with innumerable slanders, *La Minerve* is obliged to resort to displays of its old fanaticism, hoping to destroy its opponents by arousing religious hatreds and stirring up the bitterest of sectarian animosities. Because Mr. McShane contributed to a Protestant charity he is described as a "traitor to his faith and his conscience," and this denunciation comes at the same time that thousands of Protestants in Montreal are contributing to the erection of the great Roman Catholic Cathedral, and, indeed, to nearly every other Catholic institution where the funds are provided by general subscription! To say that the *Minerve* will resort to any means to damage a political opponent, that it is careless whether Roman Catholic interests suffer or not, as long as it can have its intolerant fling at an open-handed, warm-hearted adversary, is only saying what everybody knows. This is the Chapleau game, despite the monthlings which are uttered in his behalf about his ideas of fair play. When a point is to be gained the excellent canons of moderation are laid aside, the mask of fairness is dropped, and appeals to dormant prejudices, sectarian and national, are vigorously employed. What though the community should be set aflame for years; what though all right-thinking persons should condemn the inexcusable guilt of such proceedings—all these things are as nothing in comparison with the defeat of a political opponent! Is it not time that this bitter, tyrannical, intolerant spirit met with a fitting rebuke? Is not every citizen of Montreal and every elector of the province interested in putting down this despicable form of warfare, from whatever quarter it may proceed?

Politics are politics; sectarian strife has no proper place in politics. Surely men have a right to differ from one another on political questions without the intervention of the demon of religious intolerance? By what right, either in the interests of religion, or morality or of British fair play—is this dangerous combustible matter thrown into the electoral contests by Mr. Chapleau's organ? Who gives the *Minerve* the authority to stigmatize a political opponent after this fashion? Why should the recklessness and fanaticism which proceed from the *Minerve* be permitted to influence a political contest? The deed and the doctrine are worthy of the dark ages and equally more worthy of the *Minerve*. The cloak of hypocrisy it has attempted to wear—but so awkwardly—is cast aside; it appears in its true colors; and every elector can imagine for himself the fate that would be his could this fanatical journal work its will among candidates and electors.

We are glad to know that it does not speak for French-Canadians; it does not speak for the mass of Conservatives; it does speak for its own bigoted self and the equally bigoted persons who own it and manipulate it and who would rather see the citizens of Montreal cutting one another's throats than witness a political opponent's success. The spirit of the *Minerve* is a spirit which must be defied and resisted, and whenever a politician is assailed by the journal on such grounds, that politician should be made to understand that the public sense of justice and fair play is strong enough to bear him up above the reach of these poisoned arrows, these barbarous methods of political and religious persecution.

MR. FLYNN TO DEAL WITH THE COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS TAX.

Of course, Mr. Flynn may be expected to refer this evening to the Government's raid on the commercial corporations—on the banks, the loan companies, the savings banks, the insurance offices, the shipping companies, the street railway companies, the express companies, the telegraph and telephone companies, and all the manufacturing companies. While justifying the raid, it is imperative that he should justify the commencing of suits against three hundred and fifty companies, when one or two test cases were sufficient! And he may also be expected to defend the payment out of the public treasury of \$20,000 to \$30,000 of law fees to a favorite law firm for pursuing the corporations in the courts! There is in these suits against the business corporations material enough to employ Mr. Flynn for a whole evening, if he will give the matter the attention it deserves. Probably ten thousand shareholders are interested, and these are all aware that Mr. Taillon spoke of a judgment rendered against 39 corporations in one day as a splendid sample of "good news." We all know how anxious the Government's retainers in Quebec are to get entrance to the vaults of these business corporations, and how interested the corporations must be in the idea that if the Quebec attempt to blackmail them prove successful they will be at the mercy of every ring of politicians in every province of the Dominion, a prospect so bright as to be quite alluring—not to the business corporations, but to those parties and office holders and contractors who have really formed the Government of the province during the last twenty

years, the term of the Joly Government alone excepted. Yes, there is food for reflection here. Mr. Flynn can have all the time he wants to explain how he is going to keep the spoilsmen's hands off the assets of the business corporations, once the power to assess is conceded to Governments such as those which Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Mousseau and Dr. Ross have led. A Government controlled by the men of the Tantreries Job, the men of the Laurentides Railway Job, the men of the Parliament Buildings Scandal, the men who sold and bought the Government Railways, the beloved contractors who think nothing of spending their five thousand dollars a-piece to carry a bye-election for the Government, the men who attempt subornation of jurors—such a Government could ask for no better opportunities for "loot" than will be offered when the right to levy upon the commercial corporations will be theirs! Is it any wonder that the official locusts that have devoured every green thing in the possession of the province are entranced at the prospect? Is it surprising that contractors sustain the Government with such a prospect before them? Is any further explanation needed of the keenness and even violence which the people's "servants" are throwing into their fight to "save the Government"? Or is there any longer cause to be amazed in view of the well known fact that a huge bribery fund has been formed with which to back the efforts of officials and ride the Government over the present crisis, until the key has been found to unlock the treasuries of the business corporations and make these reimburse the faithful henchmen on whom so large a proportion of the revenues has been squandered? Mr. Flynn will probably find that a commercial city like Montreal will not see matters in this connection in quite so cheerful a light as the Government and the Government's retainers view it. What is "Good News" to Attorney-General Taillon, Solicitor-General Flynn and their colleagues, is regarded with undisguised apprehension by the people, the control of whose funds is thus openly demanded and claimed. Ten thousand shareholders want to know whether they are to be plundered or not. Time passes rapidly. The voting takes place on Thursday. Before Wednesday evening the Government of this province should be compelled to abandon the suits they are pressing in England, and should register a pledge to repeal the obnoxious, infamous Act for the existence of which every man of them is responsible. The commercial community of Montreal hold the Government in the bottom of their hands. They can now compel them to let go their hold upon the commercial corporations. The Government have carried matters after their own fashion up to this hour; now it is the turn of the business men to dictate terms. What is the overthrow of this paltry Government compared to the great financial interests whose preservation is now within reach of the business men and capitalists of Montreal? Who would be the worse off if Mr. Flynn had disappeared in Gaspe? Who cares whether Mr. Taillon goes down in the East End or not? But the great commercial and financial interests which these men and their abettors have ruthlessly attacked are vital interests in this commercial community. However Mr. Flynn may apologize for the barbarous legislation which imperils nearly every commercial investment in the province, the duty of the hour is plain. Let the business men en masse take the Government by the throat just this once and compel them to do justice. If the Government will not publicly pledge themselves to the abandonment of the suits and the repeal of the Act, let their candidates in Montreal be snouted under, and let the Government understand why it is done. It is Now or Never!

ANGLOPHOBIA.

The *Minerve's* disgraceful attack on Mr. Stephens, a translation of which appeared in the *Witness* last evening, is another example of what Mr. Chapleau's organ is capable of producing in the way of Anglophobic literature. It is plain to everybody that the article was written quite as much for the sake of casting insult upon the English-speaking electors of the Western Division, as upon Mr. Stephens, although, of course, the *Minerve* hopes that its attacks on Mr. Stephens will draw French votes from him and place them on Mr. Hall. It is to be regretted that Mr. Hall's French friends should think such insulting anti-English articles necessary to forward his election. We incline to the opinion that they will have the directly opposite effect. They will do Mr. Hall more harm than good. If Mr. Hall cannot be elected unaccompanied by such appeals to national and religious prejudices it would be better that he should never see the Legislature, and a majority of the electors of the western division will probably look on these race attacks in this light. However, they help the public to understand how desperately hard pushed the Government and their candidates are and how well prepared and eager Mr. Chapleau's organs are to display that intolerance which they have so carefully nursed for the benefit of Quebec Liberals for the last thirty years.

WE UNDERSTAND that the difficulty between the corporation of the Lying-in Hospital and the residents of Mance street has been amicably settled. The corporation seem to have considered discretion the better part of valor and have retired in good order. They go elsewhere, and the ladies are victorious.

THE CONVENTION WITH SPAIN.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes the terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and Spain. It is a short convention, dealing only with the question of the commercial relations between the two countries, and its practical application is mainly directed to the duties on Spanish wines coming into Great Britain. Ever since the arrangement effected by Mr. Gladstone with France for the admission of French wines on a reduced scale of duty, Spain has felt aggrieved. England was her best market; Englishmen drank thousands of hogsheads of heavy port and hot sherry, when other nations used other wines; amongst the upper and upper middle classes of Great Britain, sherry at dinner and port after it, was the custom of the country. The old squires of the last generation estimated a man by his ability to ride well to hounds and to drink at least one bottle of port after dinner without falling under the table. A two bottle man was a superior person. A host prided himself on the age of his port, and every inn in the country possessed, or pretended to possess, a special bin of this seductive, but powerful, wine. Though Squire Western and his class, and in fact the whole family of toppers have passed away, leaving descendants of more moderate appetites, those appetites were until twenty years ago appeased in Spanish wine. By the arrangement with France a serious blow was dealt to the Spanish trade with England, and Spain did not like it and has ever since been fretting about it. Claret, and oftentimes such claret, flushed the country, while port could hardly show its head and sherry suffered with its fellow-countrymen. By the present convention a step has been taken in the direction that Spain desires. The alcoholic grade has been extended to 30 degrees, with some exception in the case of wine in bottles. Her wine growers will once more be able to encourage what they doubtless consider the one good old custom of England. Some evidence of this feeling may be seen in the concluding words of the Spanish Minister's letter acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the British Minister. He says, thanks to the representations he has made in the name of Spain, "the commercial relations between Spain and England will henceforth rest on a solid and just basis, thus strengthening in a firm and lasting manner the friendship which from of old exists between the two nations." This, of course, means more port and sherry and away with your sour claret.

Canada is very little affected by the new convention. Spain agrees to accord to Great Britain and her possessions the most favored nation treatment, and England agrees on behalf of herself and colonies to do the same by Spain. The treaty is binding on both sides until the 30th June, 1892, after which time, if not abrogated, it will continue subject to one year's notice from either party. But if any one of Great Britain's possessions objects to being included in the operations of the convention it can disassociate itself from the mother country in this matter by giving notice of its intention within one year of the signing of the treaty, which is dated April 26th, 1886. By this treaty, therefore, Canada cannot send her fish to all Spanish ports on terms as favorable as those accorded to any other nation, unless the notice referred to is given within the year. Without such notice Canada is a party to the treaty until 1892. Should it come about that a treaty with the United States was practicable, Canada would not, after 26th April 1887, be able to give the United States any advantage withheld from Spain. Possibly, however, the imports from Spain are not such as to clash with those from the United States. With no other nation could any question arise, since Spain is merely put on the most favored nation footing, which is one already occupied by the majority of other countries. For this reason it does not appear that Canada has anything to fear from the treaty, though it seems rather an anomaly that a self-governing colony like ours, regulating its own tariff, should be dependent on some other administration for its commercial treaties. The right to make commercial treaties would seem to be an inseparable accompaniment of regulating its own tariff. England's treaty with Spain, like her treaties with other nations, is based on the requirements of the people of the United Kingdom. A convention is made to suit their interests, and the colonies may come in or stay out as they please. There is nothing to be said against this so far as it goes, but it is only a negative blessing and does not place Canada in the position that is essential to her commerce. If the Dominion desires to make special arrangements with any nation for the interchange of commodities on terms varying from those covered by that nation's treaty with England, it would be necessary first to move England with all her cumbersome diplomatic machinery. Such a desired arrangement might conflict with unknown interests in Great Britain, when delays and difficulties would occur that might take Canada years to understand and overcome. England teaches her colonies the lesson of adapting their tariff to their individual needs. She will not vary her own tariff one iota to favor imports from the colonies, and she interferes with the fiscal arrangements of India to keep those markets open for her manufacturers. Her colonies follow her example, but to be able to conduct the business to the best advantage it is necessary that they should be empowered to regulate their tariff in connection with possible bargains with other nations.

"MIGRATION TO CANADA."

Our London correspondent has called our attention to the small percentage of British emigration that is leaving for Canada. The official returns show that in the first eight months of 1886 there left Britain, of British subjects for the United States and the leading British Colonies, 152,500 persons. Of these Ireland sent 45,800, Scotland about 17,000, and England 89,700; of whom 107,000 went to the United States, or 8,000 more than in the previous year; 18,800 to Canada, against 15,900 in the same period last year; and 26,700 to the Australasian colonies, against 24,600 last year. Our correspondent points to the inferior position occupied by Canada as compared both with the United States and Australasia, and he ascribes it to the inferior inducements offered in the form of assisted passages, assistance from the Canadian Government being extended only to farm laborers and domestic servants. He is of opinion that this aid should be given to all who will come as bona fide emigrants, and he instances the low passage rates offered by United States steamship lines, which, however, is due to excessive competition the present year between rival lines. He also explains that the Australian Governments are offering liberal bonuses to secure immigrants, the sum which an English emigrant is obliged to pay to a steamship company being only £1 4s, this as against £6 to Canada.

Our correspondent votes the Canadian policy niggardly and short-sighted. It may be, but at the same time the assisted passage system is liable to gross abuse. As a matter of fact it was greatly abused, it being a safe assertion that the people of Canada paid to "assist" many thousands of British emigrants to reach the United States. Still, it is clear that there is something wrong in a system which fails to secure for Canada anything like a respectable share of the entire emigration. It may be that our emigration agents in Britain are not the right men in the right place. As every one knows, they were not selected because of special qualifications for the work. In Mr. Dyke at Liverpool, and perhaps another, the Government have efficient representatives, but it is a great question whether both the system and the agents as a whole should not make way to something more modern and more energetic. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was expected to play a great part in stimulating emigration from the British Isles to Canada, and no doubt good seed is being sown, the returns from which will come by and bye. Doubtless, when the Government have organized a system worthy of the name and selected its officials from among men of recognized fitness for the work, and when the Canadian Pacific have realized the fact that it will pay them to place one of their very ablest men in the field where emigration originates, we shall see a different state of things. Meantime, the feeling in Canada is that the Government are already paying too dearly for all the results that are apparent, and that more money will not be voted by Parliament except on the understanding that a better use is to be made of it than has been visible for some years past. A modern, intelligent, comprehensive system will receive public sanction. The present "go as you please" methods will stand no further patching and should be wiped out.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The report of the Directors of the Molsons Bank, laid before the shareholders yesterday, a copy of which will be found in to-day's HERALD, was brief but gratifying. It announced that the net profits of the year amounted to \$290,391 that in addition to the distribution of the annual dividend of eight per cent. requiring \$160,000, the directors have added to the Rest \$125,000 and carried forward the sum of \$92,663 at the credit of Profit and Loss. After providing for bad and doubtful debts the profits of the year amounted to 14 1/2 per cent., a most satisfactory showing. The Rest now amounts to \$800,000 or 40 per cent. of the capital, and the directors say that "from this substantial progress and from the improved business prospects we may reasonably hope for the attainment of a Rest of \$1,000,000 or 50 per cent. on the capital within a few years." An agency was established at Norwich, Ont., during the year, and another will be opened at St. Hyacinthe in a few days. A part of the business of the meeting was the adoption of a motion by Mr. John Crawford, suggesting to the directors the organization of a scheme providing a superannuation fund for the officers of the bank, an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for the next 20 years being reserved from the bank's funds for that purpose. The officers were highly eulogized by Mr. Crawford, and special reference was made by Mr. Andrew F. Gault to the invaluable services of Mr. Thomas, the General Manager. The meeting, like the earnings, was of the most satisfactory character. There is probably no more judiciously managed banking institution in Canada than the Molsons Bank.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

Since Parliament is to be asked for a grant of \$100,000 for the proposed permanent exhibition in London, and the Imperial Government and other colonies are to contribute, we presume in like proportion, it would be well if an account of the receipts and disbursements attending the course of the Colonlieries was published. We do not object to the proposed exhibition, nor to the country contributing to its cost; on the contrary we believe that it will be, or should be, money well spent, but a good deal is said

in London about the way in which the money has gone, and the proposition to vote funds in the dark with unpleasant suggestions of "family rings," etc., is not inviting. So much will depend on the way in which a permanent exhibition is managed, and the principles that are to guide its management, that to ensure the passage of the vote every kind of information should be prepared. As the Colonlieries are to close Nov. 10th, there will be no difficulty in making up the accounts in time to be submitted to Parliament at the beginning of next session. They are very low in England as a rule but they are very good bookkeepers, and probably the accountants can, if required to do so, prepare a balance sheet within a month after the closing of the Exhibition.

THE *Gazette* reads the Mayor a lecture in regard to the proper management of his newspaper. The *Patrie* has been a recognized organ of the French wing of the Liberal party ever since it was established; and now because its managing director happens to be Mayor, the *Gazette* wishes to have the *Patrie* silenced. It insists that the *Patrie* writers shall pick and choose their words to suit the delicate taste of the *Gazette*. Most persons will fail to see why the *Gazette* should assail the Mayor for what appears in the *Patrie*. Does the Mayor not fulfil his official duties? If not, call him to account. But no one pretends that the Mayor fails in his duties, and the citizens generally give him credit for being the best Mayor Montreal has had for many years. The truth, however, is that the Mayor is attacked for being a Liberal, and for no other reason, and it is hoped by assailing the Mayor to silence *La Patrie*. The device is as transparent as it is cowardly and mean.

THE *Jews*.—When the *Gazette* was attempting to make political capital with the Jews against the Liberals out of an inoffensive remark made by Mr. Beausoleil in reference to Mr. Halbroner, a letter was addressed to the paper calling its attention to the fact that the Ross Government had fixed election day for Oct. 14 which this year is the day set aside for the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, and a day of solemn and rigid observance by the Jewish people. As Mr. Hart, the *Gazette's* correspondent, has pointed out, the effect is to temporarily disfranchise the Jews of the Province of Quebec. It is scarcely necessary to add that the *Gazette*, which was taking such a deep interest in the Jews, refused to publish the letter, which will be found in to-day's HERALD, along with a letter from Mr. Sternberg in correction of the *Star*. Neither the *Gazette* nor the *Star* has taken much by its dandling of a grievance which proves to be a boomerang.

The correspondence will be found on our sixth page.

FOR ENGLAND.—Hon. Mr. Lacoste, representing the Quebec Government, and Mr. Kerr, Q.C., acting for the banks, will leave for England on the 15th inst. to argue the constitutionality of the Chapleau Act taxing the Commercial Corporations. The 15th is the day after the elections. Comment is unnecessary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON YOUR RETURN FROM THE COUNTRY OR SEASIDE, DO NOT FORGET TO CALL AND GET YOUR OWN AND THE CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN, IN ANY STYLE, AT NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BURNBY STREET.

DIED.

MURPHY—At R. chelle, P.Q., on the 10th inst. (Clare Seven), wife of the late William Murphy, aged 81 years. Funeral at Rich lieu on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. c 245

New Advertisements.

Christ Church Cathedral BAND OF HOPE.

Children belonging to this Band of Hope are reminded that they are invited to meet EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the SYNOD HALL.

All are welcome. m 245

Canada Co-operative Supply Association In Liquidation.

A SECOND DIVIDEND SHEET, at the rate of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar, has been prepared. Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 315 St. James street, on and after the 24th inst. F. B. MATTHEWS, Liquidators. G. R. GRANT, Montreal, 11th October, 1886. 215

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 10.

The usual Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be paid on 15th OCTOBER to Shareholders of record 30th September. CHAS. P. SCLATER, Sec.-Treasurer. 150 trs 229 Montreal, Sept. 20, 1886.

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Paid up Capital—£1,000,000 stig.

H. W. RAPHAEL, SPECIAL AGENT, 80 Hospital Street.

Mr. Raphael requests his friends to favor him with a share of their business. 3m 210 October 5

Sherbrooke St. Sherbrooke St. Nos. 1023 and 1025.

I am instructed to offer the above valuable property for sale. It consists of two hand-standing back from the street about 100 feet, with beautiful grounds in front. Next to it is Mr. James Hutton's property on the one side, and numerous and large, heated by furnace. The large piazzas, good stabling. Size of lot, 100 together. Would sell separately or together. R. K. THOMAS, 30 St. John street. 17 trs 239 October 5

New Advertisements

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Henry Thomas, Manager.
CLOSED THIS WEEK.
Owing to the illness of the leading comedienne of the MUNRO & RICE COMPANY the engagement for this week has been unavoidably cancelled.
MONDAY, Oct. 18th, and during the week
Mlle RHEA!
SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Week commencing MONDAY, Oct. 11. Special engagement of the famous
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In the following repertoire:
Monday and Tuesday, afternoon and evening, MERRY WAR; Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening, THREE BLACK CLOAKS; Friday afternoon and evening, GIROUETTE-GIROUETTE; Saturday evening, THREE BLACK CLOAKS. Fine costumes and scenery; orchestra of 25 instrumentalists.
Admission, 10, 20, and 30 cents. 241

SERVICE OF SONG!

Christ Church Cathedral.
TUESDAY EVENING, 12th OCTOBER, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Selections from Bach, Mozart, Rossini, Gounod, Duetto, Bock, Easton, Fanning, Cortada, Goldbeck, Leslie, &c.
Soloists: Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Chesneau, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. W. J. Macfarlane, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Malby, Messrs. M. Pail, G. L. St. Laurent, Greaves and Melan. Chorus: Soloist—Mr. Tremblay.
Solo Organist—Mr. Bowles.
Conductor—Mr. G. Couture.
October 12 c 24

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PROF. DURKEE'S Evening Class for Beginners every Tuesday and Friday: Advanced Class, Monday Evening, October 18th: Noon Class, every Monday and Thursday, four o'clock.
ASSEMBLY every Thursday night. Music by the popular Italian Orchestra.
Circulars at Prince's Music Store and at the Academy, 157 St. Catherine street.
The Hall can be engaged for first class balls, parties, &c., at reasonable rates. 502

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THE ADVANCED ART CLASSES

of the Art Association will be RE-OPEN FOR THE SESSION 1886-87 on TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12th, under the direction of Mr. William Brymner, of the Royal Canadian Academy.
Intending Students will obtain particulars on application to MISS NEWTON, at the Gallery.
Montreal, 3rd September. 240

New Advertisements

The Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL

Invite Tenders for the supply of about 400 tons BANC ROUGE MACADAMIZED (stone) (hard broken) according to specifications to be obtained at the office of Mr. J. Kennedy, Chief Engineer.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until
WEDNESDAY, 20th OCTOBER, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK noon.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.
Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, Oct. 11th, 1886. 240

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10 DeBresoles Street, Montreal.

October 4

THE JEWS AND THE ELECTIONS.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

MONTREAL, 11th October, 1886.
To the Editor of THE HERALD.
Sir,—I enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me on Thursday last to the Editor of THE GAZETTE. One would suppose that the letter would have been published by the Government organ, if only for the purpose of furnishing an occasion for explaining why the Government has disfranchised the Jews. But perhaps no explanation is possible, since none is forthcoming.

Yours truly,
LEWIS A. HART.

MONTREAL, 7th October, 1886.
To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.

Sir,—In this morning's issue of your paper you state that "the latest plank in the Liberal platform runs thus: 'He is a Jew, and, therefore, must be persecuted.'"

I presume in making this statement you refer to the recent atrocious attack levelled against the Jews by *L'Eclair*. It is something novel to learn, even though you vouch for the astonishing fact, that *L'Eclair*, the organ of Senator Trudel, a Conservative of Conservatives, and the most bigoted of Ultramontanians,—constitutes, or speaks for, the Liberal party.

The Jews of the Province have just now, a more serious attack upon their rights and privileges to complain of than even anything contained in the wild ravings of *L'Eclair*. One of the most solemn and important of Jewish festivals, the Feast of Tabernacles, this year begins on the 14th October; and the selection of that day by the Government for the holding of the elections is a virtual disfranchisement of the Jews of the Province. Are we to thence conclude that the disfranchising of the Jews is the latest plank in the Conservative platform? It looks like it.

Yours truly,
LEWIS A. HART.

To the Editor of the Star.

Sir,—The fact of your having written several articles in your paper concerning the attack on the Jews would not have called forth from me one word, aware as I am of the misrepresentations they contain, as to the source from whence the cry emanated, as you specially remarked, "the Jews can now see who it was that raised the Jew-baiting cry," only as Mr. Harris has thought fit to thank you for the interest you take in the Jews in the following words, viz:—

"I am but a very humble member of the Jewish community of Montreal, but I wish to thank you for your article in defence of our people. I think the Liberals have shown their true colors, and I imagine the anti-Jewish plank in their platform will not do them much good in Montreal Centre and West."

In the first place the Jew-baiting cry was not raised by the Liberal party, but by *L'Eclair*, a paper more Conservative than Sir John Macdonald, and more Catholic than the Pope.

Alcides Bousclet's letter, from which you would have the Jews of this city believe you make your quotations, does not contain one word at which the most scrupulous Jew could cavil; and even if it did, a private letter, as you would have it written in his private capacity as a citizen of Montreal, does not in my mind bind the Liberal party or any portion of it. Your correspondent, Mr. Harris, evidently does not know what he is writing about or he would never have penned the following lines: "I think the Liberals have shown their true colors." From what party have the Jews those rights that should be the inalienable rights of every man, without distinction as to race, color or creed? I will answer the question as briefly as possible for his information.

The bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities was passed in England by King George III. in the year 1763, but was repealed on account of a Tory cry the next year.

Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerston, I forget which at the present moment passed the bill in the reign of our present Sovereign. I believe you will concede both those Lords to the Liberal camp.

Sir George Jessel, the only Jew in England appointed Master of the Rolls, was appointed under the Government administration. Sergeant John Symon, of Liverpool, the first Jew appointed to the position of stipendiary magistrate, was appointed as under a Liberal administration.

Mr. Moses Montefiore's administration, during Lord Palmerston's administration, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir David Salomon and Sir Benj. Phillips also received their titles during Liberal administrations. Lord Rothschild was created a peer on the representations of Mr. Gladstone.

When Sir Moses Montefiore went to Turkey and Russia to confer with the monarchs of those countries concerning the massacres of both Jews and Christians, he went accredited by Lord Palmerston, then premier, a Liberal.

I could quote many acts of Liberal Governments in England, tending to remove the prejudices of ages, but I think for the present I have quoted sufficient to answer Mr. Harris' strictures on Liberals and will conclude my quotations from history by stating that not only in England has it been the Liberal party, but also in other European countries, notably in France, where in 1790, in the time of Mirabeau and Robespierre, true Liberals of the Republic were the Jews first recognized as citizens.

What have the Tories ever done for the Jews, or in fact for any of the non-conformists? Can Mr. Harris answer?

I do not pretend to hold the Conservative party in Canada responsible for the policies of the Tory Governments of England, nor do I say that in Canada we have the same prejudices to contend with, but I do say that the Liberal party in all countries and at all times, have shown themselves such true friends of civil and religious liberty; we can surely trust them now, as their principles are progressive and not of the retrograde Tory stripe.

Hoping you will see fit to publish letter, Yours, etc.,
M. STERNBERG.

MONTREAL, October 11, 1886.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are very small; no bad effects. All troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

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Every attention paid to guests.
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12.05 12.00 0 Portage la Prairie 2.55 2.40
2.35 1.55 35 ... Gladstone ... 1.25 1.21
4.10 3.07 61 ... Neepawa ... 11.48 10.20
6.10 4.00 75 ... Minnedosa ... 11.00 9.15
8.30 5.43 115 ... Shoal Lake ... 9.12 6.30
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Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reason Why.
To the Editor of THE HERALD:
I have just perused a letter signed by "A Mother," re the proposed Maternity Hospital, about which there has been so much discussion.

I am quite aware of these two streets, Mance and St. Famille, being more shut in than any others, while the Paris Avenue to the west and St. Urbain to the east appear to absorb the chief traffic, so much so that after nightfall they partake more of a lonely road with scarce a sound except occasional notes of a piano.

This is not surprising when the Road Committee, I understand, some time since received a large and influential petition from Mr. Mann's artillery brigade stopped from going up these exclusive thoroughfares, to the annoyance of those living on our finest avenue.

SHERBROOKE STREET.
Montreal, Oct. 11, 1886.

Imperial Federation.
PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. GRANT'S SECOND LETTER.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

While duly grateful for the hearty welcome to discuss even Imperial Federation in THE HERALD, I must decline with thanks the honor you doubtless mean to pay me in dubbing it my "pet measure." True, I have spoken two or three times on the subject; but, though you have written on it more than twice as often, no one would be accurate in speaking of it as your pet aversion. At present, too, I occupy the position of an inquirer rather than of a dogmatist. I wish to find out how far you are willing to go with me. The subject has not even got the length of being a "measure" in my mind, let alone a pet. It has got so far that it seems to me that every one who rejoices in British citizenship is called upon to discuss it from the point of view of duty. For, depend upon it, in the case of a country, as in the case of every individual, interest and duty will be found in the long run to be identical. Confessedly, the subject bristles with difficulties. I do not see my way all round it; still less see my way to propose a measure. But, Newman's line "one step enough for me" is the counsel of wisdom as well as of piety. When we say it we always see more clearly what is the next step to be taken. Of course, journalists are impatient of subjects that cannot be presented as rounded wholes. The politician thinks of the next election, and the statesman of the next generation; but the editor can think only of "tomorrow and to-morrow."

Each day must show to his readers that he is all-seeing and all-wise. Still, as you are good enough to bear with me, reserving to yourself of right the woman's privilege of the last word, I will go on pointing out that your own position obliges you to take at least one step as soon as possible, and indicating what would be the probable consequences of such action. As colonists are the Queen's subjects and claim Imperial protection wherever they go, it seems to me that they should pay a fair share of the cost of the fleet, of coast defences and of the coaling stations required all over the world round, and that they should have a corresponding share of power in the maintenance of peace, and in the making of war and of treaties. It is said that they would thereby become responsible for whatever war Britain might engage in. We are responsible as it is, while we have no constitutional means of showing how peace, war or treaty would affect us. But, in no case would we be more responsible than our fellow-countrymen, and what right have we to shirk the burden they have carried, for their own and our good and the good of the world, since they were a nation? The answer, I say, too, is now practically as democratic as the democracy of Britain will vote for no war that we would not vote for. If we voted for it, we should pay our share of the cost. Surely, all this does not require argument. Is it not clear that, until we get to this position, we are not grown men? We are still children. We have not gradually evolved into full political self-government, commercial freedom, and the right to settle at our own charge any unpleasantness that may occur within our own borders. But, another step must be taken before we are really free. Our external relations must be attended to as well as the government of the Interior. More, you say that even as we are, in case of danger to Britain, we would do all that men could do. But, first, we would be too late; secondly, we should not want to believe we were not, do anything worth speaking of unless the constitution of the Empire give us our fair share of responsibility and power as regards international affairs. We would then do all that might be needed, not as an alms to the mother country, but as a duty which we had undertaken because we had taken on colonial matters.

What would be the consequences of such an organization on the part of Britain and her colonies for common action in Imperial matters? Of course, the right question to ask is, what is our duty, not what would be the result. But consequences there would be, some of them certain, others probable. Among the first mentioned: First, our elevation to full citizenship, ship, with all that therein implied. A high spirited people will not remain long without this and I can therefore understand why advocates of annexation and independence lose their temper at any mention of anything that savours of the union of the Empire. Secondly, the solution of the Irish question, that terrible open sore in the side of Britain. Some economists fancy that the sole root of Irish discontent is agrarian, and that if a system of peasant land ownership on a large scale was introduced, discontent would cease. That is one of those profound mistakes that wise economists are apt to make. Ireland is a nation, and the national sentiment will grow, and it must be satisfied. Britain will, however, never consent to a legislature in Dublin as long as she has reason to believe that it would lead to separation. But the widest measure of home rule would not lead to separation, if the colonies as well as Ireland participated in Imperial expenditure and Imperial control. Thirdly, admittedly an immense and growing economic, moral and material, to the power of the British Empire, and thereby a new pledge of our own security and the peace of the world. Fourthly, the eventual union on similar lines of the whole English-speaking people. Such union, the ideal of Sir Richard Cartwright, and certainly an ideal grand enough to fire the dull imagination, will never come if we abandon the path determined for us by our historical development. It will take place between two equal Powers, the United States on the one side and Great Britain and her colonies on the other side, and it will constitute a world power that will be the hope of humanity. Fifthly, a speedy development of commercial relations between Britain and her colonies. How this would ensue I shall try to show in another letter.

Believe me, Yours, &c.,
G. M. GRANT.
Queen's University, October 8.

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and repeating their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that it found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble. I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help out of an overwhelming emergency.

DIO LEWIS.

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