Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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TRADE & COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer.	Date.	From.	To.
Normandie	Aug 1	New York	Havre
Alhambra	Aug 1	Quebec	W Indies
L Champlain	Aug 1	Montreal	Liverpool
Gallia	Aug 1	New York	Liverpool
France	Aug 1	New York	London
Zaandam	Aug 1	New York	Amsterdam
S. Indiana	Aug 2	New York	Glasgow
Gellert	Aug 2	New York	Hamburg
C. of Richmond	Aug 2	New York	Liverpool
Missouri	Aug 3	Boston	Liverpool
Sardinian	Aug 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Prussian	Aug 4	Boston	Glasgow
Germanic	Aug 4	New York	Liverpool
Spain	Aug 4	New York	Liverpool
Montreal	Aug 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Buenos Ayr'n	Aug 5	Quebec	Glasgow
Arizona	Aug 7	New York	Liverpool
Denmark	Aug 8	New York	London
Bothnia	Aug 8	New York	Liverpool
Lake Huron	Aug 8	Montreal	Liverpool
Adriatic	Aug 9	New York	Liverpool
Bolivia	Aug 11	New York	Glasgow
Nevada	Aug 11	New York	Liverpool
Circassian	Aug 11	Quebec	Liverpool
Waldensian	Aug 11	Boston	Glasgow
Baltic	Aug 11	New York	Liverpool
Dominion	Aug 11	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Berlin	Aug 11	New York	Liverpool
Manitoban	Aug 12	Quebec	Glasgow
Nova Scotian	Aug 13	Halifax	Liverpool
Lake Nepigon	Aug 15	Montreal	Liverpool
Pavonia	Aug 15	New York	Liverpool
Avlona	Aug 15	Montreal	London
Erl King	Aug 17	Montreal	London

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE, }
Montreal, July 31. }

There was a slight flurry this morning in monetary circles at the news of the heavy failure in Boston of Shaw & Bros. The firm was, perhaps, the largest dealers in leather in the country and did extensive business at every important point. It was thought, at first, that its failure would have some effect on several of our leading leather houses, but happily such a misfortune has been escaped. The news, however, had a somewhat depressing effect upon the market and stocks were feeble in consequence. There is no change to note in the rates of discount, "gilt edge" paper ranging from 6½@7½ as to name and date and call loans at 5½@6 per cent. on stock collaterals. The Stock Exchange was dull and heavy and with a slight tendency to weakness. Transactions were limited. Bank of Montreal were 1 p.c. lower on yesterday, selling from 197½ to 197¼. Ontario were quiet and steady at 114½ bid, 115 asked. People's were in offer at 97½, and Molsons were inactive and unchanged at 124@126. Toronto were dull, opening at 185, with buyers at 183¾. Merchants declined ¼ from the opening at 121¾ to 121½ at the close. Holders of Eastern Townships ask 121, and Union could have been purchased at 90, but there was no trading. A few shares of Commerce sold at 132½. Ville Marie were in offer at 100, with bids at 98. There were sellers of Federal at 159½ without finding purchasers. Montreal Telegraph were firm and quiet at 122@122½, and Canadian Pacific were steady at 58¾ bid, 59 asked. Richelieu were active and transactions were effected at 78½@78¾. City Passenger were dull at 128 bid, 135 asked. Gas declined from the opening at 174½ to 173¼ @ 173½ at the afternoon session. A small amount of St. Paul & Minneapolis changed hands at 110, closing quiet in the afternoon at 109½@109¾. Canada Shipping Co. could have been purchased at 89. Round amounts of L. C. & St. L. Junc. Ry. were placed at 88½@88¾. Holders of Canada Cotton Co. ask 100, with buyers at 89. North-West Land were quiet at 60s asked, 57s bid. The rest of the securities are nominally as quoted :—

MORNING BOARD.

Montreal	15 @ 197½
Merchants	5 @ 121¾
Commerce	4 @ 132½
Richelieu	75 @ 78½, 25 @ 78¾
Gas	25 @ 174½, 50 @ 174
St. Paul & Minn.	25 @ 110

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Montreal	65 @ 197¼
Merchants	155 @ 121½
Gas	125 @ 173¼, 50 @ 173½
L. C. & St. L. Junc. Ry.	2,000 @ 88½, 3,000 @ 88¾

The following are the quotations of the stock market, as reported by Mr. D. Lorn MacDougall to-day :—

STOCKS.	Value Shares	Last Hf-yly Divi'd	Sellers per c't	Buyers per c't
Bank of Montreal	$200	5 p.c.	197¾	197¼
Ontario Bank	100	3 p.c.	115	114½
Bank B.N. A.	£50	3 p.c.	......	......
Banque du People	50	2½p.c.	79½	......
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	126	124
Bank of Toronto	100	4 p.c.	185	183¾
Bank Jacques Cartier	25	3½p.c.	......	......
Merchants' Bank	100	3½p.c.	121¾	121½
Bank d'Hochelaga	100	3 p.c.	......	......
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½p.c.	121	......
Quebec Bank	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Banque Nationale	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Union Bank	100	3 p.c.	90	......
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	132¾	132½
Dominion Bank	50	5 p.c.	......	......
Bank of Hamilton	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Maritime Bank	100	......	......	......
Exchange Bank	100	4 p.c.	B	C
Ville Marie	100	3 p.c.	100	98
Standard Bank	50	3½p.c.	......	......
Federal Bank	100	3½p.c.	159½	......
Imperial Bank	100	4 p.c.	......	......
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	......	40	35
Montreal Tel'gr'ph Co.	40	4 p.c.	122½	122
Dominion Tel'gr'ph Co	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Rich & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	3 p.c.	78¾	78½
City Passenger R.R.	50	7 p.c.	135	128
City Gas Co.	40	6 p.c.	174	173½
Merchants' Exchange	100	......	......	......
Canada Cotton Co.	100	5 p.c.	100	89
Canada Paper Co.	100	5 p.c.	......	......
Canada Shipping Co.	100	3 p.c.	89	......
Dundas Cotton Co.	......	5 p.c.	70	......
Graphic Printing Co.	......	......	......	......
Mont. Loan&Mort'e Co	50	3½p.c.	104	101
Mont. Invest.&Bldg Co	50	3 p.c.	75	71
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	100	5 p.c.	......	......
Montreal Cotton Co.	......	......	......	......
Stormont Cotton Co.	......	......	......	......
Hudon Cotton Co.	100	......	......	......
Bell Telephone Co.	100	3 p.c.	......	......
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	50	3 p.c.	95	90
Accident Ins. C, of N.A	100	3 p.c.	100	......
L. Ch'n&St. Law. J'n B	......	......	89	88½
Canada Centr'l R'yBds	......	......	......	......
St. Paul, M & M R'y	......	3½p.c.	109¾	109½
Montreal 5 p.c. Stock	......	......	......	......
Canada N W Land Co	£10	......	60s	57s
Canada Pacific Ry. Co.	100	......	59	58¾
Can. Pacific L. G.B.	......	......	99¾	98

Consols in London are quoted at 99 9-16 for money and 99 11-16 for account. United States bonds, 4½'s @ 115½; 5's @ 104¼; and American railroad securities steady. Erie, 36; Illinois Central, 135½; Reading, 29; Mexican Ordinary, 111¾; New York, Ontario and Western, 25½; Milwaukee & St. Paul common, 106½.

The market for sterling exchange remains dull and business light at 8½ @ 8 9-16 for bankers' 60-day bills, and 9½ @ 9⅝ for demand. Currency drafts on New York par to 1-16. The foreign exchange market in New York was still dull and unchanged from Saturday's quotations. Posted rates were 484 @ 487½. Actual rates were as follows, viz. :—Sixty days, 482¾ @ 483. Demand, 486¾ @ 487. Cables, 487¾ @ 488. Commercial bills were 481½@482. Continental bills were as follows, viz. :—Francs, 522½@523¼ and 519⅜@520; Reichsmarks, 94⅛ @ 94¼, and 94⅞ @ 95; Guilders, 39⅞ @ 40 and 40⅛ @ 40¼. The following are the posted rates of the leading drawers of foreign exchange :—

	60 days.	3 days.
Sterling	4.84	4.87½
Paris, francs	5.20	5.16⅞
Antwerp, francs	5.20⅝	5.17½
Zurich, francs	5.19⅜	5.16⅞
Berlin, reichsmarks	94⅜	95¼
Bremen, reichmarks	94⅜	95¼
Hamburg, reichsmarks	94⅜	95¼
Frankfort, reichsmarks	94⅜	95¼
Amsterdam, guilders	40⅛	40⅜

The Bank of England gained on balance yesterday £95,000 bullion. The London Economist, in referring to the London money market and Stock Exchange, this week says :—"The rate of discount for Bank bills, sixty days to three months, is 3⅞ per cent., and trade bills, sixty days to three months, 4@4½ per cent. The news from Egypt about the cholera causes great alarm. The business in stocks has been small. Lake Shore are 1 higher; Denver and Rio Grande are three lower; Oregon and California 1; Wabash 1½ and do preference 2.

The Union and Peoples Banks of Halifax have each declared a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

At a meeting held to-day of the Board of the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" it was decided to invest about another million and a quarter dollars in the Province of Quebec on loans, &c.

Paris advices quote 3 p.c. rentes at 79 francs 7½ centimes for account and exchange on London at 25 francs 30 centimes for checks.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., of Cornwall, an interim dividend of 4 p.c. for the half year was unanimously declared, after the paying of which there remains $125,000 at the credit of profit and loss account.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the corporation of the city of London, Ont., ask for tenders for $175,000 thirty years debentures bearing five p. c. interest, and payable half-yearly. Offers will be received up to August 15th for the whole or any part. Form of tenders will be supplied on application to Mr. John Pope, treasurer, London.

Mr. Victor Hudon has returned from Europe, where we learn he has completed arrangements and selected the necessary machinery for the new company he is now forming, for the manufacture of merinos, cashmeres, &c.

There is no change to note in the position of the New York money market, which remains easy at 2 p.c. for call loans on stock collaterals. The stock market was a fraction lower to-day for the best part of the list, and the volume of transactions light in consequence of undefined apprehensions as to the outcome of the telegraphers strike.

The following were the fluctuations in New York to-day :—

STOCKS.	Closing yesterday	Open'ng.	1.30	Closing.	Sales.
Western Union	81	81	80¾	80⅝	5100
Lake Shore	108¼	108	....	108	3700
Pacific Mail	....	37½	....	37½	400
Erie	35⅜	35⅛	....	35	1600
Do. 2nd	....	....	....	....	......
Do. Pref	....	....	....	....	......
Ohio & Miss	....	33¼	....	33	500
North-West	129½	128¾	128⅜	128⅜	1900
Do. Pref	....	....	....	....	......
St. Paul	104⅜	104¼	103⅞	104	6300
Do. Pref	....	119¼	....	119¼	100
Michigan Central	89	88¾	88½	88½	800
Jersey Central	88¾	87¾	87¾	87½	300
N. Y. Central	116⅝	116	116⅜	116¼	5300
Del., Lack & West	125¼	125⅜	125⅜	125¾	17200
Del. & Hudson	108¼	108½	....	108½	500
St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	......
Do. Pref	....	93	....	93	100
Rock Island	123¼	122½	....	122½	100
Ill. Central	132¼	....	....	....	......
C. B. & Q.	123⅜	123½	123½	123½	700
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	......
Wabash	....	25¼	....	25¾	800
Do. Pref	40¼	49¾	39	39¾	4000
Union Pacific	94¼	93¾	....	93¼	7900
H. & Tex	....	....	....	....	......
Manhattan Elv	....	....	....	....	......
Reading	57¼	57	56⅞	56⅞	5100
Kansas & Tex	28⅝	28¼	....	28¼	700
Chesh & O	....	....	....	....	......
Canada Southern	56¾	55¼	....	55⅜	600
St. P. & Omaha	46⅜	46¼	....	45½	2500
Do. Pref	104¾	104⅞	....	105	400
D. R.	38⅛	37⅞	37½	37½	4400
N. Pacific	49⅜	49¼	48⅞	49⅜	2300
Do. Pref	88	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	......
Ont. & Western	....	24½	24⅜	24⅜	400
Ohio Central	8⅛	8⅜	....	8⅜	100
Erie & Western	....	26⅞	....	26⅜	200
Mob. & Ohio	....	....	....	....	......
Lou. & Nash	51¼	50⅞	....	50¾	2000
C. C. C. & I.	69¾	69¼	....	69¾	......
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	......
Tex. Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	....	34½	2300
Cent. Pacific	72¾	71½	....	71¼	1100
Exchange	484	484	....	484	......
Money	2	....	....	2	......
St. P. & M.	109¾	109½	109½	109½	200
Canadian Pacific	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	*57½	......

* Ex-dividend

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Below we present the result of our inquiries into the condition of the crops now maturing, as they appeared last week to competent and unprejudiced observers, throughout a wide portion of Ontario. Although there has been considerable grumbling over the prospects it is significant to find that the aggregate crops make a fairly satisfactory showing. It is indisputable that low lying lands suffered severely from the rainy spring, owing to which even half a crop was at one time despaired of. The finer weather of the past month, however, has had a highly favorable effect, and though the condition is generally below last year, it does not fall very far below an average harvest. Considering the season, and how much lost ground had to be recovered, the exhibit must be regarded as encouraging, affording ample ground for the hope that with the continuance of favorable weather for the remainder of the season, an average yield will be realized in that portion of Canada. The chances for such a result are the greater when it is considered how far the unprecedented cut of hay will go to make good any deficiency elsewhere :—

PAKENHAM—The reports from this neighborhood suggest probabilities of a wheat crop very nearly approaching last year's; exceeding an average, we are disposed to think, if the conditions continue favorable. That is to say, if warm dry weather with warm nights, and no rain intervene between now and harvest. If, on the other hand, wet weather be experienced, it is more than likely the spring wheat crop will suffer from rust, which will cause a poor return on heavy land. At present the crops look remarkably well. Fall wheat and rye, where not winter killed, promise a good yield. A careful estimate shows that less ground has been sown in spring wheat than last year, which may have some effect on the aggregate yield. In the meantime it promises well, although on heavy ground it has grown too rank, owing to too much rain and rapid growing weather. Hay is a wonderful crop all over this district. Oats, peas and barley promise an abundant yield. Barley, however, has not been sown so largely as last year. Farmers are complaining that rust has inflicted material injury on wheat, but there is nothing to show that there is cause for anxiety in regard to the outcome.

NAPANEE.—From this section the accounts are generally unsatisfactory, and we are inclined to place the crops as somewhat below an average. The excessive wet weather damaged everything, especially spring wheat, of which our correspondents estimate a poor yield. The little fall wheat that has been sown in this section, however, promises to return a fair yield.

LINDSAY—All spring grains in this locality were badly scalded by heavy rain, and from present appearances it would seem that there will not be much more than half a crop. This is largely attributed to the fact that the land is low and heavy. Fall wheat presents a much more satisfactory appearance, and 10 per cent. over an average crop is confidently calculated upon. So discouraging is the prospect on flat clay land that cattle are being turned into the fields as a last resort to make some little return. Many fields were not sown in the spring, as the land was too wet.

PETERBORO—The weather in this vicinity has been all that could be wished for, which, if continued, will assure a large return of every kind. The hay crop is enormous, and had been all saved in first class condition. Spring wheat promises a very large crop. Fall wheat, barley, peas and potatoes promise a good yield. One report says there may be a little too much straw, but there is nothing to complain of.

STRATFORD—So far as heard from there has been no serious damage to wheat, although the recent storms did not improve it. The indications point to a later harvest than usual, and new wheat is not expected to move before the middle of September.

KEMPTVILLE—The harvesting of rye has commenced in this district, and it will probably turn out a very fair crop. The other cereals look well.

PERTH—The returns are especially satisfactory for fall wheat generally, but some state that it is too heavy, lodging and affected with rust. Of rye, the quantity sown is believed to be less than last year, but it promises well. The reports regarding spring wheat are somewhat conflicting, and it appears to have been damaged on the low grounds through too much rain. A great deal of the low land was not sown at all. The oats harvest is likely to be late, sowing having been retarded by wet weather. Peas are a good crop, as also are potatoes. The present appearance of the country generally is described as "never better."

MANITOBA CROPS.

The following is a copy of Crop Bulletin No. 2, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health of Manitoba :—

WINNIPEG, July 26th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the result of the second series of questions addressed to the crop correspondents of the Department throughout the Province.

A circular was issued June 29th to 420 correspondents, of whom 260 have replied up to date. The value of these reports will be better judged when it is understood that each one is from a separate township. The principal portion of these replies were written during the second week of the current month, at the beginning of which the want of rain was being felt in nearly every district to a considerable degree. Commencing on the 11th in the western portion of the Province, and on the 12th in the eastern, showers, followed by heavy thunder storms, prevailed, and supplied the much felt want. The general success of the grain harvest has now been placed beyond a doubt.

Wheat—The comparative acreage shows an average increase of 54 per cent. over 1882. The reports from points throughout the whole Province are of a very satisfactory nature, and large yields are fully expected in the great majority of cases. Though suffering from the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the season, still only in a very few cases is absolute injury reported, and these occur only where the grain was late in being sown. From very many points reports speak of wheat as "flattering," "wheat looks remarkably well," "wheat favorable," "wheat never looked better," etc. etc. In a few cases worms are reported as injurious, but no serious complaints are made. A very bountiful crop will no doubt be reaped, with the general yield over an average.

Oats—The extent to which oats have been sown, as compared with that of last year, shows an average increase of 58 per cent. In a great many localities the spring was backward, and oats sown late were injured by frosts in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs or worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. The great majority of reports speak confidently of a good average crop, and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

Barley—Though not grown to nearly so great an extent as wheat or oats, barley shows an average increase in acreage of 36 per cent. over 1882. This grain seems, too, to have suffered to a considerable extent from the early June frosts and also from worms. However, very encouraging remarks are made, and a good fair average crop will be general. The dampness of the ground in the early part of the season and the want of rain later on, has caused the straw to be short, but reports generally speak of barley as "looking sound" and having a "good color."

Peas—Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent, as compared with some other grains, but they show an average increase in acreage of 46 per cent. over 1882, and appear to have been very generally sown throughout the Province, though in limited quantities. They do not appear to have suffered from frost, and are generally reported as favorable, and showing evidences of a good crop.

Potatoes—A large increase in acreage in potatoes is reported. Reports as to condition and probable yield differ very much. Frosts are spoken of as having damaged the crop in a number of places, and grubs are also spoken of as having affected them to a certain degree. Rain was wanted to insure a really good crop.

Roots—Roots have been extensively planted generally in the Province, but have suffered severely from frost and grubs. In only a few cases are they reported as having escaped damage, and showing signs of a promising crop; whilst from a great many localities come the reports, "Roots almost a failure," "Roots poor," etc., etc.

Hay—Though having suffered considerably from drought, indications point to an abundance in all sections. Relief is felt in some quarters, where the crop promised to be small, by there being a quantity of old hay on hand. There is no doubt at there being an abundance of hay, for all who are able and willing to secure it.

ST. PAUL, MINN. AND MAN. RR.

The New York Evening Post says there is just at present a prevailing rage for the denunciation of all the financial management of the American railways, and while there have undoubtedly been some grounds for the prevalent feeling there is also a rabid disposition to bark and bite at everything. An instance of this comes up in the case of the attack upon the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. At least one of the principal morning dailies follows the lead of one of the small Wall street papers in the attack, which purports to be a figuring out of the prospects for dividends on the Manitoba stock. The author of these figures admits in the start that he has not the figures of earnings or expenses for the year ending June 30, 1883, because the annual report has not been published, but takes the net earnings and the disbursement of them for the year to June 30, 1882, as a basis from which to calculate the prospects of the stock at the end of the year to June 30, 1884. This entirely omits the year just closed. The operations for the year to June 30, 1882, are stated correctly, as follows, viz. :—According to the annual report of June 30, 1882 :

Total net receipts		$4,008,852
Disbursements—		
Interest	$1,188,091	
Miscellaneous	157,812	
Dividends	975,000	
Sinking fund	702,864	
		3,023,767
Balance surplus		$985,085

In conjunction with these figures, the criticism refers back to April, when the Manitoba Directors made a dividend of 50 per cent. on the capital stock, which dividend was represented by $10,000,000 of bonds of the company issued to the stockholders upon the payment by them of 10 per cent. of the face value of the bonds received, the purpose of the issue of these bonds being stated at the time to reimburse the stockholders and divide among them the cost of valuable branch lines and other properties which had been acquired with the surplus moneys of the company, and which money, if it had not been invested in the property, would have been paid in cash dividends. Nevertheless, it is assumed in the criticism that this increase of the bonded obligations of the company to its stockholders will interfere with the payment of dividends this year. It is claimed that whereas the total amount required for interest on bonded debt, 8 per cent. dividends on stock, and for surplus fund, aggregated $3,023,767 in the year to June 30, 1882, and that in consequence of the issue of the $10,000,000 of bonds, referred to as a dividend, the requirements for the year to June 30, 1884, will be increased to $4,433,796 to pay the same items—in other words, that the company must increase its net earnings in the year to June 30, 1884, by $424,944 over those of the year to June 30, 1882. It will be seen that the operations of the year to June 30, 1883, are left entirely out of this calculation, as they had not heretofore been made public; but upon application at the office of the company we are furnished with the following statement of the operations of the year to June 30, 1883, viz :—

Gross earnings	$9,150,000
Operating expenses, 47 per cent.	4,450,000
Net earnings	$4,700,000

The foregoing net earnings are to be applied as follows :—

Total interest on bonded debt, and 8 per cent. dividend on stock	$3,200,000

The above shows a surplus of $1,500,000, which is applicable to the stock alone, and not due to any sinking fund. The receipts from land sales and the probable payments to the sinking fund are omitted from the above, because the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the first mortgage land-grant bonds is contingent upon the sales of land alone, and not upon the earnings of the road. The company began with a land grant of 2,500,000 acres, upon which, together with the road, were based the first mortgage land grant bonds, to the total amount of $8,000,000. In the three or four years since operations began, the company has sold about 500,000 acres, and with the cash payments received for it has retired $2,250,000 of the first mortgage bonds, leaving 2,000,000 acres, valued at from $5 to $6 per acre, with which to retire the remaining $5,750,000 of first mortgage land grant bonds.

The errors of the attack upon St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, as shown above, are, first, in the denunciation of the issue of the $9,000,000 of bonds to its stockholders as something reprehensible; second, in assuming that the sinking fund is dependent upon the earnings of the railroad; and, third, that the earnings of the railroad in the year to June 30, 1884, must necessarily fall below those of the year to June 30, 1883, because there will be less construction material to carry for the Canadian Pacific, thus assuming that there will be no further growth of wealth or population in that part of the country.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL, July 31.

FLOUR—For fresh ground flour there is some inquiry, while the supply of it is well under control. This suggests a firm offering. Buyers give the preference to the upper grades, of which prices are firm as quoted. A large quantity of sour flour is still on hand, but there is no demand for it. All round flour, however, is considered good property. The movement to-day has been mainly in retail quantities. We quote :—

Superior Extra, per brl	$5.20 @ $5.25
Extra Superfine	5.00 @ 5.05
Fancy	0.00 @ 0.00
Spring Extra	4.95 @ 5.00
Superfine	4.30 @ 4.35
Strong Bakers' [Canadian]	5.25 @ 5.35
Strong Bakers' [American]	6.25 @ 6.75
Fine	0.00 @ 4.00
Middlings	3.60 @ 3.80
Pollards	3.40 @ 3.50
Ontario bags, [medium]	2.45 @ 2.50
" " [spring extra]	2.35 @ 2.40
" " [superfine]	2.10 @ 2.20
City bags [delivered]	3.00 @ 3.05

GRAIN—There was more enquiry for stuff in local grain circles to-day which warrants the assumption that business can be done advantageously. The principal obstacle to transactions in wheat is the limited offering and the consequent high prices asked by holders. The feeling is very firm. We quote—No. 2 Canada red winter wheat, $1.17 @ $1.18; No. 2 white, $1.13 @ $1.14, and No. 2 spring $1.15 @ $1.16. The advance on the other side has started a better demand for peas, which have been more active at higher prices. Sales were made at 98c. @ 98½c. Oats have been bought for shipment at 35c., which has given the market a firmer tone at 35c. @ 36c. Rye is nominally at 65c. @ 66c. Ocean freights are a shade easier at 3s. to Liverpool and 3s. 6d. to Glasgow and London.

The Chicago wheat market declined at the opening, but subsequent dealings were made on a firmer market, which closed ⅛c. @ ¼c. above yesterday at $1.01¼ July, $1.01⅜ August, $1.03⅝ September. Corn was weak and closed ⅜c. @ ⅝c. lower at 50½c. July, 50⅜c. August. Oats fell back ½c. @ 1½c., closing at 28c. July, 27¼c. August, 26½c. September. Engagements to-day were 20,000 bushels wheat and 25,000 corn.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in Chicago on the dates mentioned :—

	July 28, 1883.	July 29, 1882.
Wheat, bush	5,669,954	1,794,899
Corn, bush	1,777,113	1,695,786
Oats, bush	637,800	124,574
Barley, bush	19,744	4,451
Rye, bush	380,854	78,294

New York wheat was steady at a fractional decline, closing ⅛c @ ¼c lower at $1.13⅜ August, $1.16¼ September, $1.18⅜ October. Corn declined ⅛c @ ½c, closing at 60c August, 61¼c September, 61⅝c October. Ocean grain freights were weak and one farthing lower, at 4¾d per bushel by steam to Liverpool.

Wheat in Milwaukee was easy and lower, the latest despatch showing a decline of ⅛c @ ⅜c from yesterday's closing, at $1.00⅛ August, $1.02⅝ September.

No. 2 red wheat in Toledo was dull, but closed firm ⅛c@¼c higher at $1.08⅝ bid $1.10 asked cash, $1.09¼ August, $1.11⅜ September. Corn closed dull at 52c bid cash, 52½c August, 53½c September. Oats were neglected.

The Detroit wheat market was stronger, No 1 white closing ⅛c higher at $1.07½ cash July, $1.09 September.

Beerbohm's cable advices of to-day's date report the British markets as follows : Cargoes off coast, wheat, very quiet; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, very quiet. Mixed American maize, prompt shipment, 26s@26s 3d. Liverpool wheat, spot, dull; corn, depressed. Liverpool Nos. 2 to 1 California and club white wheat, 9s 2d@9s 5d. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s 6d; Canadian peas, 7s 2d. Weather in England seems more settled. Paris wheat and flour quiet. Liverpool f.o. red winter wheat, 9s 1d. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s 5½d; Canadian peas, 7s 2d.

A despatch from Liverpool at 2.30 p.m. says :—The market for breadstuffs is lower; No. 1 California wheat 9s 2d@9s 5d; No. 2. do 8s 10d@9s 2d; No. 2 spring 8s 6d@9s; red winter 9s@9s 4d; new winter 5s 4½d, and peas 7s 2d. The weather is fine.

PROVISIONS—The result of the further depression at the west has been a weak market for hog products here, but lower prices have not brought an increased demand. Several good sized lots of pork changed hands at $18.50, and it is said that sales have been made still lower. Lard is still quoted at 12½c@12¾c, but concessions have been made. We quote :—

Western Mess	18.50 @ 19.50
Lard, western, per lb	00.12½ @ 00.12¾
Hams, uncovered, per lb	00.14 @ 00.14½
Hams canvassed, per lb	00.15 @ 00.15½
Bacon, per lb	00.13 @ 00.15
Tallow, per lb	00.00 @ 00.09

Tallow in Liverpool was cabled 3d. higher, while other provisions were steady. Pork 77s., lard 46s., bacon 42s@47s, and tallow 39s 6d.

The cholera scare has been worked on the Chicago provision markets, which today showed symptoms of decided weakness. Pork declined 25c, closing at $13.47½ July-August, $13.65 September. Lard receded 17½c, closing at $8.60 July-August, $8.75 September. Ribs closed 17½c@22½c lower at $7.15 July-August, $7.30 September.

BUTTER—The few buyers present on the market operate solely for local wants, and the few packages taken are not sufficient to establish wholesale values. To all intents and purposes there is no market. We quote nominally : Creamery, 18c @ 20c; Townships, 16c @ 17c; and Western, 13c @ 15c.

CHEESE—There is some difference of opinion regarding the market, and dealers seem to be a little mixed over the situation. The tone, however, is weak, with a moderate movement at from 8¾c @ 9¾c. The public cable was unchanged at 52s.

EGGS—There are no new features in the market worthy of record. Complaints about quality are numerous. We quote 16½c per dozen, but strictly fresh would bring more. Canada eggs in New York are firm at 22c @ 22½c.

ASHES—The demand is moderate at steady prices. We quote pots $4.70 @ $4.80 as to tares.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—July 31.

	G.T.R	C.P.R.	N.S.R.	Canal.
Corn, bush	15,932	....	....	....
Oats, bush	1,200	....	...	148
Flour, brls	1,625	....	....	1,339
Ashes, pots	13	....	....	....
Butter, kegs	....	165	....	35
Cheese, boxes	1,016	411	....	1,022
Whiskey&H W.	252	....	....	....
Tobacco, pkgs	4	....	....	....
Petroleum	....	55	....	....

ASHES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Pots	Pearls	Total
Remaining over 1st Jan'y, 1883	315	92	407
Remaining over 1st Jan'y, 1882	739	306	1,045
RECEIPTS.			
From 1st January to 1st August, 1883	5,010	270	5,280
From 1st January to 1st August, 1882	4,866	310	5,176
Increase 1st August, 1883			104
DELIVERIES.			
From 1st January to 1st August, 1883	4,317	298	4,615
From 1st January to 1st August, 1882	5,233	595	5,823
Decrease August, 1883			1,208
IN STORE.			
August 1st, 1883	1,008	64	1,072
August 1st, 1882	372	22	394

DYDE & MAJOR, Inspectors.

RAILWAY NEWS.

—Work on the Gatineau Valley Railway will be commenced at Hull next week.

THE SS. LUDWIG.

The SS. Ludwig left Antwerp for Montreal on the 2nd inst., and has consequently been 29 days out, her regular time being 14 days. Mr. Munderloh, the agent, expressed hope as previously. He said "I am not without my anxieties in the matter, but the fact that she has not been sighted is reassuring, indicating that she is not on the rocks, but is sailing somewhere out in the ocean with disabled machinery. I expect almost hourly to hear of her reaching a port with everything safe except the cattle; for there could hardly be food enough to last 144 head, and most probably it has been already found expedient to throw them, or a portion of them, overboard to save them the suffering of death by starvation. A sufficient number would, of course, be kept to meet the requirements of the passengers and crew. The cattle were insured to the amount of £5,000 sterling, and this only partly covered them." Mr. Munderloh reiterated his confidence in Capt. Keil, the commander of the ship, and expressed his conviction that all would be right.

RETAIL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Bonsecours market to-day was crowded with market gardeners who were in large attendance, so much so that traffic in the vicinity was greatly impeded. Farmers, however, were in limited attendance, and the trade in grain was proportionately small. The retail demand for flour was moderate at $2.80 @$3.10 per 100 lbs. Buckwheat flour was not offered. Oatmeal was steady at $2.50. Cornmeal was lower at $1.80, mouillie has declined to $1.50, and bran is also lower at 80c. In grain there was little change. Oats formed the bulk of the supply, and sold at 95c@$1 per bag. Other kinds were nominal. The supply of most kinds of vegetables was large, but the demand seemed to increase, and the distribution was very active. New potatoes were lower at 60c per bushel. Tomatoes from New Jersey sold at $3.50 per crate. The first of the new crops of native tomatoes was received, and sold at $2 per basket. Cucumbers were cheaper at 50c per dozen. Water melons from Virginia brought 60c each. In other kinds a large movement took place at the prices given. The fruit market was well supplied with currants and raspberries, which sold at steady prices. Lemons have advanced to $10 per case, and $7 per box. Peaches were quoted at $3.50 per box. Dairy produce was fairly well supplied at steady prices. The receipts of poultry are light, and prices rule higher, except for turkeys. Meats and fish were unchanged. The following is an amended list of the day's quotations :—

FLOUR, ETC.	
Flour, per 100 pounds	$ 2 80 @ 3 10
Buckwheat flour, do	0 00 — 0 00
Oatmeal, do	0 00 — 2 50
Cornmeal, do	0 00 — 1 80
Mouillie, do	0 00 — 1 50
Bran, do	0 00 — 0 80
GRAIN—	
Wheat, per bush	0 00 — 0 00
Barley, per bush	0 00 — 0 00
Oats, per bag	0 95 — 1 00
Pease, per bush	1 10 — 0 00
Beans, per bush	0 00 — 0 00
Buckwheat, per bag	1 20 — 1 25
Corn, per bush	1 00 — 0 00
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, per bag	0 65 — 0 80
New do per bushel	0 00 — 0 60
Carrots, per bunch	0 05 — 0 00
Cabbages, per dozen	0 60 — 0 75
Lettuce, per doz	0 00 — 0 30
Parsley, per bunch	0 00 — 0 03
Turnips, per bunch	0 12½ — 0 00
Mint, per bunch	0 05 — 0 00
Leeks, per bunch	0 10 — 0 25
Rhubarb, per dozen	0 00 — 0 30
Jersey Tomatoes, per crate	0 00 — 3 50
Montreal " per basket	0 00 — 2 00
Green peas, per bush	0 00 — 0 60
String beans, per bush	0 00 — 0 75
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 00 — 0 50
Radishes, per dozen	0 00 — 0 20
Cauliflowers, each	0 25 — 0 40
Water Melons, each	0 00 — 0 60
Celery, per dozen	0 60 — 0 00
Butter beans, per bushel	0 80 — 0 00
Beets, per bunch	0 25 — 0 00
Onions, per dozen	0 40 — 0 00
FRUIT—	
Apples, per brl	4 00 — 5 00
Oranges, Valencia, per case	0 00 —12 00
Lemons, per case	0 00 —10 00
" per box	0 00 — 7 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50 — 6 50
Pineapples each	0 50 — 0 00
Gooseberries, per quart	0 00 — 0 15
California pears, per box	0 00 — 6 00
" plums, per box	0 00 — 4 00
Peaches, per box	0 00 — 3 50
Cherries, per gallon	0 50 — 0 00
Garden rasps, per quart	0 20 — 0 00
Wild do per bucket	0 75 — 0 80
Red Currants, per gallon	0 30 — 0 00
Black do	0 40 — 0 00
White do	0 40 — 0 00
Blueberries, per box	0 60 — 1 00
DAIRY PRODUCE—	
Print butter	0 25 — 0 28
Tub butter	0 18 — 0 20
Cheese	0 00 — 0 00
Eggs, new laid, per doz	0 22 — 0 25
Do. packed, per dozen	0 16 — 0 17
POULTRY—	
Chickens, per pair	0 50 — 0 90
Fowls, per pair	0 85 — 1 10
Turkeys, each	1 00 — 2 00
Pigeons, per dozen	2 00 — 2 25
Young ducks, per pair	0 90 — 1 00
MEATS—	
Beef, per lb	0 15 — 0 18
Mutton, per lb	0 12 — 0 15
Lamb, fore quarters	1 50 — 0 00
" hind "	0 00 — 2 00
Veal, per lb	0 00 — 0 15
Pork, per lb	0 10 — 0 12
Hams, per lb	0 00 — 0 13
Lard, per lb	0 15 — 0 16
Sausages, per	0 12½ — 0 15
FISH—	
Lake Salmon, per lb	0 10 — 0 12
Lobsters, per lb	0 12 — 0 15
Whitefish, per lb	0 12 — 0 15
Haddock and cod per lb	0 06 — 0 07
Flounders, per lb	0 08 — 0 10
Halibut	0 12½ — 0 15
Finnan Haddies	0 08 — 0 10
Mackerel, per lb	0 12½ — 0 00
Pike, per lb	0 10 — 0 12
Bass, per lb	0 00 — 0 15
Dore, per lb	0 00 — 0 12
Salmon, per lb	0 00 — 0 25

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Hay of all grades comes in very slowly, and is firmly held at full former figures. Old hay sold at $10 @$12; and new at $7@$9 per hundred bundles. Straw is scarce and steady at $3 @$5 per hundred bundles. The New York market is well sustained. Choice timothy 90c@95c; good 80c@85c; medium 65c@75c; shipping 60c; clover mixed 60c @65c; clover 50c@55c; No. 1 rye straw 55c@60c; short 40c; oat 35c@40c.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

	July 30, 5 p.m. s. d.	s. d.	July 31, 5 p.m. s. d.	s. d.
Flour per cwt	11 0 @	11 6	11 0 @	11 6
Spring wheat	8 7 —	9 2	8 6 —	9 0
Red Winter	9 0 —	9 5	9 0 —	9 4
No 1 California	9 3 —	9 6	9 2 —	9 5
No. 2 California	8 11 —	9 3	8 10 —	9 2
Corn (new) per cwt.	5 7 —	5 7½	5 4½ —	0 0
Corn (old) per cwt.	0 0 —	0 0	0 0 —	0 0
Oats, per cental	5 6 —	0 0	5 6 —	0 0
Barley	5 6 —	0 0	5 6 —	0 0
Peas	7 0 —	0 0	7 0 —	0 0
Pork	77 0 —	0 0	77 2 —	0 0
Lard	46 0 —	0 0	46 0 —	0 0
Bacon (new)	42 0 —	47 0	42 0 —	47 0
Tallow	39 9 —	0 0	39 9 —	0 0
Cheese (new)	52 0 —	0 0	52 0 —	0 0
New beef	0 0 —	0 0	0 0 —	0 0
No. 2 Red Winter	0 0 —	0 0	0 0 —	0 0

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO, July 31.

GRAIN—Wheat, Fall, No 1, $0.00; No 2, $1.08 @ $0.00; No 3, $1.06 @ $0.00; Spring No 1, $0.00 @ $0.00; No 2, $1.09 @ $1.10; No 3, $0.00@ $1.07; Barley, No 1, 73c @ 00c; No 2, 68c @ 00c; No 3 Extra, 58c @ 00c; No 3, 47c @ 51c. Peas, No 2, 78c @ 79c. Oats, No 1, 42c @ 43c.

FLOUR—Superior, $4.80 @ $0.00; Extra, $4.65 @ $4.70.

BRAN—$10.00 @ $10.25.

BUTTER—12c @ 16c per lb

Market dull, weak and inactive. Flour less firm, but worth quotations. Bran offered at $10.25, with $10.10 bid. Wheat feeling easier; No 3 Fall sold at $1.06; No 2 Spring offered at $1.10. Oats firm, with 42c freely bid. Barley and Peas nominal.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, July 31.

MONETARY—11.30 a. m.—Consols, 99 9-16 money; 99 9-16 account; 4½'s, 115½; 5½'s, 104⅛; Erie 36½; Illinois Central, 135½. 5 p.m—Consols, 99 9-16 money; 99 11-16 account; 4½'s, 115½; 5's, 104¼; Erie, 36; Illinois Central, 135½.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.

COTTON—1 30 p m — Firm. Uplands, 5⅝d; Orleans, 5¾d.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, July 31.

LOOSEMEATS — Shoulders, $6.25; S R., $7.15; S. C., $7.65; L. C., $7.10; G Hams, 10½c; boxed meats Shoulders, $6.50; S. R., $7.65; S. C, $8.15; L. C., $7.50; S. P. H., $12.50.

NEW YORK, July 31.

GRAIN—10 30 a. m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.13⅜ August; $1.16½ September; $1.18⅛ October; $1.20½ October. Corn, 60½c August; 61½c September; 61½c November.

10 40 a m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.18 October. Corn, 61c September; 61½c October; 63⅛c November.

11 10 a m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1 18 @ $1 18⅛ October. Corn, 61½c September.

11 25 a.m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1 13½ August; $1.20 November. Corn, 60½c August; 61c September; 61½c October; 61½c November.

11 35 a m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.00½ August; $1.03 September; $1.04 @ $1.04½ October.

12.00 noon—Flour, quiet; Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.13⅜ cash and July; $1.13½ @ $1.14½ August; $1.15½ @ $1.16 September; $1.18 @ $1.18½ October; $1.20 @ $1.20⅛ November. Corn, 59⅝c @ 60⅜c July; 59⅞c @ 60½c August; 61c @ 61½c September; 48,000, 61½c October; 61c @63c November. Oats, quiet.

12 40 p m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.13⅜ August; $1.16½ September; $1.18 October; $1.20½ November. Corn, 59⅞c August; 61½c September; 61½c October; 61c November.

12 55 p m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.18½ October. Corn, 60c August; 61½c October.

1 00 p m—Wheat, $1.18⅛ October. Corn, 61½c October.

1 20 p m—Flour, quiet; Wheat, dull; No 2 Red, $1.13½ August; $1.18⅛ October. Corn, 61½c cash; 61½c October.

1 40 p m—Corn, call, 72,000, 59⅞c August; 64,000, 61½c September; 8,000, 61½c October; 16,000, 61½c November.

2 05 p.m.—Close, Flour, quiet; Wheat, irregular. No 2 Red, $1.16½ September. Corn, No 2, 61½c cash; 61½c September; 61½c October. Oats, easier; No 1 white, 50c; No 2 white, 40c; No 3, 37c; No 1 mixed, 37c; No 2 mixed, 37c; No 3 mixed, 35c.

3 10 pm.—Close, Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.13⅜ August; $1.16½ September; $1.18½ October; $1.20⅜ November. Corn, 60c August; 61½c September; 61½c October; 61½c November.

PORK—12 noon—Quiet; $16 @ $16 25 cash.

2 05 p m—$16 @ $16 25 cash.

LARD—12 noon—$8.90 @ $9.95 cash.

1.45 p.m.—Call, $8.87 @ $8.92 August; $9.00 September; $9.05@$9.05 October; $8.75 @ $8.80 December; $8 60 @ $8.72 year.

2 05 p m—$8 90 @ $8 95 cash.

COTTON—Steady at 10c.

FREIGHTS—4½d @ 0d.

TALLOW—7⅛c @ 7 7-16c.

DRESSED HOGS—8c @ 8½c.

PETROLEUM—2.20 p m.—Crude, in brls, 6⅞c @ 7⅛c; refined, 7⅞c @ 0c; cases, 9c.

TOLEDO, July 31.

GRAIN—10.10 a.m—Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.08 bid, $1.09 asked, July; $1.08¾ August; $1.10⅞ September; $1.12⅞ October; $1.14½ bid November; $1.18½ January. Corn, dull; 52⅞c August; 53½c September; 53½c bid October. Oats, 33½c cash; 28½c August; 27½c bid September; 27½c bid year.

12 00 noon—Wheat, very dull; No 2 Red, $1.08½ cash and July; $1 08¾ August; $1.10⅞ September; $1.12⅞ October; $1.14 bid November; $1.08½ year. Corn, 52⅞c August; 53⅞c September; 53½c November. Oats, neglected.

3 00 p m.—Close, Wheat, No 2 Red, $1.08⅝ bid, $1.10 asked cash; $1.09¼ August; $1.11⅜ September; $1.13⅜ October; $1.15 bid November. Corn, dull; 52c bid cash; 52½c August; 59½c bid September; 53½c bid October. Oats, neglected.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.

GRAIN—9.30 a.m—Wheat, opens $1.00½ August; $1.03 September; $1.04⅝ October.

10 06 a m—Wheat, $1.00½ August; $1.02⅝ September; $1.04½ October.

10.35 a m—Wheat, $1.00½ August; $1.02⅝ September; $1.04½ October.

11.25 a m—Wheat, $1.00⅛ August; $1.02⅝ September; $1.04⅜ October.

12 09 p m—Wheat, $1.00⅛ August; $1.02⅝ September; $1.04⅜ October.

DETROIT, July 31.

GRAIN—10.10 a. m.—Wheat, No 1 White, $1.07½ cash and July; $1.07 August; $1.08½ September; $1.09 October. No 2 white, 97c. Rejected Red, 70c.

12.35 pm—Wheat, No 1 White, $1.07½ cash; $1.09 July; $1.09 September; $1.10½ October.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.

The depth in the ship channel at Sorel last Tuesday evening was twenty-two feet six inches.

—The SS. Celtic, of the White Star line, sailed from New York on Saturday, July 28, with 70 cabin passengers.

—The wreck of schr. Eulalie, Allen, from Digby, N. S., before reported wrecked at Barbadoes, was sold by auction July 5, with her spars, for $205.

—Steamer Elizabeth Allen, from London for Miramichi, in ballast, arrived at Falmouth, E., July 16, under sail, having lost her propeller about 530 miles off Land's End.

—A Yarmouth, N.S., syndicate have entered into a contract with the underwriters there to float ship John Murphy, ashore at Seal Island, and take her to St. John, N. B. The amount they are to receive, if successful, is $6,000. The work will be proceeded with at once.

—Ship Westminster, which was abandoned at sea July 12 while on a voyage from Quebec for Liverpool, was seen burning July 20, at 2.40 p.m., lat. 43.55, long. 23.35, by str. Habsburg (Ger), at New York 28th from Bremen. The foremast of the Westminster was standing.

—The Allan SS. Canadian, from Montreal and Quebec, arrived at Glasgow on Monday and landed her live stock shipment of 201 oxen and 654 sheep, in good order, with the exception of 12 sheep, which died on the passage. The SS. Buenos Ayrean, bringing 16 cabin, 19 intermediate and 900 steerage passengers, passed Father Point at 7.25 p.m. on Monday. The SS. Caspian sailed from Halifax for Liverpool via St. John, Nfld, at noon on Monday.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—July 30.

SS. Gilsland, 1058, W. Mitchell, master, from Philadelphia, July 21, coal, S. W. Beard & co., agents.

SS. Southwood, 830, G. Walker, master, from Cow Bay, July 26, coal, H. Dobell&co., agents.

July 31.

SS. Ontario, 2017, J. McAuley, master, from Liverpool, July 19, general, D. Torrance& co., agents.

CLEARED—July 31.

SS. Southwood, 830, G. Walker, master, for Cow Bay, ballast, H. Dobell&co., agents.

Brig Henrys, 307, F. Cloutier, master, for Three Rivers and Bahia, ballast, Anderson, McKenzie&co., agents.

SS. Nutford, 782, W. Toovey, master, for Cow Bay, ballast, Kingman, Brown & co., agents.

SS. Lake Champlain, 1,437, T. A. Jackson, master, for Liverpool, general, H. E. Murray, agent.

Bark Romo, 499, D. F. Faulkner, master, for Buenos Ayres, lumber, S. B. Heward, agent.

SS. Concordia, 1,616, W. Rollo, master, for Glasgow, general, R. Reford & co., agents.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Ontario, 2,017, D. Torrance&co.
Gilsland, 1,058, S. W. Beard&co.
Lake Huron, 2,646, H. E. Murray.
Thanemore, 1,970, D. Shaw.
Circassian, 2,355, H. & A. Allan.
York City, 1,530, W. R. Ross&co.
Winchester, 1,435, S. W. Beard & co.
Anger Head, 2,299, J. G. Sidey.
Spark, 862, S. W. Beard & co.
Compton, 1,186, Kingman, Brown & co.
Montreal, 2,160, D. Torrance & co.
Sardinian, 2,577, H. & A. Allan.
Dent Holme, 790, S. W. Beard&co.

Barks.

Hecla, 871, Anderson, McKenzie&co.
Hero, 374, Gillespie, Moffatt&co.
Georgetown, 414, Gillespie, Moffatt &co
Ceres, 375, Gillespie, Moffatt&co.

Barkentine.

Spener, 271, S. B. Heward.

Brig.

Limpio, 266, Tiffin Bros.

Schooner.

Etoile du Matin, 71, Brock & co.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—July 31.

SS. Buenos Ayrean, Scott, Glasgow, Allans, Rae&co, general.

Brk. Nigord, Beck, Dieppe, Hans Hagans& Son, whiting&c.

SS. Scotland, Luckhurst, London, Ross&co, general.
SS. Fylgia, Wake, Sidney, for Montreal.
SS. Polino, Delisle, Cow Bay, for Montreal.
SS. Glen Dorchart, Blance, Pictou, for Montreal.
SS. Cynthia, Taylor, Glasgow, for Montreal.

CLEARED—July 31.

Brk. Eulalia, Stevenson, Lisbon, Benson Bros.&co.
Brk. Brilliant, Naren, London, R. R. Dobell & co.
Ship Astracan, Richards, Liverpool, Chas. T. Taylor.
SS. Miramichi, Bacquet, Pictou, Quebec SS. Co.
Brg. Cultersteur, Lacroix, Burlington, Ritchie Bros.
SS. Scotland, Luckhurst, Montreal, Ross&co.
SS. Buenos Ayrean, Scott, Montreal, Allans, Rae&co.

ITEMS—July 31.

The brk. Wawaleneh, from Montreal, which has been here for some days waiting for a crew, proceeded to sea yesterday.

The tug H. C. Curtis, owned by Moore and Wright, harbor works contractor, has been purchased by Mr. Hackett for $2,000.

Captain Scott, at this port from Glasgow via Queenstown at 10 a.m. to-day, reports having made the passage in nine days; experienced very broken weather throughout the entire trip; encountered very little fog; passed a large number of icebergs in the ice track; spoke bark Sandringham four miles S.W. by S. of Belle Isle, bound west; passed several sailing ships beating up the Gulf.

SS. Glen Dochart at 10 a.m., Scotland at 1 p.m., Cynthia at 1.30 p.m., Polino at 4.30 p.m., and Fylgia at six p.m., all proceeded to Montreal.

SS. Inveralt arrived from Montreal at 9.20 last night and proceeded.

SS. Miramichi arrived from Montreal at 6.30 a.m. and proceeded at 2.30 p.m.

SS. Crore arrived down at 2 p.m. and proceeded.

Bark Esra arrived from Montreal at 7.30 p.m. in tow of tug Dauntless and anchored.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31.—The str. Carroll arrived from Boston for Charlottetown.

The Caspian sailed for Liverpool via St. John, Nfld.

The Beta sailed for Bermuda and Jamaica.

The George Shattuck sailed for St. Pierre, Miq., via Cape Breton ports.

The str. Bellerena, from Gibraltar, bound to Philadelphia, arrived for bunker coal.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT COLBORNE, July 31.—Up—Schooners Mary Grover, Thorold to Cleveland; Jennie White, Oswego to Toledo, coal; A. P. Grover, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Wawanosh, Kingston to Cleveland; Lewis Ross, Port Hope to Cleveland; Laura, Kingston to Midland; steam barge Glasgow and consort, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal; prop. Armenia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Schooners Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Emerald, Toledo to Kingston; F. D. Barker, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Albacore, Serpent River to Kingston, timber; Maple Leaf, Port Rowan to Thorold, wheat; Bavaria, Grand Morais to Kingston, timber; Belle Mitchell, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; steam barge Albion and barge Ark, Serpent River to Kingston, timber; prop. Acadia, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, July 31.—Up—Pacific, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; Shandon, Kingston to Toledo; schooners Norway, Kingston to Toledo; Charger, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, general cargo; Undine, Hamilton to Cleveland; steam barge Kingsford, Oswego to Cleveland, geneal cargo.

Passed down—Prop. Northerner, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; schooners J. M. Scott, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; F. B. Sloan, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Barker, Kingston, corn; Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Nelson, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Emerald, Toledo to Kingston, timber.

HAMILTON, July 31.—The prop. City of Montreal arrived from Montreal on Monday with a general cargo, and left on her return trip this morning. Prop. Myles arrived from Montreal this evening with a general cargo.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, July 31—Arrived out—Servia, Circassian and Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—A bark which arrived on Saturday reports having sighted on the voyage a large vessel on fire.

ALGIERS—Arrived July 8, Insula Capri, Danielson, Chatham, B.B.

ANTWERP—Sailed July 14, Marquis of Lorne, Raymond, St. John's; 15th, Dolphin, Annis, Pictou.

AVONMOUTH—Arrived July 28, str. Birch, Clift, Montreal via North Sydney, C.B.

BAHIA—Sailed June 24th, Kalmia, Burrell, Montreal.

BORDEAUX — Arrived July 17, Emma, Richard, Newfoundland; July 13, Perseverante, Lessage, Newfoundland.

DRY HARBOR, Ja—Sailed July 18, brig Annie, Cameron, Montreal.

DUNKIRK—Arrived July 14, Minnie, Mulcahey, St. Johns, Nfld.

HAMBURG—Sailed July 16, Helene, Hansen, Halifax; July 14, Frednaes, Peterson, Miramichi.

KINGSTON, Ja—In port July 20, bark St. Olaf, Sivertsen, for Montreal.

OPORTO—Arrived July 13, Terrier, Simpson, Newfoundland.

PAUILLAC—Arrived July 16, Herbert C. Hall, Doty, Chatham, N.B.

ST. NAZAIRE—In the roads July 16, Deodata, Anderson, from Sheet Harbor, N.S.

TRAPANI—Sailed July 4, Royal Tar, Cowell (from Genoa), St. John.

SUEZ—Arrived July 15, Malabar, Dixon, Rangoon for Montreal (and sailed from Port Said 18th).

VIANN —Arrived July 14, Fanny Kid, St. Johns, Nfld.

IMPORTS.

FROM SEA.

Per SS Gilsland, 1,058, W Mitchell, master, from Philadelphia, S W Beard&co, agents—Order 1,811 tons coal.

Per SS Southwood, 830, G Walker, master, from Cow Bay, H Dobell&co, agents—H Dobell &co 1,445 tons coal.

Per SS Scotland, Luckhurst master, from London, R Reford&co agents—Order 50 brls linseed oil; Tiffin Bros 100 bxs starch; A Mathewson 75 do; Kerry, W&co 2 csks drugs; L Chaput Fils &co 50 pkgs mdse; Kendall&B 17 do; G M R 1 cs books; S H Mars&co 82 pkgs mdse; Order 13 do; J Duncan&co 165 do tea; Order 300 tons old iron; Tiffin Bros 50 bags pepper; Order 90 slabs tin; W&F P Currie&co 300 csks p cement, Order 15 cs glycerine 280 do sardines; Bunting B&co 5 cs ink; W Street 1 cs mdse; Robertson&co 6 do; J Rattray&co 1 do, R Miller Son&co 3 do; McFarlane A&co 3 do; Lamarche P&co 13 do, Hodgson S&co 13 pkgs do; Mackay Bros 2 do; Sutherland L&co 10 do; McDougall L&co 51 do; C H Binks 17 do; J Hope&co 100 do; D Masson & co 60 do; A B Lambe 15 pkgs mdse. W D Stroud 130 do; Tiffin Bros 73 half-chts tea; Lightbound, R&co 20 do; Kirk, L&co 201 pkgs do; M Donahue 100 bxs starch; Order 112 pkgs mdse; Geo Childs&co 75 cs candles; Order 15 pkgs mdse; Merchants Bank 15 do; L Chaput, F&co 50 do; Colin Adams 1 bx effects; Order 3 cs moldings; T Foley 6 trunks effects; B & S H Thompson 100 brls linseed oil; Lyman, S&co 49 pkgs mdse; Order 24 do; Order 30 crucible steel signs; J O Villeneuve 1 hhd mdse; Magor Bros&co 16 cs do; Kirk, L&co 14 do; C Morton &co 4 do; McIntyre, F&co 8 do; J Johnston& co 7 do; Skelton Bros&co 1 do; Glover&B 9 do; E Neild 5 do; A Racine&co 2 do; Seybold&G 7 do; J Robertson&co 3 do; J H R Molson Bros 2 do; Order 150 do; W J Bennaloch&co 1 do; Dom Type Founding co 2 do; J A Mathewson 50 do tea; Kenneth, C&co 4 do mdse; Mc Lachlan Bros 5 do, J H Joseph 7 do.

Through Goods—Jas Turner&co 34 hf chests tea; W Masuret&co 20 do; F Roberts 12 cases pickles; C McCallum 1 cs mdse; Order 60 slabs tin; J Robertson&co 22 do; C Adams&co 25 bgs tapioca; Order 22 hf chsts tea; Order 179 do; Sanderson, P&co 3 cs mdse; Orper 30 cs sardines: Order 50 do; Order 67 pks mdse; Armstrong&co 1 cs mdse; W Warwick&Son 7 pks mdse; Mrs T Wright 1 do; Bk of B N America 200 bxs paste 25 cs olive oil; Order 50 bxs paste; Stroud Bros 55 do tea; W Cowan&co 20 hf chts do; Order 26 pks mdse; Order 41 hf chsts tea; Eby, B&co 57 do; Toronto Consumers G Co 18 pks mdse; Order 10 do; J Gilmour & co 20 do; Order 10 do; Lyman Bros 3 do; Elliott&co 2 do; G C Cox 1 do; Gillard & co 11 hf chsts tea; F Smith&co 51 pks mdse; Macnee&M 3 do; R Smith&co 1 do; Lumsden Bros 50 bxs tea; London Free P Co 2 cs mdse; Rev Dr Adams 1 bx; Order 155 cs mdse; Order 100 do; Order 104 pks do; J Morrison 1 cs do; The Calvert Lith Co 4 cs do; Order 20 pks do.

LACHINE CANAL.

Per str. Ocean—W T Benson 1,214 brls flour 250 bags do; G E Jacques &co 5 tons mdse.

Per Bohemian—McPherson & A 471 boxes cheese; R A Farquhar 316 do; Wilson & McG 28 do; A A Ayer&co 83 do.

Per F B Maxwell—G McBean 127 bxs cheese; Various 40 bags oats; do 10 tubs butter.

Per str Princess—Order 85 bxs cheese; W M Fuller 150 do; Dufresne&M 25 bags oats; M Dore 40 do; Various 25 tubs butter; Various 10 cases eggs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Can Rubber Co 55 brls benzine; L Villeneuve&co 1 car shingles 1 car laths; J Belanger 1 car bark; D Sleeth 2 cars wood; Bruneau&C 293 bags bran; M Vaillancourt 2 head stock; J Scanlan 1 pkg butter; Watson, D&co 84 do; A A Ayer & co 174 bxs cheese; Order 10 head stock; P Lauzon 3 brls ashes; G Wait 2 pkgs butter; Bell, S&co 1 do; T Dalyrmple 6 do; R Ransom 2 do; T Shaw 24 do; J A Vaillancourt 18 do; C Langlois&co 10 do; J Johnston 12 do; T S Vipond 3 do; Bell, S&co 2 do; C Boden 42 bxs cheese; T Shaw 40 do; G Wait 155 do.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Order 15,500 bush indian corn; Order 432 do; Shedden Co 800 bush peas; Geo Wait 400 do; A W Ogilvie&co 375 bris flour; Order 125 do; N Renaud&co 125 do; Order 125 do; Order 125 do; Order 125 do; Order 125 do; J E Hunsicker 250 do; Field, L&co 125 do; Order 125 do; Order 115 do; J Lalonde 2 brls ashes; J Murphy 3 do; J Dougall&co 4 do; Kirkpatrick&C 1 do; Tees, C& W 3 do; Geo Wait 374 do; M Hannan 151 do; A A Ayer&co 127 do; McPherson&A 364 do; W C McDonald 4 hhds tobacco; Collector Inland Revenue 40 brls whiskey; Morin&co 40 do high wines 12 do rye; N Quintal 3 do whiskey 22 do spirits; J H Semple&co 12 do 13 do whiskey; Coll Inland Revenue 20 do old rye 40 do spirits; Desmarteau&co 50 do spirits.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

John Taylor 180 brls lub oil.

EXPORTS.

Per SS Sarnia, 2,421, C J Lindall, master, for Liverpool, D Torrance&co, agents—Crane &Baird 19,133 bus corn; H McLennan 13,426 do wheat, 8,520 do corn; Swift, B&co 667 qrs beef; C E Chandler&co 571 bxs cheese; W Nevin 263 do do; G McBean 135 do do; T Leeming&co 576 do do; F H Warrington 2,590 do do; A A Ayer &co 2,404 do do; Hodgson Bros 1,913 do do; J A Stevenson 6 cs leather; Anderson, McKenzie &co 2,224 pcs deals, 5,845 do boards; G T R 1,796 bxs cheese, 949 brls pork, 1,624 ecs lard, 2 bxs hams, 1,402 do bacon, 1050 cs c meats, 100 pkgs tallow, 6,500 pails lard, 40 brls lard oil, 50 firkins lard, 100 bxs provisions, 2 cs leather, 1 bx; Can P Ry 84 tubs butter; D Torrance&co 3,338 bxs cheese.

A CARD.

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

Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, July 2, 1883.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov's.		
8-8.45	......	(A) Province of Ont., East of Toronto......	6 20	8 00
8&8 45	......	Toronto, West of Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia....	9 45	8 00
......	6 45	Ottawa River Route up Carillon........	6 00	......
8 00	......	Canada Atlantic R.R..	7 45	.....
		Quebec & East. Prov's.		
8 00	....	Berthier, Sorel and Three Rivers, per steamer........	......	6 00
......	4 30	Quebec, Three Rivers, Berthier, &c., North Shore Railway.		
8 00 8 00	......	Postal car........	8 00	......
8 00	......	Berthier, St. Leon Spgs and Three Rivers....	......	8 00
......	12 15	(B) Quebec by G. T. R'y.	.....	.....
9 15	......	(B) Eastern Townships, Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R.R.........	7 00	8 00
......	......	(C) Can. Pac. R.R. Main Line to Ottawa......	......	......
		Can. Pac. R. R. Bordeaux St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches.....	......	4 45
9 15	......	Can. Pac. R.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	7 00	......
9 45	......	St. Remi, Hemmingford and Lapr'rie RR.	......	4 00
8 00	12 45	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coatic'ke, &c.	6 00	2 15
8 00	......	Acton and Sorel R.R..	......	8 00
10 45	......	St. Johns, Stanbridge& St. Armand Station.	6 00	......
10 45	......	St. Johns, Vermont Junc.&Shefford R.R's.	......	2 15-8
10 45	....	South-Eastern Railway........		4 30
8 00	......	(B) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E.I.	......	8 00
......	......	Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is by the Packet leaving Halifax on the 2nd, 16th & 30th July.		
		Local Mails.		
9 45	......	Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, Pte. Claire & St. Ann's........	......	4 30
10 30	......	Beauharnois Route....	6 00	......
10 30	......	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes and Verchères........		1 45
9 00	12 50	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace	9 00	12 45
9 00	5 30	Hochelaga........	8 00	2 00&5
9 45	5 30	Lachine........	6 00	2 00
9 45	......	Laprairie........	11 00	3 00
10 30	......	Longueuil........	6 00	1 45&4
10 00	......	Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles&Charlemagne........	......	2 00
8 30	1 15-6	Point St. Charles......	7 45	12 50 &5 45
9 30	......	St. Lambert........		2 15
10 15	12 30	St. Eustache........	7 00	4 45
......	12 30	St. Laurent, St. Martin	7 00	....
10 15	5 30	Tanneries West (St. Henri) & St. Cunegonde........	6 00	2 00
10 00	......	Sault-au-Recollet and Pont Viau (also Bougie.)........	......	3 30
10 15	12 50	St. Jean Baptiste Village........	7 & 11 30	3 30
10 15	......	Mile-End, (and Coteau St. Louis, morning only)........	7 00	3 30
......	2 15	Cotes Visitation and St. Michel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday......	......	1 45
		United States.		
8-1045	......	Boston, Mass........	6 00	6 15
8-1045	......	New England States, except Maine........	6 00	215& 6 15
8-1045	......	New York City and State, and Southern States........	6 00	6 15
8 00	......	Island Pond, Portland and Maine........	......	5 00
8&8 45	......	(A) Western and Pacific States........	9 45	8 0

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States,—closed only at 2 p.m.

Great Britain &c.		
By Canadian Line on Fridays.....	......	7 00
By Williams & Guion, 2nd......	......	4 15
By Cunard Line, 3rd, 17th......	......	4 15
Do do 9th........	......	7 00
Supplementary, 23rd........	......	7 00
By White Star Line, 4th, 28th....	......	4 15
By Inman Line, 10th, 24th........	......	7 00
By Hamburg Am. Pkt, 11th, 25th....	......	4 15

Mails for St. Thomas, W.I., Brazil, Argentine Republic and Montevideo will be despatched from Halifax, N.S.

Letters posted in the Street Boxes after 9.30 p.m., are collected at 9.15 a.m. on the following day. Correspondence intended for despatch for the early morning mails, or for delivery in the City at an early hour on the following forenoon, should be posted at the Head Office after 9.30 p.m. The Street Boxes are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 7.30 and 9.30 p.m., and 9.15 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on holidays.

(A) Postal Car Bag open till 7.00 am & 9.15 pm
(B) Do. 9.00 pm.
(C) Do. 8.00 am.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken gray hair and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is required. Large bottles, 1s 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade and is perfectly harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langour and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and is return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents of India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) The BEST REMEDY for BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution:

In boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 3s 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

February 6 1

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

"Green Mountain Route."

Four Express Trains daily to New York with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached.

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's Elegant Parlour and Sleeping Car attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7.15 a.m:—Day Express for Troy, Albany New York, Springfield and Boston via Fitchburg. Also to Waterloo.

aus 5. 40 p. m.

8.00 a.m. White Mountain Express arriving Montpelier 12.00 noon, Wells river 3.10 p.m. and Fabyans 5.40 p m. Limited Express for Boston, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 6.10 p.m., New London at 9.55 p.m., and New York via W R. Junction and Springfield at 11.30 p.m. This train makes connection at Washua for Worcester, arriving at 7.30 p.m.

3.20 p. m.—Night Express for New York, via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 the next morning. Also to Waterloo and Magog.

7.30 p. m.—Night Express for Boston, arriving via Lowell, 8.30 a.m., or via Fitchburg 9.00 a.m.. for Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, without change; to New London, Hartford, New Haven and New York

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

Day Express leaves New York at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 1.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.55 p.m. White Mountain Express leaves Fabyans 1.30 p.m. Wells river 4.00 p m. Montpelier 5.50 p.m. arriaing in Montreal 9.55 p.m.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell at 9.00 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.00 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 8.00 p.m., via Lowell at 6 p.m., via Fitchburg, and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 10.00 am. This train stops at St. Albans 30 minutes for breakfast.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office 136 St James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Passenger Agent
J. W. HOBART, General Supt.
July 10, 1883. 150

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE
AND
WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

This is the ONLY LINE from Montreal running Trains through the White Mountains to Portland, and Old Orchard Beach, via Fabyan's and White Mountain Notch, and the Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Newport, Plymouth, Concord, &c.

No change of cars of any class between Montreal and Boston or Montreal and Portland.

SOLID TRAINS RUNNING THROUGH.

Trains leave Montreal as follows:—

9.00 A.M.—White Mountain Express—with Drawing-room Car attached, running through the White Mountains by daylight, arriving at Portland at 7.50 p.m., and Old Orchard at 8.30 p.m.

9.00 A.M.—Day Express, with Parlor Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua Lowell, Boston, &c.

5.10 P.M. (except Saturdays)—Local Train for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cesaire, Frelighsburg and all intermediate stations, with through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River line.

2.00 P.M. (Saturdays only)—Local Train for Newport, Knowlton, St. Cesaire, Freligsburg and intermediate points.

7.30 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England Points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached.

This train will stop only at principal stations, except on Saturdays, when it will make all stops.

Passengers for Springfield and Connecticut River points, will leave (*on Saturdays*) by the **2.00 p.m.** Train. For Waterloo, Bedford, and St. Cesaire, at **7.30 p.m.**

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON, Asst. Mgr.
BRADLEY BARLOW, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
June 25 150

Intercolonial Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMEMT.

Commencing 25th June, 1883.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levi........	8.00	A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup........	12.15	P.M.
Cacouna........	12.41	"
Trois Pistoles........	1.22	"
Rimouski........	3.-7	"
Little Metis........	4.03	"
Metapedia........	6.55	"
Campbellton........	7.23	"
Dalhousie........	8.00	"
Bathurst........	9 50	"
Newcastle........	11.32	"
Moncton........	2.05	A.M.
St. John........	6.00	"
Halifax........	10.00	"

These Trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.15 p.m. and at Campbellton with the Steamer "ADMIRAL" sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

THROUGH TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES may now be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all places in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall),
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., 25th June, 1883. 152

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's

RAILROADS.

Lake Champlain and Lake George Steamers

—TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

The only line running a fast express train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 6.15 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 9.00 p.m.

6.15 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 a.m. next morning. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this Line.

Information given, and Tickets sold, at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, General Pass'r Agent, Albany, N. Y.
CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal
June 133

Steamships.

THE

Quebec Steamship Co'y.

The SS. "Miramichi,"

WILL LEAVE MONTREAL

On Monday, the 13th August, at 5 P.M.

AND QUEBEC

On Tuesday, the 14th August, at 2 P.M

For Pictou, calling at Father Point, Metis, Gaspe, Perce, Summerside and Charlottetown.

N.B.—Port of destination in full must be plainly marked on all goods. Initials are not sufficient. Goods will not be received after three o'clock on the afternoon of day of sailing.

Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SHAW,
Agent.
LEVE & ALDEN,
Passenger Agents, 136 St. James Street.
May 5 107

THOMSON

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

SAILING BETWEEN

Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne, via London

This Line is composed of the following IRON STEAMSHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Provisions.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
AVLONA........	1,953	Wm. Sangster.
BARCELONA	1,856	Alex Anderson.
CARMONA	3,800	J. A. Halcrow.
DRACONA [Bdg.]...	2,000	———
ESCALONA " ...	2,000	———

The AVLONA is intended to sail from MONTREAL

On or about the 15th August.

For rates of freight apply to Messrs. Starks & Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew Low, London; William Thompson, Dundee; or to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
April 19 93

BLACK DIAMOND

Steamship Company, Limited.

FOR LOWER PORTS.

THE NEW IRON STEAMSHIP,

COBAN.

Capt. Daniel Anderson, is intended to leave MONTREAL for

NORTH SYDNEY,

SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. JOHNS, Nfld.

On WEDNESDAY, August 8.

This vessel has been specially fitted for the trade, and has superior Cabin accommodations, and carries an experienced Stewardess.

For freight and passage, apply to

KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Custom House Square, Montreal.
June 12 139

Railways.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastern Division.

The Old Line Always Ahead!

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA

IN

TWO HOURS

AND FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Summer Arrangements,

In effect MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

TIME TABLE	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express
Leave Montreal..	7.00 a.m	8.45 a.m	4.30 p.m
Arrive Ottawa...	11.20 a.m	11.40 a.m	8.31 p.m
Leave Ottawa.....	8.15 a.m	4.30 p.m	6.40 p.m
Arrive Montreal..	12.15 p.m	7.25 p.m	10.40 p.m

THE GREAT SCENIC ROUTE OF CANADA,

WITH THE

Finest Equipped Passenger Trains in the World

AND

The Grandest Drawing-Room Cars in America.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from

BROCKVILLE, PERTH, PEMBROKE,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office,

154 St. JAMES St.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.
July 6 160

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Commencing on

MONDAY, JULY 2nd, 1883,

Trains will run as follows:—

STATIONS.	Express.	Light'g Express.	Accommo'tion Train.
Leave Montreal for Quebec........	9.00 am	4.00 pm	....
Arrive at Quebec........	3.40 pm	9.30 pm	....
Leave Quebec for Montreal........	9.00 am	4.00 pm	....
Arrive at Montreal........	3.40 pm	9.30 pm	....
Leave Quebec for Three Rivers........	....	....	5.00 pm
Arrive at Three Rivers........	....	....	10.15 "
Leave Three Rivers for Quebec........	....	....	3.15 am
Arrive at Quebec........	....	....	8.40 am
Leave Montreal for St. Felix de Valois........	....	....	5.15 pm
Arrive at St. Felix de Valois........	....	....	8.20 pm
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Montreal........	....	....	5.00 am
Arrive at Montreal........	....	....	8.50 am

Magnificent Palace Cars on the two Express Trains.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

In connection with the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways

GENERAL OFFICES—QUEBEC.

TICKET OFFICES:

43 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, } MONTREAL.
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.

A. DAVIS, Superintendent
July 4 158

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883---Summer Arrangements---1883.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian....	...6100	Building.
Parisian	5400	Capt. Jas. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton
Polynesian........	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian........	3600	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian........	4000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.
Peruvian........	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Nova Scotian........	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian........	3430	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Caspian........	3200	Lt. B. Thomson, R. N.
Austrian........	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian........	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian........	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Scandinavian........	3600	Capt. John Parks.
Hanoverian........	4000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Siberian........	4600	Building.
Buenos Ayrean....	3800	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Corean........	4000	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Grecian........	3600	Capt. G. Le Gallais.
Manitoban........	3150	Capt. A. MacNicol.
Canadian........	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician........	2800	Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian........	2600	Capt. W. Dalziell.
Lucerne........	2200	Capt. John Kerr.
Newfoundland......	1500	Capt Mylius.
Acadian........	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Europe, being only Five Days between Land to Land.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service,

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Parisian........	Saturday, July 28
Sardinian........	Saturday, Aug. 4
Circassian........	Saturday Aug. 11
Polynesian........	Saturday, Aug. 18
Peruvian........	Saturday, Aug. 25
Sarmatian........	Saturday, Sept. 1

Rates of Passage from Quebec:

Cabin........	$70 and $80
(According to accommodation.)	
Intermediate........	$40.00
Steerage........	$25.00

The Steamers of the

Glasgow and Quebec Service

are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

Grecian........	About July 29
Buenos Avrean........	About Aug. 5
Manitoban........	About Aug. 12
Lucerne........	About Aug. 14
Nestorian........	About Aug. 19
Corean........	About Aug. 26
Grecian........	About Sept. 2

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM HALIFAX.

Caspian........	Monday, July 30
Nova Scotian........	Monday, Aug. 13
Hibernian........	Monday, Aug. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin........$20.00 | Intermediate......$15.00
Steerage.....$6.00.

The Steamers of the

Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service

are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:—

FROM BOSTON.

Scandinavian........	About July 28
Prussian........	About Aug. 4
Waldensian........	About Aug. 11
Austrian........	About Aug. 18
Phœnician........	About Aug. 25
Scandinavian........	About Sept. 1
Prussian........	About Sept. 8

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal
July 21 173

CANADA SHIPPING CO

Beaver Line of Steamships.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

SAILINGS BETWEEN

Montreal and Liverpool,

And connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the line are intended to be despatched as follows from MONTREAL for LIVERPOOL direct:—

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. Jackson........	Aug. 1
LAKE HURON, Wm. Bernson........	Aug. 8
LAKE NEPIGON, H. Campbell........	Aug. 15
LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart........	Aug. 22
LAKE MANITOBA, G. Scott........	Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, from Montreal to Liverpool, $50.00; Return, $90.00.

An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer.

For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water Street; in Quebec, to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter Street, or to

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
April 24 97

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For BERMUDA, SS. ORINOCO, July 27.
For ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, SS. FLAMBOROUGH July 28 and SS. ALHAMBRA, August 1.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway.

LEVE & ALDEN,
202 St. James street, Montreal.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec
June 16 143

Steamships.

DOMINION LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

The new Iron Steamship OREGON, Williams, commander, is intended to sail from QUEBEC, on

SATURDAY, the 18th AUGUST.

The Saloon, Music Room, Staterooms and Smoking-room are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and the Steamer is luxuriously fitted up,

No Cattle or Sheep Carried.

Rates from Quebec—Cabin, $65 and $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $24.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents.
May 28 126

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

BRITANNIC..	Saturday, July 14, at Noon.
REPUBLIC....	Thursday, July 19, at 4.00 p.m,
CELTIC......	Saturday, July 28, at Noon.
GERMANIC...	Saturday, Aug. 4, at 4.00 p.m.
ADRIATIC ..	Thursday, Aug. 9, at 9.30 a.m.
*BALTIC........	Saturday, Aug. 11, at 11. a.m.
BRITANNIC...	Saturday, Aug. 18, at 4.00 p.m.
REPUBLIC.....	Thursday, Aug. 23, at 9.00 a.m.

†Extra steamer not calling at Queenstown.

CABIN RATES.

NewYork to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60, $80 and $100 gold. Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $144 and $180 gold. Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $26, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $60.

THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP OR PIGS.

STEERAGE RATES.

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Galway, $26.50, including Railway Fare to New York. Prepaid, $22.50.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9½ days from New York.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York. Or to

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT.
413 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
May 8 199

DOMINION LINE.

OF

STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

	Tons.		Tons.
Montreal........	3,284	Toronto........	3,284
Dominion........	3,176	Ontario........	3,176
Texas........	2,700	Sarnia........	3,850
Quebec........	2,700	Oregon........	3,850
Mississippi........	2,680	Vancouver........	5,700
Brooklyn........	3,600		

DATES OF SAILINGS.

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

MONTREAL........	4th Aug.
ONTARIO........	11th Aug.
*OREGON........	18th Aug.
DOMINION........	25th Aug.
TORONTO........	1st Sept.
*SARNIA........	8th Sept.

*These steamers carry neither Cattle nor Sheep.

Rates of Passage from Quebec to Liverpool.—Cabin, $50, $60, $65 and $80; Return, $90, $108, $117 and $144, according to steamer and berth. Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $24.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Gracie & Hunter, 96 Leadenhall Street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
July 23 174

INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Carrying the United States Mails

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MAURY'S lane routes at all seasons of the year.

City of Berlin......	Saturday, July 7,	6.30 a.m
City of Paris......	Thursday, July 12,	10.00 a.m
City of Montreal...	Saturday, July 21,	5.30 a.m
City of Chester....	Thursday, July 26,	9.00 a.m
City of Richmond.	Thursday, Aug 2,	3.00 p.m
City of Berlin......	Saturday, Aug 11,	10.30 a.m
City of Paris......	Thursday, Aug 16,	3.00 p.m
City of Montreal..	Saturday, Aug 25,	10.00 a.m

From Pier 37 North River, New York.

The INMAN LINE are now booking Steerage Passengers from Montreal to Liverpool for $26.50. This includes Railroad Fare from Montreal to New York. They are also booking Steerage Passengers FROM LIVERPOOL TO MONTREAL for $22.50.

Intermediate Passage, $40.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60 and $80, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children, between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

INMAN STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited)
31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
C. C. McFALL, St. James Street.
Or J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.
June 25 150

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR.

FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

GALLIA........	Wednesday, Aug 1
BOTHNIA........	Wednesday, Aug 8
PAVONIA........	Wednesday, Aug 15
SERVIA........	Wednesday, Aug 22
SCYTHIA........	Wednesday, Aug 29
GALLIA........	Wednesday, Sept 5
BOTHNIA........	Wednesday, Sept 12
PAVONIA........	Wednesday, Sept 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage.

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

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

Or to VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
THOS. WILSON,
17 St. Sacrament Street.
May 19 118

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG,

OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

ANTWERP.

Steamers of this well-known and old established line between

CANADA AND ANTWERP,

Under Contract with Dominion Government,

will sail as follows:—

SS. LUDWIG, from Montreal for Antwerp on or about the 23rd JULY.
SS. HELVETIA from Antwerp for Montreal, on or about the 1st AUGUST.

Regular monthly communication between CANADA AND ANTWERP will be continued, and further notice of sailings given hereafter.

Through Rates of Freight from Antwerp to Manitoba and other parts of the Dominion.

For Rates of Freight, Passage, and other particulars, apply to

STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
Antwerp.
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
July 2 156

ROSS

LONDON LINE OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN SERVICE,

VIKING........	2,588 Tons Register
OCEAN KING........	2,449 " "
ERL KING........	2,178 " "

The splendid new first-class, full power screw steamer, ERL KING, A 100 (Highest Class at Lloyd's), is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR LONDON,

On or about the 17th August.

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers, as advised, from Montreal and London thereafter, during the season.

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal,
Or WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
East India Avenue, London.
April 19 93

DONALDSON

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.

CONCORDIA........	3,500 Tons
COLINA........	2,000 "
CYNTHIA........	2,200 "
TITANIA........	2,200 "

The splendid new first-class full power Screw Steamer CONCORDIA, A 100 (highest class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

On or about the 31st July.

taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers every week from Montreal and Glasgow thereafter during the season.

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal,
Or DONALDSON BROTHERS,
165 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
April 19 93

The Great Western Steamship Co.

(LIMITED.)

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH DOCK

[NEAR BRISTOL.]

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, composed of the following New and First-class Steamers:—

DORSET........	2,600 Tons
CORNWALL........	2,000 "
DEVON........	2,000 "
SOMERSET........	2,000 "
GLOUCESTER........	2,000 "
BRISTOL........	2,000 "

The steamship SOMERSET is intended to be despatched for Avonmouth Docks

About the 31st July.

These steamers will have special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods, and the greatest care in handling same will be taken at both ends of the route. They have also first-class facilities for the carriage of a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP.

Intending Shippers should make immediate application, considerable engagements having already been made.

Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For rates of passage and freight, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal,
Or to MARK WHITWILL & SON,
The Grove, Bristol,
England.
April 19

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

NEVADA........	July 7,	7.00 a.m
ABYSSINIA........	July 10,	9.00 a.m
WYOMING........	July 17,	3.00 p.m
ALASKA........	July 24,	7.30 a.m
WISCONSIN........	July 31,	2.30 p.m
ARIZONA........	Aug. 7,	7.30 p.m
NEVADA........	Aug. 11,	10.30 a.m

The GUION LINE are now booking Steerage Passengers from Montreal to Liverpool for $26.50. This includes Railroad Fare from Montreal to New York. They are also booking Steerage Passengers FROM LIVERPOOL TO MONTREAL for $22.50.

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

CABIN PASSAGE.

$60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.

INTERMEDIATE.

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, $40 single; $80 round trip.

Steerage passage at Low Rates.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 Broadway, New York
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & Co.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal
May 11

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Singular "Bright Week" in Birmingham—Tunnel and Suez Canal Difficulties—Bishops at a Players Dinner—Lord Coleridge Behind the Flowers—Mr. Russell Lowell Makes an After Dinner Speech—Agitatoresses at the Prince's Hall—Grace in Reading—The Day of Little Children—A Dominion Day Wanted.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, July 16.

Since I had opportunity of writing you many events have happened, of more or ess moment. The "Bright Week" at Birmingham, as it is termed, was distinguished by remarkable meetings, processions and presents. It was the 25th anniversary of Mr. Bright's election for the borough. He had been rejected for Manchester, which he had represented, because he was opposed to the Crimean war. He was ill at the time of his defeat, and Birmingham elected him without seeing him, and waited three years before he was able to visit them. It is a singular thing that a Quaker, the greatest living advocate of peace, who had lost his seat in Parliament because he was opposed to war, should be elected by the greatest gun making town in the Empire; and electors who live by war, have continued to elect him, without expense, to this day. Vast processions greeted him, great public meetings three times assembled to hear him, and costly presents were made to him. He is considered to have spoken in reply with all his former fire and vehemence.

Having happily disposed of the channel tunnel, we are now troubled with the Suez Canal. It has been agreed with M. Lesseps to make a new one. We are to pay eight millions towards the cost. Fierce disputation prevails day by day, as to the wisdom of our agreement. Lord Beaconsfield invested four millions in the first canal (and gave his friends, the Rothschilds, £200,000 for transmitting the money), without obtaining any control over the canal. The Liberals condemned the procedure. Now, the Conservatives feel bound equally to condemn Mr. Gladstone's procedure. The Tories represent the transaction as eight millions being given to France. Mr. Gladstone is not a man to make a hard bargain where he is satisfied as to the justness of it. The English are accused of being "arrogant," but they are never accused of being niggardly. We have no feeling against France and would rather do her a service than a harm. It seems quite a settled thing that we are to have two canals.

We have had a day memorable

FOR DISTINGUISHED MEETINGS.

Mr. Bright spoke at an Indian meeting in London; there were two Fourth of July receptions at the American Consulate and the American Embassy, and there was the famous dinner to Mr. Irving, who is going, like Lord Coleridge, to the United States. In America they have a phrase which happily is not employed here. When they take a public farewell of a guest on his departure elsewhere, they call it a "send off," which has a dreadful packing-case sound. The dinner at St. James' Hall was a "send-off" for Mr. Irving. Mr. Swinburne contributed some "good-bye" verses, which had the playfulness and grace of Moore. There were deans and other clerical dignitaries in the assembly, and apologies were sent by the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham, for not being able to be present at a dinner to a player. A few years ago this alone would have produced more consternation than the issue of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," or "Essays and Reviews," or a motion by Mr. Miall for the disestablishment of the church. Indeed, the church would have been considered to have disestablished itself, had bishops taken boxes at the theatre or tickets for a player's dinner. There could not possibly be found in all England a more graceful chairman than Lord Coleridge, or one more suitable by nature to speak at a dinner. Among the foliage which decorated the chief table, tall and graceful palm ferns predominated. They always put

THE LOFTIEST PLANTS THEY CAN FIND

before the speakers so as to obscure them, and all the guests know is that there is a voice speaking behind the flowers—the owner of the voice is invisible. Fortunately there is no flower tall enough to obscure the Lord Chief Justice. His clearness, lucidity, and silvery facility of speech made him a perfect president of a festive dinner of art. What he said in proposing the health of the Queen had inimitable courtliness without a phrase of servility, and entire freshness, which is a miracle in giving so familiar a sentiment. No American can be other than proud of the way in which the health of the Republic was drunk. Lord Bury was very droll in accounting for his opportunity of speaking in lieu of Lord Houghton—who was too unwell to be present—by telling a story of an old Norfolk man to whom Lord Bury went with words of condolence on the death of his comrade. The venerable survivor acknowledged the sympathy by exclaiming, "Ah! his loss was my gain, for I have got his boots." Lord Bury had got Lord Houghton's boots, and although he was not exactly the same man in them he strode about his toast very well. Mr. Lowell made a speech full of brightness and humor, quite worthy of the night and the company—showing that if there is ever an international tournament of knightly wits, America has only to send Mr. Lowell, who will more than hold his own and theirs too. His declaration that the "spread eagle was a

BIRD OF PURELY HERALDIC ORNITHOLOGY,'

was clever from him, who sang the "Bird of Freedom soaring," and brighter still was his suggestion that America alone had the modesty and economy of pride in limiting her self-laudation to one day in the year. This was the happiest defence of July orations which has yet been made. Sir Charles Dilke, who invented the phrase "English-speaking people," should have been present to hear Mr. Lowell's graceful use of it. His stories were not less bright. One was of the New England clergyman, the last to wear a wig, who was told by his oldest parisioner, who had been the most edified by his discourses, that "All was gone when his wig was gone." Another was that of the American Methodist clergyman ("clergyman" Mr. Lowell called him, a phrase to which we have not attained) who, explaining the miracles of Joshua, said the sun had three motions, the forward, the backward, and that of standing still. All after, dinner oratory, Mr. Lowell said, had the two first, a little forward and a good deal backward in the way of repetition, but the last he alone should imitate, that of standing still—by stopping. All the speakers were good and witty, so that the dinner was very bright, and Mr. Irving will find in America and Canada if he comes to you a welcome not less hearty than the greeting of the farewell night, and speeches as brilliant as those he heard in St. James' Hall.

We have had two

FAMOUS AMERICAN LADY ORATORS

at the Prince's Hall, Picadilly. One was Mrs. Cady Stanton and the other Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., presided, and his measured and exact way of speaking enabled all to hear what he said; and he boldly encouraged women to prosecute with more vigor any just claim they had. The Prince's Hall is lofty, light and handsome, but not compact and of gracious proportion and convenience, such as should be found in a Prince's hall. The platform is an awful enclosure, apart, high above and distant. with no bar to assist the speaker. Only an actor accustomed to the stage could be at home upon its fenceless area. There is a gallery far away, hung in mid-air, before the alarmed eyes of those who address the separated occupants in it. Mrs. Stanton, with good judgment, had a music stand brought, which enabled her to lay her papers about her. Miss Anthony is of medium height, thin, and with a look of long years of work in her earnest face. Absence of any pretentiousness, and manifest sincerity of tone, made her interesting to the audience. She spoke too low at first, confessing she was diffident in addressing a London audience; afterwards she spoke too fast. Her aim appeared to be to give the most information in the shortest possible time; but bright turns of expression in her rapid narrative showed how effective she could be in stormy meetings, with adversaries to meet, which she lacked in the Prince's Hall and seemed to long for. But she found the responses of the audience more inciting than in America where people, contrary to expectation, sit almost without emotion. Mrs. Cady Stanton, with her abundant grey hair and dignified deportment, had

THE GRAND MANNERS OF A DUCHESS.

With a fine melodious voice, not without authority in its tones, she delivered a bright and graceful speech. What she read was well read, beyond the custom of readers. It was plainly written on sheets not too large, and each page was gracefully dropped on the table in sight of all hearers, who could estimate, if they wanted, when the end would come. Both ladies gave the impression of belonging to the accomplished and disinterested class of agitatoresses—if such a word is permissible. Both have a long, a distinguished, and an honorable record from anti-slavery days—when advocacy meant peril and heroism—down to our day. But both, misled by the custom of their country, where speakers may speak three hours, and no one complain, made their addresses too long. Mr. Jacob Bright, who has remarkable qualities for chairmanship, like the late George Wilson, of the Anti-Corn Law League, let the meeting, as they say in America, "slide" as it would. Had Englishmen been the speakers, he would have predetermined the course of the meeting. It was not less courtesy to strangers, who were ladies, to inform them of our ways, and arrange things for the best effect. Professor F. W. Newman came up to hear the orations, and was on the platform; and Mr. J. P. Thomasson, M.P., son of he who made the Anti-Corn Law League, Mrs. Thomasson, Mr. Jacob Bright and Mrs. Bright, the Servian Minister, and others. Besides, the audience included distinguished hearers. It was an assembly of honor to the American ladies.

Liverpool is now notable for

A NEW THING.

A singular meeting has been held in that town, or rather city—for it has a bishop now—to devise some national means of "preventing cruelty to children." Nobody has thought hitherto of the advisability of including children among animals. It is well and creditable to a country that animals should be protected from cruelty; but no European country has taken measures for protecting children. It is now proposed in Liverpool to obtain laws which shall warrant the protection of children. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., proposed a motion upon the subject, and at the close of his speech made an effective application of a simile Mr Bright used some time ago at Edinburgh. Mr. Smith said "the School Board, when it commenced operations, had to take soundings in the great sea of human cruelty, according to the exigencies of the case." He might have said in the greater sea of human ignorance, and to lay down principles upon which to proceed. This new society will have to take soundings in the great sea of human cruelty—for there is the cruelty of the intelligent, as well as the cruelty of the ignorant—upon which an arresting hand should be laid. Children will not, henceforth, be allowed there to be about the market at night, nor left on door steps till midnight, nor half-fed by sheer negligence at home. The day of children has come.

Cannot Canadians invent some National day like that of American Independence? When you obtained your present Constitution, when you obtained the famous increase of territory, the Dominion was made more than a compeer of the United States. We could then have a Dominion Day (the prettiest alliteration in the world) celebration like that of Independence Day—when all Canadians could attend a reception

GIVEN BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER

and all persons friendly to the Dominion could attend and pay their respects to its high representative. Canada does not know the friends it has in England, when they have not opportunity of manifesting themselves. When Lord Coleridge visits America he will no doubt visit Canada. He will no doubt be invited by the bar, and everybody will be gratified by the speech which they will then hear.

We have had issued a neat paper entitled the Present Day. Its object is to discuss agitated questions without agitation. We have a number of questions under discussion which beginning in outrage are discussed in excitement. Old modes of argument pardonable—because common half a century ago—when the expression of opinion was denied—are obsolete and in bad taste now—any man may say in civil language anything which he is seriously persuaded ought to be said. Yet there are people who do not know that the foolish day has gone by when men could be shocked into truth by sensation or kicked into it by outrage.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

VITAL QUESTIONS!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a [Concluded next week.]

ON THIRTY DAYS'TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

La Concorde (Three Rivers) says the dredging machine of Sir Hector's Government will be in that port on Wednesday next to resume the work of deepening commenced last year. This is an infallible sign that the Three Rivers election will soon come off. Mr. Rayner is engaging a number of men for the harbor works, who will continue at work so long as the election is not terminated.

Le Temps says, while the ministerial journals are offering insults to the Conservatives of the DeBoucherville school, Mr. Mousseau and his prompters are doing their very utmost to form a combination with these very men upon whom their organs are heaping insults. Up to the present time no project of Ministerial replastering has been acceptable. According to the latest rumors, the plan which would have the greatest chance of success would be the following: Mr. Mousseau to be appointed judge, replacing Mr. Loranger, who would become a senator with the promise of a portfolio. The Hon. Mr. Masson, who would give up his seat to Mr. Loranger, would pass to the position of Prime Minister of Quebec. Mr. Masson is considered to be, under the circumstances, the only man capable of rallying the different Conservative groups. The difficulty, it appears, will be in persuading Mr. Masson to give up the calm life which he is leading for the arena of the burning political strife which now prevails.

La Concorde, referring to the election about to take place at Three Rivers, for the seat in the Quebec Legislature, now vacant in consequence of the unseating of Mr. Dumoulin, elected at the last general election, says:—The election * * * will be made chiefly upon the great question of the sale of the North Shore railway to Mr. Senecal. The other questions will be secondary. There need be no illusion upon that point. * * * If Mr. Dumoulin presents himself, (a thing which we cannot yet conceive) the great question to be submitted to him is this: Why did you vote for the sale of the road; a sale which caused your country to lose millions of dollars, when we called upon you to oppose it? This question will be put to him by at least three-fourths of his fellow-citizens. It will be put by Conservatives, by Liberals, by Castors, by Independents, by men of all political shades; it will be pu to him by a large number of his own friends who voted for him in 1881; it will be put to him in fine by all the honest men who have at heart the interests of the country and who have seen that Mr. Dumoulin, in this sale, has basely approved of an immense speculation to the detriment of the public chest.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lacrosse.

MONTREAL VS. TORONTO.

The match between the Toronto and Montreal clubs on Saturday next, is producing considerable excitement in lacrosse circles, in view of the fact that out of the last thirteen matches the home club has won by a bare majority of one, while in games they are exactly even, having won 24 each since the commencement of 1877.

Appended is a summary of the matches referred to:—

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Games.
Sep. 15, 1877	Montreal	Montreal	3 to 2
" 29, "	"	Toronto	3 straight
Oct. 13, "	Toronto	Montreal	3 to 1
July 20, 1878	"	Toronto	3 to 1
Sep. 6, 1879	"	Montreal	3 straight
" 20, 1879	Montreal	"	3 "
July 1, 1880	Toronto	"	3 to 1
Sep. 11, 1880	Montreal	Toronto	3 straight
July 1, 1881	Toronto	"	3 "
Sep. 17, 1881	Montreal	"	3 "
July 1, 1882	Toronto	"	3 to 2
Sep. 16, 1882	Montreal	Montreal	3 to 1
July 14, 1883	Toronto	"	3 to 1

It is rather amusing in face of the above table to read in a Toronto paper that the Montreal Club almost invariably succumb to the superior prowess of the western men.

METROPOLITANS VS. MONTREAL SECOND.

OTTAWA July 31.—The Metropolitan Lacrosse Club of this city and the second twelve of the Montreal Lacrosse Club will shortly measure sticks here.

Cricket.

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The American cricket team selected this year to play in the annual match between the United States and Canada is chiefly remarkable for the fact that contrary to the custom of many years, it contains not one of the four Newhalls. To find themselves relieved from this formidable family of opponents may inspire the Canadians with the hope of varying this time a monotonous uniformity of defeats. Still, the men chosen are good cricketers, Law, Lowry, Thayer, McNutt, J. A. Scott, Haines, Brewster, Wister, Caldwell, and Stoever being the Quaker City members. One man of the International team is usually a New Yorker; but this year the non-Philadelphia place is given to a Boston cricketer, Hubbard, of the Longwoods.

Aquatic.

A GOOD WORD FOR OARSMEN.

Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, pastor of the Queen street Methodist Church, Toronto, in addressing his congregation recently referred to the aquatic profession generally, and said he believed "If Trickett rows his boat as God wants him to row it, there is as big a heaven for him as for any of us If Hanlan rows his boat as God meant him to row it there is as bright a reward for him when he has finished his course as for that other man whose sphere was the pulpit and whose work was that of soul-saving. Great countries have been brought together by the efforts of these great oarsmen, and greater good accomplished for humanity than has been achieved by the legislators of the world in the last thousand years."

Base Ball.

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Ottawa Base Ball Club contemplate making a tour next month. They will take in Brockville, Kingston, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec, 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures pain in the side, back or bowels, sore throat, rheumatism, toothache, lumbago and any kind of pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great pain reliever, and double the strength of any other elixir or other liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the stomach, and pains and aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle. wfm

OUR determination is to clear out all summer stock to make room for fall importation, now arriving. Give us a call at the Boston and we guarantee you a bargain.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, &c

Advance shipments of Fall Stock now arriving at the Carpet Warehouse, comprising every grade and quality made in all the latest styles, the above forming one of the finest assortments ever shown, at the lowest possible prices. Orders executed with carefulness and despatch and satisfaction assured. The satisfactory plan still maintained, allowing to *cash purchasers a discount of five per cent.*

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 Notre Dame Street.

July 25 176

Excellent Storage

Apply at
ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

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KEEPS INCREASING
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KEEPS INCREASING

Our Cash Returns for last month were by far the largest we have ever had in any previous month since commencing business.

THIS PROVES THAT
THIS PROVES THAT
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THIS PROVES THAT
THIS PROVES THAT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
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AND THAT WE
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SELL GOOD GOODS
SELL GOOD GOODS
SELL GOOD GOODS
SELL GOOD GOODS
SELL GOOD GOODS

Our Mantle and Costume Department has done a much larger trade this Spring and Summer than previous years.

OUR SILK TRADE
OUR SILK TRADE
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MONTREAL.

WESLEYAN
LADIES' COLLEGE,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
Will Re-open September 1, 1883.

The first Ladies' College in the Dominion. Thoroughly equipped in Literature, Sciences, Languages, Music and Art. For terms, &c., address the Principal,

A. BURNS, D.D., LL.D.

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For Sale or to Let.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Nos. 265 and 279 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with Grounds, &c.

Apply to
ALEX. McK. COWIE,
104 Grey Nun Street.

June 27 152

TWO SHOPS TO LET

In Kingston, opposite Market Square, 33 feet x 16 feet 6 inches, with good cellars. One rear fire proof vault. Apply to
RAWDEN & MACHAR,
Kingston.

FOR SALE,

Private Dwellings and Building Lots
In various parts of the city.
MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTAGE
F. McMANN & CO.,
96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

November 1 261

TO LET.

Premises on corner St. James Street West and Cathedral, within fifty yards of Bonaventure Station, Suited for Railway Offices or Light Manufacturing Business.

Alterations will be made for suitable tenant. Heated with hot water if required. For information, apply to the proprietors on the premises.

DAWES & CO.

February 7 32

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling houses known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.

Large lot, corner of Craig and Sanguinet streets, now occupied as a coal and lumber yard.

That handsome villa residence, formerly occupied by E. A. Dubois, Esq., with about forty acres of land; large cut-stone dwelling house, out-buildings, garden, etc. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to

G. R. S. DEBEAUJEU,
or to 156 St. Denis street.
E. C. MONK, Esq., Advocate,
182 St. James street.

Dividends---Meetings.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

23rd DIVIDEND.

A quarterly Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum, will be paid at the office of the Bank in Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th July to 31st, both days inclusive.

THOMAS CRAIG,
President.

July 5 159

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., for the current half year, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST next.

By order of the Board.
HENRY BARBEAU,
Manager.

Montreal, 3rd July, 1883. 1m 158

Hotels.

GLASCOW, Scotland.

PHILPS COCKBURN HOTEL,
141 BATH STREET.

First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated.
Moderate Charges. | Turkish Baths.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is on fyle at this Hotel.

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LIVERPOOL.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL,
Mount Pleasant,

A comfortable home for Canadians visiting Liverpool, with moderate charges. Three minutes' walk from the principal railway depots. Omnibusses to all parts of the city pass near the Hotel. Over 100 rooms. Cab fare from Landing Stage for the Canadian Steamers 2s.

The MONTREAL DAILY HERALD taken at this Hotel.

July 4 158

LORNE HOUSE, VARENNES SPRING

Will be opened on May 1st, overlooks St. Lawrence River, and close to Railway Depot and steamboat landing. Mineral water highly commended by medical profession for cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and other affections. Reduced season rates by South Eastern Railway. Telegraph office in house. Sidewalk to the river.

WM. CHAMARD, Proprietor.

May 2 4m 104

1883--SEA BATHING--1883

SAGUENAY.

The Tadousac Hotel

Situated at the mouth of the far-famed RIVER SAGUENAY, will be OPENED on

TUESDAY, the 19th JUNE,

for the reception of FAMILIES, TOURISTS, ROD and GUN and YACHTSMEN, &c., &c.

The amusements combine Ten Pins, Billiards, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Football, Quoits, &c., &c.

The Bathing facilities are superior to any on the St. Lawrence, being within 200 yards of the Hotel, and possessing the prettiest and safest beach below Quebec.

Yachts, Chalops and Row Boats can always be had on application at the office.

Terms reasonable; special rates for season, Two Months.

Telegraph, Omnibus, Pleasure Vehicles, all in connection with the Hotel.

All communications addressed to the Manager will have strict attention.

JAMES FENNELL,
Tadousac Hotel, Tadousac.

June 1 130

Far-Famed and Popular Canadian Summer Resort.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
CACOUNA.



The above HOTEL will be open for the reception of Guests on or about 15th June. For Rates, &c., address

JOHN KENLY, Manager,
Cacouna, P. Q.

May 19 3m 119

RUSSSELL



ST. LOUIS HOTEL
ST. LOUIS STREET,
QUEBEC.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY
WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is OPEN throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 500 guests.

May 1 103

THE RUSSELL,
OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

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

Every attention paid to guests.

JAMES A. GOUIN,
Proprietor.

May 1 103

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. . .

REVERE HOUSE,

Mrs. McNEIL, Proprietress

First class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboats.

RIZONA AND STRAWBERRIES

Delicious and Seasonable Dish for Hot Weather.

To one quart of milk take three heaped tablespoonfuls Rizona, dissolve the Rizona in part of the cold milk. Boil the remainder of the milk, then add the dissolved Rizona, and cook for one hour over boiling water. Add sugar, little salt and vanilla. Pour into a mould, eat cold with Strawberries and Cream.

Get a package from your Grocer and try it, and you will desire no better or more wholesome Dessert for hot weather.

July 9 162

Steamboats.

CHEAP TICKETS.



Steamer PERSIA sails every FRIDAY at 7 p.m. for

TORONTO..........Fare, $7.00
ST. CATHARINES.......... " 7.50
NIAGARA FALLS.......... " 8.50

Meals and Berth Included.

For Tickets apply to D. BATTERSBY, 235 St. James Street, opposite Ottawa Buildings, or 120 St. James Street, opposite Post Office.

July 2 156

MERCHANTS' LINE



Steamer CITY OF MONTREAL

Sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m.

For HAMILTON,

Calling at BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON and TORONTO.

Fares:—TORONTO..........$7.00
" HAMILTON..........$8.00

Include Meals and Sleeping Berth.

G. E. JAQUES & CO.,
108 Common Street.

July 2 4m 13

Miscellaneous.

MONTREAL

LOAN & MORTGAGE CO'Y,

AND

TRUST COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, - . - $1,000,000.00
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, - - $94.000.00

Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.

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Trustees and Executors are authorised by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, Manager.

Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

June 27 152

Montreal Horse Exchange

G.T.R. STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES

MONTREAL,

is now open for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of horses, including shipment. Customs and Insurance conducted on strictly commercial principles and at a low rate of commission.

Horses and Mares imported on order from Great Britain or France.

Monthly sales by auction of horses, carriages and harness. Catalogues of sales will contain a description of each horse which will be guaranteed as described.

Correspondence solicited.

C. M. ACER & CO., Proprietors,
C. F ELWES, MONTREAL.
Auctioneer.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Senator; Joseph Hickson, Esq., Gen. Man. G. T. R.; M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P.; Thos. White, Esq., M.P.; L. J. Seargeant, Esq., Traffic Man. G.T.R.; J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P.; James McShane, Jr., Esq., M.P.P.; D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.; Exchange Bank, Montreal; Dominion Bank, Toronto; Bank of Montreal, Montreal; The Alliance Bank, London, England; The Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, England; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York; Maverick National Bank, Boston.

June 11 138

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GET SOME OF THE

FINEST FINISHED

PHOTOS IN TOWN

AT

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GO AND TRY.

195½ ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

June 14 141

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Unmatchable Matches

IN BOTH

Brimstone and Parlours

BRIMSTONE MATCHES put up, viz.: Telegraph and Telephone Rubys in 100's, 200's and 300's.
PARLOUR MATCHES, without Sulphur.
LION PARLOURS also in 200's and 300's.

PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Warranted the Finest Match in the World.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION

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Published Semi-Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES AND MAPS of all CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES.

For sale by News Dealers and Bookseller and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers.

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January 20 17

Steamboats.

1883.  1883.

The New A 1 Steamer for Charter.

Now Open for Excursions and Picnics on Wednesday of every week.

ALEXANDRA,

CAPT. SMITH,

Leaves Montreal every THURSDAY, at noon, for the head of the far-famed Bay of Quinte, calling at Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Ogdensburg, Picton, Belleville, and all way ports. Returning, leaves Trenton, head of the Bay, every MONDAY morning, running all the rapids and reaching Montreal early Tuesday afternoon. Cabin accommodation unsurpassed.

Tickets for the round trip at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to JAS. WOODHOUSE, Agent 81 Common Street, Canal Basin.

No goods received after 12 o'clock on Thursdays.

June 7 3m 135



Collingwood Line.

Campana, Capt. Anderson..........1,500 tons
Francis Smith, Capt. Robertson.... 800 tons
City of Owen Sound. Capt. McNab... 900 tons

These steamers sail from Collingwood

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

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Through tickets to all points in North-West. Direct connection at Port Arthur with Canada Pacific.

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Traffic Manager, Toronto.

June 23 2m 149

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1883  1883

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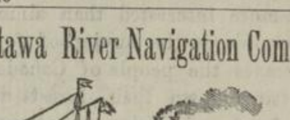
The EUROPE, for

Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

For Passage and Freight, apply to
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Montreal.

July 16 168

The Ottawa River Navigation Company



MAIL LINE DAY STEAMERS
BETWEEN
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Passengers for OTTAWA and all intermediate ports take 7 A.M. Train for Lachine daily to connect with Steamer.

FAVOURITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS

Charming Scenery!
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To OTTAWA, by rail and return by Boat..$4.50
To OTTAWA, by Boat and return by rail..$4.50
To CARILLON, a delightful day trip, fifty miles up the River Ottawa, an hour and a half at Carillon to see the great dam and raft slides, beautiful scenery the whole way, returning

"Home by the Rapids."

Round Trip, $1.25; Saturday's, $1.00.

To ST. ANNE'S by 12.30 p.m. train (Saturday's by 2 p.m. train), returning by boat at 4 p.m. *via* RAPIDS. ROUND TRIP, 80c.

To SHOOT THE RAPIDS in the afternoon, take 5 p.m. train for Lachine daily. ROUND TRIP, 50c.

For CALEDONIA SPRINGS — Return Tickets to L'Original at very low rates.

Market Line to Carillon and Little Rideau.

The fine steamer "PRINCESS" leaves Canal Basin every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 a.m.

The steamers "PRINCESS" and "DAGMAR" available for Excursion Charter.

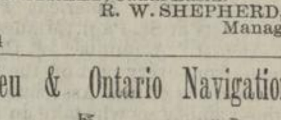
Tickets, Tourist Cards, and all information at the principal hotels, G.T.R. Offices and Ticket Office, cor. McGill and St. James St.

General Office and Freight Stores 87 and 89 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD, JR.,
Manager.

May 24 123

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.



The Steamers of this Company between

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

Will hereafter run regularly as under:

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock p.m., from Montreal. North Shore Railway tickets good on the above steamers.

STEAMERS BETWEEN

MONTREAL and TORONTO

will commence on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, to leave daily (Sundays excepted), from the Canal Basin, at 9 a.m., and Lachine on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at noon, and at Coteau Landing by the 5 o'clock train from here, for Prescott, Kingston and Toronto, connecting there with railways for the West and North-West, and with steamers for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, &c.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The steamers leaving here Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will pass through the American Channel, calling at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Island Park, Round Island and Clayton. And those leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will pass through the Canadian Channel of the Thousand Islands, calling at Gananoque.

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. JOHN RANKIN, leaves for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamer ST. FRANCIS, Capt. CAMERON, leaves for Valleyfield and intermediate stations, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m. from Canal Basin, and from Lachine on arrival of 5 o'clock train.

Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. NAPOLEON COLLETTE, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.m.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Steamer TERREBONNE Capt. LAFORCE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 p.m., for Vercheres, calling at Boucherville. Varennes and Bout de L'Isle. For L'Assomption on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecœur on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer CHAMBLY will leave at 10 a.m. and the TERREBONNE at 3 p.m., for Deschamp's Grove, stopping at Boucherville and Varennes.

During July and August the steamer TERREBONNE will leave every Sunday for Vercheres and Contrecœur at 7 a.m., returning at 11 p.m.

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICES:—R. A. Dickson, 133 St. James Street, J. J. McConniff, Windsor Hotel, and at the Company's Ticket office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager
L. A. SENECAL, President

General Offices, 222 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, June 18th, 1883. 144

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Museum and Theatorium—Performances at 1.30 and 7 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS.

Dry Goods—At their stores, at 10 a.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Financial; Railway News; Produce and Provisions, etc.

SECOND PAGE—Commercial continued, etc.

THIRD PAGE—Our London Correspondence, etc.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, etc.

FIFTH PAGE—Postal Telegraphy, etc.

SIXTH PAGE—A HERALD'S Correspondent, etc.

SEVENTH PAGE—Local News, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, etc.

☞ *All correspondence for* THE HERALD *(except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor,* MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON. *Business correspondence to be addressed to* MR. JAMES STEWART, *General Manager of "Herald Printing and Publishing Co."*

☞ *The offices of* THE HERALD *are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West.—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.*

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

This important body will meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 8th inst., and a very large representation from all parts of the United States is expected. The meeting of the Congress which took place last year will be still fresh in the memories of our people, and especially of those among them who are of a scientific turn of mind. At that meeting the papers read and the discussions had upon them were of a most valuable character, embracing as they did the latest results of scientific research and the best knowledge available on the too long neglected subject of forestry. The meeting at St. Paul this year will be even more important, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of Canadians, for we are more interested than almost any other people in the subject of forestry. For decades the people of Canada went on cutting down their forests with a lavish hand, and giving no attention to their preservation, until in many parts of the Dominion there is hardly any marketable timber left. Now, however, people are beginning to see that the forests of the country may be made a most important source of wealth for all time to come, and that it is far more profitable to keep inferior land covered with healthy woods, which can be culled of their valuable timber at intervals, than to attempt to put it to agricultural uses. We have abundance of fertile land in Canada, and we have millions of acres also from which the forests should never be cleared, but which should be always reserved for the growth of valuable timber. It is by a careful attention to forestry that the people of the north of Europe are able to keep up a steady supply of timber for foreign markets, and the same care and attention will insure Canada from ever suffering from a failure of her forest wealth. Hon. Mr. Joly, who takes a great interest in forestry, sends us the following letter on the forthcoming Congress, which we have great pleasure in publishing :—

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

POINTE PLATON, P.Q., July 30, 1883.

My dear Sir:—The American Forestry Congress meets at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 8th August. A number of Canadian gentlemen, from every part of the Dominion, are members of that Association.

All those among us who take an interest in forestry have felt grateful to the American Forestry Congress for having chosen Montreal as their place of meeting last summer, and the results of that meeting have been most encouraging, both in awakening public interest and in stimulating private enterprise.

We, Canadians, owe it to our American friends to return their courteous visit; and we owe it to our own country to join heartily in their efforts for the preservation and renovation of the forests of this continent in which we are so deeply interested. I know that some of our Provincial Governments intend to be represented at the Congress and hope the Dominion Government will not be behind them, there is so much work for the forester on our western prairies, which are now bare of timber. It has been established beyond a doubt that timber can be successfully grown there, and we shall see on our way to St. Paul what has already been done under similar circumstances by railway and private enterprise in the creation of new forests.

May I hope that you will exert your powerful influence in order to encourage a good attendance of Canadian members to the Congress, and that the other leading organs of public opinion in the Dominion will join you in that useful work.

All the American railways have been most liberal in affording travelling facilities to the members of the Congress on their way to St. Paul and back, and I feel confident that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways will be equally liberal.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
H. G. JOLY,
Vice-Pres. American Forestry Congress.

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

If anything more contemptible in journalism than the following from the Montreal Gazette has appeared in the press of Canada, we have failed to observe it :—

We know that a morning journal has been demanding that the Western and New York mails be sorted immediately upon their reception in order that it may glean items from exchanges, and so save the expenses of obtaining its information by telegraph, but we understand that the aim of our contemporary can be accomplished without saddling the public with an additional charge for the maintenance of the post-office. At present one official is detailed to sort the night incoming mails, which work he accomplishes so far as to enable the whole of the mail matter to be distributed by eight o'clock in the morning or in ample time to meet the convenience of the public, and we believe that the newspapers can obtain their exchanges the night of their reception by applying for them.

When could the newspapers "obtain their exchanges the night of their reception by applying for them?" Not until the evening on which the above article was penned; and if the Gazette wishes to be understood as affirming to the contrary it simply wishes to deceive. On Monday night, for the first time, the morning journals received by mail their Boston, Toronto and Ottawa exchanges of that morning, instead of being obliged to wait until the following morning for them. One would almost suppose that the Gazette considered it a crime for newspaper management to wish to receive from the Montreal post-office the mail matter which would otherwise lie there over night; and unless it is acting very hypocritically it will not do so mean a thing as "glean items from exchanges to save the expense of obtaining its information by telegraph," as the Peterboro Review and Hamilton Spectator were formerly in the habit of doing. But, of course, the Gazette *is* acting a hypocritical part. It is doing and will do precisely what it sneers at THE HERALD for doing—sneers which come with a very bad grace indeed from the Gazette. As far as regards the cost of telegraphing, those who choose to examine the columns of THE HERALD and Gazette critically will find that THE HERALD uses the telegraph wires quite as freely as the Gazette and that our telegraph columns compare favorably with those of any other Montreal paper. However, no journal whose management has any sense of propriety would refer to such matters in the spirit in which the Gazette alludes to them, nor would any other editor descend to its low level in order to have a fling at a contemporary.

THE GAZETTE VERSUS AN INCREASE OF POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Montreal Gazette comes out flat-footed against increasing postal accommodation in Montreal. It thinks the Montreal Post-Office is doing well enough when mails which reach Montreal at seven in the evening remain undelivered until the next morning! It believes that this state of things is good enough for the commercial metropolis of Canada. It fears the consequences of giving the people of Montreal too great facilities for receiving postal correspondence! It is "disposed to doubt the expediency of those arrangements," which will permit of mail matter which leaves Toronto, Hamilton, Boston, etc., in the morning being delivered at the Montreal Post-Office the same night. "Let people go to the newsboys on the streets, or to the hotel offices for their newspapers," says the Gazette in effect; "let them get their correspondence by express or by hand if they wish; but perish the thought that the public mails shall be used for the public accommodation! This convenience may do in other cities, where the people do not contribute a tithe of the post-office revenue which Montreal supplies, but here in Montreal it is not needed, it will cost money, and the people will be surfeited by an excess of postal accommodation!" It is in this spirit that a journal claiming to represent the commercial progress and enterprise of Canada's chief city deals with a question of serious importance to our citizens! It is after such a beggarly fashion that a leading Canadian journal stands up for the interests of the city which supports it. While in every other part of the Dominion we have the local journals calling for improved postal accommodation for their people, and in many instances are unable to obtain it, here in Montreal, with an important change in the interest of the citizens practically within reach, we find a journal which is supposed to have influence with the Government calling upon the Post-Office Department *not* to give the people of Montreal an increase of accommodation which would be a great advantage to the citizens, and which they may claim as a right and do not need to ask as a favor. It is true that this accommodation may cost the Department something—the Gazette says several thousand dollars—and if so, what of it? The Montreal post-office contributes to the Departmental revenue a surplus of about eighty thousand dollars a year. What objection can there be to three-eightieths of this amount being used to increase the accommodation extended to the people who have paid in this surplus? If the surplus is not expended here it will be expended somewhere else, as it is well known that there are hundreds of localities which draw from the department for mail accomodation far more than they contribute. We have not noticed that the Gazette has opposed an increase of postal accommodation anywhere except in Montreal, its objections being reserved for this city, which has stronger claims upon the revenue than any other town in the Dominion!

The Gazette's course is most extraordinary; it is unexampled, and not to be easily explained on any rational basis. If it opposes this increase of the public accommodation simply because THE HERALD favors the increase, it may as well say so at once. That would be an intelligible if not an intelligent or reasonable attitude to assume. The citizens of Montreal would then understand that a professed desire to save the public revenue three thousand dollars really covered a petty feeling of professional jealousy; and they would only have to refer to the Gazette's allusions to THE HERALD and the delivery of its "exchanges" at night for proof of the existence of this miserable and unbecoming spirit. But the old simile of Dame Partington and her mop versus the Atlantic ocean still holds good. The Gazette may oppose the extension of postal accommodation here in Montreal, but the change is bound to come. The people of Montreal will have it, whether the Gazette likes it or not, and the head of a department who will be guided by the Gazette in a matter of this kind will ultimately regret that he was so badly advised. The Gazette's attitude will not shut off discussion; it will not prevent the agitation for improvement; it will not produce peace for the official mind. The change that is demanded in the interests of the citizens is a reasonable change; it will cost but little; it is in harmony with the spirit and practice that rule elsewhere; and it is bound to be accomplished.

COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE.

The telegraph strike is practically ended in Canada, and the operators are out in the cold. Whatever may happen in the States, it can not have any favorable influence on the condition of the Canadian telegraphers. In the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia nearly all the operators have returned to their work, excepting in Halifax, Moncton and St. John, and those offices are now fully manned with non-strikers. In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario the strike extended to comparatively few offices; it was limited to those offices in which salaried operators were employed, such as Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Toronto, and a few others. In the great majority of the offices the operators are paid by a commission on the business transacted, and in all those offices they remained at their post. Hence the telegraphic service was less interrupted in Canada than in any other portion of the continent, and after the first three days following the strike, business between Canadian offices was attended to with reasonable promptness. In every Canadian country town and village where a telegraph office is established there are usually to be found from two to four or five persons who understand telegraphing, and it was from the best of the talent in this reserve of operators that the Great North-Western recruited for its more important offices. By a skilful shifting of men from point to point, scarcely an office in Ontario or Quebec is left without an operator, and so satisfactory is the strength of the force in the Montreal office that yesterday several operators were spared to go to other places. In point of quality the operating staff in the larger offices may not be quite equal to what it was before the strike, but as a number of first-class operators have returned to their duty, and others are on the point of doing the same, in all probability the week will not close without seeing the Montreal office, and Canadian offices generally, fully equal to all the demands which the service may make upon them.

In another respect the strike is a failure. The money which was to have been provided to sustain the striking operators is not forthcoming. Instead of bread the misled telegraphers have received a stone. The money which was so abundant in the States a week ago, does not appear to have turned up. On the contrary, in New York, where the strike originated, the principal spokesman of the strikers says success depends upon those who sympathize with the strikers putting their hands in their pockets, and paying them the money necessary to support them. At the utmost they do not count upon paying more than 500 persons to-day, and these only in case they are destitute and helpless; but up to the present moment there is no appearance of anybody here, or in the States either, handing large sums from their private means over to the telegraphers. Some New York brokers have bought tickets to a telegraphers' baseball match, and there is talk of a telegraphers' concert here and there, but these incidents only go to show that there is no large fund at the back of the strikers. If, as Chief Campbell in New York declares, "all depends on how much money we can raise," the bottom may be said to have dropped out of the entire movement. A simple calculation goes to prove the folly of the operators counting upon being supported from any common fund. They allege that there are 15,000 operators out on strike. To allow each of these persons $5 per week, the large sum of $75,000 a week would be needed. A three week's strike would alone absorb nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and Chief Campbell says the funds must come from the pockets of "sympathizers" with the strikers! As a matter of fact, the sympathizers can not be counted upon for five cents per operator per day; in fact "sympathy" goes for nothing when it has to be coined into dollars. If the telegraphers have no immense fund of their own to fall back upon, they are gone, and that they have no such fund their spokesman declares publicly. There will probably be a show of disbursing funds in New York to-day to keep up the spirits of the strikers, but there can be little doubt that the strike is almost as near its end in the States as it is in Canada.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAREY.

The news of the murder of James Carey, the informer, by a fellow passenger named O'Donnell, has caused great rejoicing in Ireland, although it probably was not regarded as a joyful event by an enterprising contemporary who had discovered him in Montreal. Carey was no doubt a very bad man and richly deserved to have been hanged with the other principals in the Dublin assassination but saved his life by turning informer. It was Carey who was mainly instrumental in concocting the murderous plot against the Phœnix Park victims; it was in his house that the conspirators met, and it was on his premises that the knives were concealed with which the murders were committed. No one can therefore feel any pity for Carey who was one of the basest of murderers. But the rejoicing in Ireland over Carey's fate is not due to the fact that he was a murderer, but is because he was an informer. The men who murdered Cavendish and Burke were praised as martyrs and patriots and Carey was a patriot also so long as he confined his operations to murdering English officials, but the moment he gave up that line of business and told the story of the Dublin murders, the extensive vocabulary of the Dublin patriots was not sufficient to describe his baseness. Some of the London papers are giving the Invincibles undue credit for the tracking down of Carey, but if O'Donnell's own statement is to be believed, they deserve none, as Carey's murderer merely happened to be on the steamer with him by accident, and this statement derives plausibility from the fact that O'Donnell had his wife with him. No doubt, it was in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm that O'Donnell killed Carey, but that will not save him from being hanged for the murder. Carey is certainly no loss to the world and probably O'Donnell will be as little, for having the instincts of a murderer in him he might have slain a better man.

MARRIAGES.

LABADIE-ARCHAMBAULT—In this city, on the 31st July, at the Notre Dame Church, by the Rev. Messire J. Archambault, uncle to the bride, Charles Auguste Evariste Felix LaBadie, Esq., M.D., son of J. E. O. LaBadie, Esq., N.P., to Miss Maria Elizabeth Eugenie Archambault, daughter of Archambault, Esq., M.D.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

A SMART LAD to act as Copy-holder and learn to read Proof Sheets. Apply to the Editor of THE HERALD.
July 19 171

WANTED,

LADIES and YOUNG MEN will find something new in a pleasant and profitable work where from $1 to $3 per day can be easily made during spare time, without interfering with regular occupation. Those desiring work can address for particulars, J. BUTLAND & CO., Boston, Mass., box 2,067.
July 28 r 179

FOR SALE,

A Small Steam Yacht.

E. CHANTELOUP,
587 Craig Street, Montreal.
July 11 1m 164

A. E. RICHARDS,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c.

387 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG,

(P. O. Box 844.) Manitoba.
Special attention given to collections.
July 20 172

HAMMOCKS AND PILLOWS.

Our patent regulating and perfection Hammocks, are admitted by all who see them to be the best thing made and very cheap. The "favorite" hammocks 10 ft long, only $1.25. The patent folding pillow is a most useful and cheap novelty.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 Notre Dame Street.
July 25 176

THE INTERNATIONAL

Employment, Land and Emigration Bureau,

WANT

150 MEN for Railway Work.
175 " for Excavating and Laying Pipes
SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO.,
5 Place D'Armes Square.

WANTED—Good Cooks, General Servants and Nurse Girls; also, Mechanics of all grades.
SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO.,
5 Place D'Armes Square.
July 20 172

If you will buy and use a

JEWETT WATER FILTER

(a great success for 25 years) you will be glad a thousand times and more. Sold at every House Furnishing Store in the United States and Canada; or send for Circular to
JOHN C. JEWETT & SONS,
Buffalo, N. Y.
July 31 1m DW 181

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.

For Sale at a Bargain,

Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallett & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools. Apply to
N. Y. PIANO CO.,
226-228 St. James Street, Montreal.
August 1 182

GALT

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CALT, ONTARIO.

Autumn Term commences **Sept. 1st.** Staff of Specialists in every department. Preparation for Law, Medicine, the Universities, and commercial life. Classes for teachers' certificates of all grades. Unsurpassed facilities for cricket, football and boating. Excellent supervision of younger pupils. Fees **$11** a year. For Institute announcement, address Principal,
JOHN E. BRYANT, M. A.
July 14. 1m DW 167

SPARHAM ROOFING.

We continue to execute orders for this as usual.

Actinolite Roofing Cement.

We are now prepared to lay Roofs with ACTINOLITE ROOFING CEMENT, which has no superior in any respect. Estimates given on application. Repairs of all kinds promptly and cheaply done.
Communication with Telephone.
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.,
Metal, Slate and Cement Roofers,
Corner Latour St. and Busby Lane.
August 1 182

New Advertisements.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

The balance of our Summer Jerseys for Ladies' and Children are all reduced to nearly half Price.

LADIES' BLACK SILK JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
LADIES' NAVY SILK JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
LADIES' BLACK WOOL JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
LADIES' SEAL BROWN WOOL JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
LADIES' BRONZE WOOL JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
CHILDREN'S BLACK WOOL Jerseys, At Great Reductions.
CHILDREN'S CARDINAL WOOL JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
CHILDREN'S NAVY WOOL JERSEYS, At Great Reductions.
CHILDREN'S CREAM WOOL Jerseys, At Great Reductions.

For the Cheapest LADIES' and CHILDREN'S JERSEYS come to
JOHN MURPHY & Co's.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Corner ST. PETER STREET.
Terms CASH and only ONE PRICE.
August 1 c 182

SPARHAM ROOFING.

The Sparham Fireproof Roofing Cement Co's. Advertisement to the Contrary,

WE ARE

STILL OPEN

TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

SPARHAM ROOFING.

Furthermore, **Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL** is still in our employ under a Notarial agreement which has yet TWO YEARS to run.

JOSEPH JAMES & CO.,
METAL, SLATE and CEMENT ROOFERS,
Corner LATOUR ST. AND BUSBY LANE.
July 27 r 178

COLE'S COAL OIL STOVES.

The Greatest Invention of the Age!

Cook Better, Cleaner, Quicker,
THAN ORDINARY STOVES.
Save Their Cost in a Few Weeks.

COLE'S Lamp Store,
418 NOTRE DAME STREET.
July 31 181

CAUTION!

Sparham Cement Company.

Messrs. JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Roofers, of this city, acting as our agents, have contracted to lay roofs with the Sparham Roofing Cement. Have during the past two months been using a spurious and inferior cement—not the SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CEMENT. The Company, therefore, notify the public that their agency for the Company has been cancelled.

In connection with the above, the Sparham Roofing Company hereby notify the public they have appointed **Mr. J. CAMPBELL** Sole Agent for laying Roofs in Montreal and vicinity with their Cement, **the only reliable Roof for this climate.** And further, the Company will guarantee all roofs laid by Mr. J. Campbell, with their Cement, free of repairs for seven years. The Company has a capital of $60,000; its guarantee is valuable.

W. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.,
21 St. James St. West.
July 26 1m 117

HANSA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



The SS. BAUMWALL will sail from Hamburg for Montreal on the 1st SEPTEMBER, calling at Antwerp and Havre and probably Halifax.

Intending Importers should at once communicate with their Correspondents in Europe.

For Freight and other information, apply to
F. LAEISZ, Hamburg.
Or to WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
317 St. Paul St., Montreal.
July 31 181

THOMSON LINE.



Mediterranean Service.---Fall 1883.

In order to meet the desire of Importers for an

EARLY STEAMER

direct from Fruit Ports, it is intended to despatch the SS. BARCELONA or other steamship of the Line. from PATRAS about 25th AUGUST, calling at DENIA about 8th SEPTEMBER.

A second steamship will follow about three weeks later. Either of these steamships will call at the Ports of Marseilles, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Marsala, Tarragona, Malaga, Cadiz, and any other port offering sufficient cargo.

For rates of freight, &c., communicate with Agents at Mediterranean Ports, or to
WM. THOMSON,
Dundee, Scotland.
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Agents,
Montreal.
August 1 2m 182

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 96.—The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.
Montreal, 31st July, 1883. wfm 15A 182

New Advertisements.

A FEW CABINET ORGANS,

At extraordinarily low prices, at DE ZOUCHE & ATWATER'S New Piano Rooms, 49 BEAVER HALL.

FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW,

An Upright Piano of the famous Decker Brothers' make, at reduced price. DE ZOUCHE & ATWATER'S New Store, 49 Beaver Hall.

PIANO REPAIRING,

by skilful workmen. DE ZOUCHE & ATWATER. NEW Store, 49 BEAVER HALL.
July 31 181

SPARHAM PATENT CEMENT.

My agreement with Messrs. James & Co. states to lay Sparham Cement Roofing, and as their agency has been cancelled by the company, my agreement is at an end They have been duly notified of such.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

With reference to the above, I am now prepared to lay

The only Reliable Roof for this Climate,

THE SPARHAM PATENT CEMENT ROOF,

and also give the guarantee of the company.

Roofs here in Montreal laid over six years just as good as ever.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Present address,
21 St. James street, West.
July 28 179

HAVANA CIGARS!

MURIAS
UPMANN
CORONAS
INTIMIDADS
MANUEL GARCIAS

All these fine Brands to be had at the

VICE-REGAL TOBACCO EMPORIUM,

134 St. James St.

August 1 182



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.)

Summer Arrangements.

Three Hours between Montreal and Ottawa.

Commencing MONDAY, JULY 2nd, and continuing during the season of pleasure travel, trains will run between Montreal and Ottawa as follows :—

LEAVE MONTREAL.	ARRIVE OTTAWA.
9.00 a.m.	12.40 p.m.
4.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.
LEAVE OTTAWA.	ARRIVE MONTREAL.
8.35 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
4.55 p.m.	8.30 p.m.

Elegant Drawing-room Cars on these Trains.

Tickets on sale at Bonaventure Depot, the Windsor Hotel and City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, July 31, 1883. 31A 182

WANTED

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received, addressed to the undersigned up to

Wednesday, 15th Day of August. 1883,

for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$175,000.00.

of thirty years' Debentures of the City of London, bearing five per centum interest, payable half-yearly.

Debentures will be issued in either currency or sterling, to suit parties tendering.

Tenders will only be received on forms which, with all requisite information, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer of the City of London.

JNO. POPE,
Treasurer, City of London.
August 1 wfm 14A 182

DIVIDEND.

THE

CANADA COTTON MANUFACTURING CO'Y.

Cornwall, Ont.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of

FOUR PER CENT,

has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, which was paid in full on or before the 21st February last and a pro-rata Dividend on the Stock paid by instalment after that date and the same will be payable

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST, Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 18th August, both days inclusive.

By order
A. G. WATSON,
Cornwall, 31st July, 1883. m wfm 182

Amusements.

GRAND



EXCURSION to THREE RIVERS

ON BOARD THE

Steamer "CANADA"

ORGANISED BY A

COMMITTEE OF PRINTERS

ON

SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST.

Tickets, ROUND TRIP **$1.00**

The Steamer will leave Richelieu Pier on above date at 7.30 p.m., and return Sunday Evening.

A Band of Music, an Orchestra and LES MONTAGNARDS CANADIENS (the latter under the direction of Mr. ARTHUR RENAUD) will accompany the excursionists, and will give TWO CONCERTS on the way down and up.

Tickets can be obtained from A. P. Pigeon, HERALD Office, where the plan of the Staterooms is deposited.
July 18 wfs 170

ROYAL MUSEUM & THEATORIUM, Permanent all Summer. St. Catherine and University streets. H. R. JACOBS, Prop'r. and Manager. Resort for Ladies and Children. Performances every afternoon and evening. Change of programme every week. **ZULUS! ZULUS!** This Week—New faces, new programme. Admission, **10** cts. Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m.
July 30 180

ART ASSOCIATION

OF MONTREAL.

GALLERY of PAINTINGS, &c.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Admission—Gallery and Reading Room Free to Members and their Families. Non-Members, 25 cents to Gallery only.
SATURDAYS FREE.
April 11 86

New Advertisements.

STODDART'S! STODDART'S!

41 and 41½ Bleury Street, and 13 Red Lion street, London, Eng.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Supplied.

Solid Silver Lever Watches, silver capped, 15 Jewels, compensation balance, warranted 2 years, $9.00.

Solid Silver Watches, jewelled movements, warranted 12 moths, $7.50.

Waltham Watch Co. Solid Silver-cased Lever Watches, 5 years' guarantee from the factory, $15.00.

The trade supplied with all the different brands of WALTHAM WATCHES at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere.

SPRINGFIELD WATCHES, the best brands only kept. Solid Silver-Cased Lever Watches, $20.00

ELGIN WATCHES, Solid Silver-Cased Levers, from $12.50.

Gold Waltham Watch Co. Lever Watches the cases are heavy and durable, guaranteed 14-karat solid gold, with caps the same quality, jewelled lever escapements, warranted 5 years to keep accurate time, $40.00.

Large size, extra fine finished heavy 14-karat solid gold cases, nearly 3 oz. of gold in case, movements lever, fully jewelled, warranted, Waltham Watch Co. celebrated make, and five years written guarantee to keep time accurately, $60.00.

Second-hand English Lever Watches, 18-karat solid gold British Hall marked cases, and nearly new bought from hard-up Emigrants at one third of their value, $40.00.

Second-hand Swiss watches, solid gold cases, from $10.00, warranted.

English Lever Silver Watches, made by STODDART, 13 Red Lion street, London, England, $30.00; 5 years' guarantee.

ROTHERHAM'S Celebrated English Lever Silver Watches from $20.00 to $35.00. Cannot be beaten.

COIN BROOCHES—50 cent pieces made and engraved, sixty cents.

Jewellery made to order. A large stock on hand at immense reductions.

Solid Gold Rings, 90c.

Repairing done on the premises. Watches cleaned, $1.00. Brooch Pins, 8c.

Solid Gold Watches, from $12.50, to $25.00, 15,000, on hand.
July 24 175

SALT!

Higgins' Eureka
Stubbs' Washington F.F. Salt
Bags, Halves and Quarters.
Franklin F.F. Salt
Liverpool Coarse Salt
Tens, Elevens and Twelves.
ALSO,
Turks Island Salt
To arrive shortly.
FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
July 5 159

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his Farm, situated on the River St. Lawrence, 1½ miles below the Town of Longueuil, adjoining the farm of J. M. Browning, Esq., and containing 120 arpents, with good stone house and excellent outbuildings.

Terms easy.

ANTOINE PREFONTAINE.

For further information, application may be made to J. M. BROWNING, Esq., 97 St. James Street, Montreal.
July 31 m trs 181

SALESMAN WANTED

A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, PUSHING AND SOBER.

Must not be afraid to handle or deliver Goods.

Will be called on to Contractors and other Customers.

MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.
July 23 174

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Argument Pro and Con—What the Newspapers Say.

As this subject is being discussed we open our columns to those who have anything worth saying on the question. Below we give the contributing of a friend of a system of Government Telegraphs, and an opponent of such a scheme, followed by some opinions of prominent newspapers :—

IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION.

MR. EDITOR,—The strike of the operators on all the great lines on this Continent and the confusion and difficulty which have resulted from it, have done more to direct public attention to the advisability of the government's taking charge of the telegraphs than ten years of ordinary agitation.

In matters of this kind, the public are not easily moved by mere theoretical proposals, however admirable they may appear, so long as they are not backed by some very urgent grievance, but they move very quickly indeed, in the line of new opinions when they find themselves suffering manifest inconvenience and loss. The postal telegraph has been advocated before this by the press and by public men, both in the United States and Canada, but until now it had scarcely become a practical question because the public took but a lanquid interest in it; now it has assumed an entirely new aspect in their eyes, and whatever the result of the present telegraphic difficulties may be, it will not be permitted to drop out of sight.

It has always been the policy of the telegraph companies to represent the English postal telegraph system as a failure, and I find even papers that ought to know better, describing the service in America as better and cheaper than that in England. The fact is that the English telegraph system, as managed by the post office, is the best in the world as well as the cheapest.

The English Telegraph act, by which the Postmaster-General was authorized to purchase the existing private lines, was passed in July, 1868, but it was not until 1870 that the purchases were completed. The Government paid much more for the lines than they were worth, a circumstance which tended to render the scheme of postal telegraphs unpopular, and to hamper them in their efforts to give the public the best possible service. As the Post Office in the United Kingdom is a paying institution it was considered almost indispensable that the new telegraph system should at least clear itself, but there was much difficulty in doing this and at the same time reducing the rates, as it was charged with the interest of large sums expended in purchasing the lines and in bringing them up to a proper state of efficiency.

The Government, however, grappled boldly with the difficult problem; they increased the mileage of lines, opened new offices and reduced the tariff for messages to a uniform rate of one shilling for twenty words.

Of course, there was a great outcry that the shilling rate would not pay, and this was harped upon by the enemies of progress and the cheapening of communication, who are always to be found in every community, but the shilling rate was persevered in, and the time when it did pay was not long in coming.

The following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the English postal telegraph service for the past ten years will save much explanation. In the expenditure is included interest on the purchase of the lines and maintenance, as well as working expenses :—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1873.....	£ 841,766	£ 978,066
1874.....	1,062,956	1,057,824
1875.....	1,193,065	1,125,793
1876.....	1,022,000	1,250,246
1877.....	1,141,000	1,298,558
1878.....	1,189,237	1,317,468
1879.....	1,109,000	1,383,727
1880.....	1,107,000	1,438,014
1881.....	1,240,000	1,592,947
1882.....	1,366,000	1,616,799

It will be seen from the above that 1874 and 1875, the first years of the shilling rate, were the only years in which the postal telegraph service in England did not pay expenses, and that since that time there has always been a surplus, notwithstanding largely increased expenditures which have been applied to the erection of new lines and the opening of new offices. Last year, although the expenditure was £126,000 greater than it was in 1881, the surplus of income over expenditure was £250,000, which, even at 5 per cent., would represent a capital of £5,000,000, and at 3 per cent. a capital of nearly eight millions and a half sterling. The net income of the ten years was just £1,785,418, or nearly nine millions of dollars.

There are now in the United Kingdom 26,465 miles of telegraph lines and 121,720 miles of wire. There are also 5,595 telegraph offices, or about one to every 6,000 inhabitants.

The service is prompt, and new ideas are being constantly introduced, the telegraphic stamp, by which telegrams can be posted in pillar boxes like ordinary letters, being one of the latest of these.

It is also proposed to reduce the rate for messages to sixpence for twenty words, and this will go into effect in October. Preparations are now making for the change.

The newspapers of the United States are now discussing the advisability of making the telegraph service a branch of the Post Office, as in England, but with some important modifications. The leading newspapers—as far as they have come under my notice—are agreed that it would not be advisable to buy out the existing companies, their stock being so much watered that, in the case of the Western Union, eighty millon dollars of capital does not represent more than one quarter that amount of property. The Government, they say, should construct lines of its own between leading points, to be ultimately extended to all parts of the country, and a genuine governmental civil service system should be introduced, so that the telegraph offices may be run free from all political influence.

Yours, etc.,
TRAVELLER.

OPPOSED TO THE SCHEME.

MR. EDITOR,—The telegraph operators' strike seems to have developed in some sanguine minds a new form of faith in the ability of governments to engage successfully in business competition. This phase of thought limits its range at present to the idea of government postal telegraphy, ignoring or rejoicing in, the corollary of new prizes for office-seekers which must then ensue, and the further spread of political corruption, by so much as political patronage is thereby increased. These enthusiasts for the good of humanity and the good of the "party" in power urge as a consideration in favor of postal telegraphy the good work done by the Post Office Department, and it is forgotten that the cases are not at all parallel. It is one thing for us to trust a government official with a sealed letter, but it is quite another thing to entrust an open message to a whole series of officials, some of whom will necessarily be mere lads under the control of others, whose bidding they must do if they hope for preferment. Until the political atmosphere attains to a much higher degree of purity than prevails at present the public—aye, even the extreme "party men"—will continue to prefer to have this work done by companies or individuals whose interests lie entirely in serving their customers well and honestly, whose servants do not attain their positions through political patronage—companies who are well aware that to fleece the public outrageously in the matter of rates is certain to result in the formation of opposition companies. For no government dare refuse a charter to a second, a third, or a fourth telegraph company should there arise a just and reasonable public outcry against monopoly,

Nor is it the business of a government to enter into competition with its subjects in matters of business. If a needed service cannot be adequately performed by private enterprises, in mutual competition, under equal laws, then indeed government may, and ought, to step in and perform it for the whole people, charging no rate whatever for the special service, but adding its cost to the general burden of taxation to be borne. Precisely as tolls are being abolished on all roadways, so it must and will come that the postal service, if it is to remain as a department of Government, will discard any toll or rate for the letters, &c., carried. Every man, woman, and child in the Dominion benefits directly or indirectly by the postal service. Why then should its cost be defrayed by a special tax levied upon each letter carried, any more than the cost of making roads should be charged upon every vehicle passing over them? If we are prepared to apply this view of Government "roads" to Government "railroads" there may be something to be said in favor of "Government railways" as a service which all need in this age, which therefore should be performed equally for all, and the cost of all distributed pro rata in the same manner as the general taxation. Telegraphy as yet hardly comes under this category. It is chiefly a necessity in business circles, who may be left to pay for it, and can be safely left to manage it as a business enterprise. It may through time outgrow this state; but the time is not yet. Until then its absorption into a Government department will be a hindrance to progress in invention and adaptation, as those conversant with the subject will admit has been the case in Great Britain. The inventor, who must butt against official red-tapeism and stupidity, ere he can even attain a hearing, is apt to take his wares elsewhere. Let us ask ourselves, had railways, at their first inception, been monopolized as a government service, would they have been as rapidly pertected or extensively used as now?

Do the telegraph operators eagerly long for postal telegraphy? If so let them compare the wages they now receive with the rates paid to their brethren in England. Had they done this before "striking," and reflected how readily their places might be supplied from the overplus there, they would hardly have listened to the misleading councils of a foreign brotherhood—at least until our boasted "N. P." had been equalized so as to impose a heavy "protective" duty upon the imported foreign labor. Either let us have absolute free trade both in merchandise and labor, or else an equal "protection" to the native manufactures and those who make them. This is the lynch-pin of the N. P. which was—perhaps purposely—left out, and is only discovered when the cumbersome machine has travelled a bit.

Freedom to trade in goods, to select anywhere what is found to be most useful, is one of man's inalienable "rights," co-equal with the "right" of each man to sell his own labor in any market where it is most in demand, or to hire the labor of others with their free consent. "Combinations" to prevent the exercise of this just and righteous freedom in the choice of commodities, have their root in that self-same spirit of selfishness, which, in a different phase, leads to "combinations" of labor aimed to enforce upon a community the employment of certain forms of labor at certain equal fixed rates. Both forms of attempted "protection" are inimical to the preservation of individual freedom. Entered into at first with the aim tyrannically to restrict the equal liberty of others outside the "ring"—whether that "ring" be a nation or a "trade union"—such ostensible "protection" is far more really a tyrannous interference with the individual "rights" of those within it.

Such efforts ever will, and always do, fail of success because they are totally contrary to the external laws of that Eternal One, who ever seeks to preserve to man his individual freedom. Human laws, so based, although voicing forth thus the will of a majority, are therefore written in sand. Foundationless, they fail to maintain themselves before the first stormy public outcry for equity. The best, the only "protection" to labor against capital, will be found in the jealous guarding by each of his individual freedom in so far as either his vote or influence can affect his government or his associates. No "combination," either of capital or labor, can defeat the natural laws of supply and demand, even although it be for a time strong enough, and ruthless enough to tyrranize over those outside the "ring." The only cure is in leaving each perfectly free to desert the trade or occupation so over-supplied as no longer to afford proper sustenance. If government aid is to be sought at all, it can be best applied in aiding those unable thus to change their location and occupation, to find a new labor market or a new outlet for their energies. How often must it be insisted on that "work" is not a fixed quantity to be conserved, doled out and distributed to each by the paternal hand of a "paternal government." There is work in this world for every one—enough and to spare—if each who is willing to work will but seek to adapt his faculties to the greatest usefulness not to self, but to others, and ask their aid to accomplish it.

Meantime "strikes" and "protection" co-exist among us by the popular vote of this Christian (?) land; and while plenty of preachers can be found to dilate upon external observance of the Sabbath, as a "protection" to religion, few or none can be found willing to risk reputation and "respectability" sufficiently to discourse upon that internal disregard of mutual peace and concord which alike in the ecclesiastical and the business world seeks to restrict and limit that equal freedom which is Heaven's best gift to man. The maintenance of that equal freedom upon each day of the week is the problem of problems which ought to engage both church and state. Until pulpit, platform and press are alike fearless and direct in its advocacy, the great mass of mankind are but little likely to attain it. Why be fearful? Providence works for and with us; yet respects the freedom He has given us, and never compels. Why not adopt His methods, and trust Him for results? J. L. F.

TORONTO, 28th July, 1883.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Hitherto a good deal of opposition to the government undertaking telegraph work has arisen from the fear that in some way Congress would be induced to follow the British example and buy out existing lines. But it is now clear that the country would not for a moment tolerate any such scheme as this. No one desires the government to monopolize the telegraph business. In that it is seen there would be many dangers and inconveniences. But the idea of a postal telegraph service used as an adjunct to the mail service gains favor everywhere, because it is not open to the just objections of the other plan. The true use of a postal telegraph will be, as we pointed out the other day, to effect a speedier letter delivery. Despatches or letters sent by postal telegraph will be put into the general mail delivery at the point of destination; and thus, for a trifling additional cost, a letter writer will save, in point of time, the whole distance between the place where he writes and the place where his letter is delivered. A letter for New York written at Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans or San Francisco would reach New York the same day and be there delivered in the ordinary course of the letter carrier's work. For that convenience the public will pay what it costs; and the government, which does not water its stock, will charge no more than cost. But a great and increasing mass of business and press correspondence which requires immediate delivery will still go over well managed private lines, of which under such a system there would probably be more and more.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The surest, most practical and most effective way to secure such protection to the people is for the government to construct telegraph lines, beginning with the routes most used and extending them as rapidly as possible to all the regular post routes, and to operate them at a self-sustaining rate upon the same principle as the mail system. The government does not handle the mails to make profit. It is not obliged to earn dividends on stock, and it would have no telegraph bonds issued on which it would be required to pay interest. The government would build its telegraph system with spare money, surplus revenue, and it would only have to charge enough tolls to defray operating expenses and repairs. It will be by no means a formidable undertaking for the government. Probably an expenditure of $25,000,000, extended over half a dozen years, will provide a service as extensive as that now covered by the private corporations and of a much more durable character, and one which need not charge the public half as high tolls. The government may proceed without any reference to existing telegraph companies, which may continue in business if they choose.

Consignee Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Beaver Line S. S. LAKE HURON, Capt. W. F. Bernson, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.
THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.
1 Custom House Square.
July 31 m 181

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Temperley Line SS. SCOTLAND, Luckhurst, master, from London, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Agents.
August 1 u 182

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Dominion Line SS. ONTARIO, Capt. McAulay, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents.
July 31 m 181

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Allans S. S. CIRCASSIAN, W. H Smith, Commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H & A ALLAN. Agents.
July 31 m 181

Water Rates and Business Taxes.

DISCOUNT.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on Water Rates for the current year, paid on or before

WEDNESDAY, the 15th INSTANT,

and THREE PER CENT. on Business and Personal Taxes, paid on or before

MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

Parties having lost their accounts will be supplied with others on application to the Officers of the Revenue Department.

On the 15th September the Water Department will commence to stop the supply from all defaulters.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 1st August, 1883. r 182

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Permanent Paving," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of AUGUST next, for the supply and construction of the undermentioned work, according to specifications to be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Notre Dame Street East, from Lacroix Street to Monarque Street.

About 8600 sq. yds Block Stone for Paving Roadway.
About 4000 sq. feet Flagstone for Sidewalks.
About 6200 lineal feet Chainstone for Sidewalks.
Laying Flagstone Sidewalks and Chainstone.
Laying Paving Block and Construction of Roadway.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right of accepting tender for the whole or any part of the said supplying or work.

By order.

GEO. D. ANSLEY,
City Surveyor.
Montreal, 28th July, 1883. m 180

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
-GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878.-

Auction Sales.

BY SAMUEL McDOUGALL.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned has received instructions from the Merchants's Bank of Canada to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION that valuable property known as the

RENFREW FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Situated on the Bonnechere River, in the Village of Renfrew;

The Stone Office and Cooper Shop and the

GRAIN STORE-HOUSE

at the Railway Siding,

On Thursday, 2nd August next,
At One o'clock,
At the Ottawa Hotel, Renfrew.

The Mill is a Three-Storey Stone Building, 40x60, four run of stones, six water wheels, all modern improved machinery necessary to first-class Flour Mill. Packer and Elevator in connection.

Water Free.

Property cost first builder $30,000. Will be sold for much less.

Over 40,000 bushels of grain raised in the vicinity; half wheat. Situation of Mill central.

Rare chance for the right man.

Terms liberal. Conditions made known on day of sale. Send for circular. Vendors reserve right to make one bid on each parcel.

For particulars apply to the Bank, or to SAMUEL McDOUGALL,
Auctioneer.
Renfrew, July 9, 1883. mwf 1A 168

Miscellaneous.

COAL!

Having been appointed Agent for the FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED COAL,

I am now offering the above Coal at the *LOWEST MARKET RATES,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Office: 198 St. James Street

Orders received by Telephone promptly attended to.

A. M. ESDAILE.
June 19 3m 145

FOR SALE.

Brls. Steam Refined Seal Oil,
This season's manufacture.
Brls. Pale Seal Oil.
Brls. Newfoundland Cod Oil A,
Grieve's and other Brands.
Brls. Halifax and Gaspe Cod Oil A.
Puncheons Barbadoes Molasses.

The undersigned are the Montreal Agents for the ATLANTIC REFINERY, Halifax, N.S., and are prepared to treat for sale of their

Refined Sugars and Syrups,

the latter already favourably known in this market.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.,
No. 119 COMMISSIONERS STREET.
May 24 123

TO CONSUMERS.

English Oak-Tanned Leather

BELTING!

MANUFACTURED FROM

THE PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.
March 31 77

GIBB & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and patrons that they are WEEKLY in receipt of the

Latest Novelties
IN
Tailoring and Haberdashery,
AND
INVITE INSPECTION.
June 15 142

Portland Cement,

Fire Bricks,
Drain Pipes,
Roman Cement,
Water Lime.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

Grey Nun Street.
May 108

MUSIC FOR THE SEASIDE!

All the popular DANCE MUSIC and Selections played by Mr. GRUENWALD'S "ACADEMY OF MUSIC ORCHESTRA."
FOR SALE AT
H. PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE,
226 and 228 St. James St.
☞ Cheap Editions and liberal discount.
June 9 137

MOLINO DEL REY

A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry.

Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at Gllora. SOLE AGENT,
FRED. KINGSTON,
25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal
November 25 282

A GENTLEMAN

of active habits and strictly temperate, with a thorough knowledge of every part of Ontario, wishes employment as General Agent of a first-class Insurance Company, or as Traveller for a first-class Commercial House. The applicant, in a personal interview, which must be confidential, will answer all inquiries as to ability, qualifications and testimonials. Address
ISAAC WILLIAMS, Montreal.
May 22 121

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

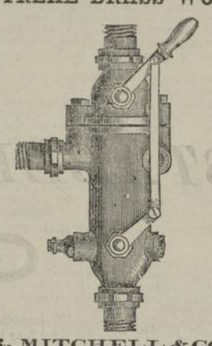
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES

At Private Residences,

Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the City and Country, and General Merchandise. All receive our best attention.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
32 Auctioneers.

Miscellaneous.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.



R. MITCHELL & CO.

The Universal Locomotive Injector (Improved).

This Injector is specially constructed to fill the requirements of this important adjunct to a locomotive in all respects; it is furthermore arranged in the most convenient form for attachment and operation.

This Injector is also to be recommended for stationary purposes, where a slight additional cost is not objectionable.

Working to the best advantage under all conditions. Takes water at a temperature of 150 Degrees Fah.

Price List and Circular sent on application.
June 15

Steel Rails

AND

FISH PLATES

A Quantity in Store ready for Delivery.

LOCOMOTIVES,
To Lease or Sell.

FROGS, Crossings, and Switches

SEMAPHORES,
And Steel Wire Rope

TRACK BOLTS
With Atwood Patent Lock Nuts

TRACKLAYERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.

Apply or address

JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER
16 ST. JOHN STREET,
Merchants and Contractors in Railway Equipment and Engineering Supplies.
December 11 295

THE
BOLT AND IRON CO
OF TORONTO
MANUFACTURE EVERY KIND OF
Carriage and Fancy Head Bolts,
Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts,
Stove and Sink Bolts,
Railway and Machine Bolts,
Boiler Rivets and other Rivets,
Railway Spikes and other Spikes,
Lag and Gimlet-Pointed Screws
Plough and Special Shaped Bolts

Specify early. Specify now and avoid disappointment in deliveries.
February 21 44

C. T. RYLAND & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
773 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Portland Kerosene
and
Machine Oils.

The "Perfect" Paint Oil, manufactured by them, an excellent substitute for Linseed Oil. Sold at retail at Sixty cents per imperial gallon.

Carratraca Mineral Water,
In Barrels.
Paints, Window Glass, &c.
June 4 132

DOW'S BREWERY,

CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:
Thos. J. Howard...546 Dorchester street
Jos. Virtue..... 19 Aylmer street.
Thos. Ferguson.....162 St. Elizabeth st.
Wm. Bishop.....556 Ontario st.
Thos. Kinsella.....105 Colborne street.
☞ ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.
August 19 198

JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
286 St. Mary Street
MONTREAL,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families Regularly Supplied.
☞ ORDER RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE
May 2 24

The Lincrusta-Walton Manufacturing Company of Stanford, Conn., U. S. A. hereby give notice that they are sole owners of the Patents in Canada, for the Manufacture of Lincrusta-Walton, and that having almost completed their Works in the United States, they will shortly be prepared to start a factory in Canada, so as to supply the Canadian demand.
New York, May 4th, 1883. SW 3m 107

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS.

THIS MORNING.

BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS.

The subscribers will hold at their warerooms, 10 DEBRESOLE ST., on

Tuesday & Wednesday Next,
31st July and 1st August,
—A—

SPECIAL TRADE SALE

Each Morning at 10 o'clock.

And will sell from consignments of GENERAL DRY GOODS, comprising:—White and Grey Cottons, Shirtings, bleached and unbleached Tablings, Towels, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, Winceys, Honey Comb, Quilts, Cotton Shirts and Drawers. 3 cases of fine German Suspenders; 1 case Embroidered Piano Covers. In Woollens we will sell Pilots, Beavers, Fancy Coatings, Worsted Coatings, English and Scotch Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Linings, Silicias. And on a special account, 37 cases of Knitted Shirts and Drawers, fine all Wool Goods, also, six bales Tapestry Carpets, and to close a Western Manufacturer account, we will sell 260 pieces of Canadian Tweeds and Etoffes; likewise, a balance of a Bankrupt Stock of General Dry Goods, Haberdashery and some Teas.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
179 Trade Auctioneers, Montreal.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,

Trade Auctioneers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADE SALE EVERY TUESDAY
IN
MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Liberal Advances in Cash made on Consignments, when necessary.

Correspondence Solicited

From Merchants, Manufacturers and Trustees.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
10 DeBRESOLE STREET,
MONTREAL.
February 10 35

Miscellaneous

CASTLE & SON
MONTREAL
ART STAINED
GLASS WORKS
W. RYDER Mgr
House-Sign & Fresco
PAINTERS
PLATE GLASS
IN STOCK OR TO IMPORT.
40 BLEURY STREET.
June 5 133

LYMAN'S STANDARD



BLUE BLACK

Writing Fluid

AND COPYING INK.

APPROVED and USED by the
Bank of Montreal,
The Grand Trunk Railway,
The Leading Newspaper Offices and Mercantile Establishments
AND
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
April 9 84

ART IN BUSINESS.

ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. **No charge for Business Dies.** All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists.

GEO. BISHOP & CO.,

Engravers, Lithographers and Printers,
169 St. James Street.
May 5 107

LONDONDERRY, N.S.,

IRON WORKS.

PIG IRON
BAR IRON
NAIL PLATE
CAR WHEELS
CAR AXLES, &c.

Brand "Siemens."

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
Office: No. 17 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 3 6m 105

BARB WIRE FENCING

FIRST PRIZE awarded us at the Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1882, and SILVER MEDAL for the Machine used in the manufacture of same

THE MANITOBA



Four-Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing.

Ordinary Fencing Barbs 7½ inches apart. Hog Wire for bottom line, Barbs 4½ inches apart.

Plain Twisted Wire Fencing, without Barbs, at *REDUCED RATES.*

☞ Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

THE CANADA WIRE CO.
H. R. IVES, President and Manager.,
QUEEN STREET, Montreal.
February 26 48

Auction Sales.

BY JAMES LEA.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, Pianos Books, and all kinds of General Merchandise

SOLD ON COMMISSION,
AT THE UPTOWN AUCTION ROOMS
1410 St. Catherine Street.
WEEKLY AND SPECIAL SALES.

Special attention to sales of Real Estate, Farm Stock, for the Trade, &c.
145 31J JAMES LEA, Auctioneer

Miscellaneous.



C. M. Putney

VIENNA BAKING POWDER.

Messrs S. H. & A. S. EWING

Beg to announce that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling the justly celebrated and well-known **VIENNA BAKING POWDER** from the executors of the late Mr. C. M. Putney, and will continue its manufocture at their mills

57 & 61 St. James Street
MONTREAL.

A continuance of that patronage already so extensively accorded is respectfully solicited.

For Sale by all Grocers.
February 13 37

MESS PORK

(FREE OR IN BOND)

Barbadoes, Antigua, Trinidad } MOLASSES!

GREEN CODFISH

BONELESS CODFISH

In 35, 20 and 5 lbs. Boxes.

FOR SALE BY

MAGOR BROS. & CO.

Office:—2, 4 and 6 Port Street.
December 7 292

2,000 SUGAR CORN!

We offer to Wholesale buyers the full package of

HOEGG SUGAR CORN.

Quality is not excelled by any of the Maine Varieties.

PRICES LOW

In 100 Case Lots.

☞ *Send for Price List.*

HARDING & HATHEWAY
ST. JOHN, N.B.
November 17 275

J. & R. McLEA

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL.
GASPE and HALIFAX A COD OIL.
COD LIVER OIL. SEAL OIL.
A few Puns. CHOICE DEMERARA RUM.
POOLE'S PICKLES, mixed and assorted.
CANNED LOBSTERS.
MESS PORK.
ENG. PRIME MESS PORK.
SMITHS' COALS.

TO ARRIVE:

Demerara, Cienfugeos, Trinidad and Antigua MOLASSES, New Crop.
YOUNG'S LOBSTERS, this season's packing.

Orders taken for the well and favorably known CALEDONIA MINE COAL, C.B.
May 21 120

BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

100 Crates PALE SPIRIT BOTTLES for sale at

BLAIKLOCK BROS'.,
No. 17 COMMON STREET.

Suitable for Old Tom and Fruit Syrup Packers.
June 28 153

JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL,

Agents in Canada for

JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES, & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.
&c, &c.,

N. B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our elegant Family Bibles, Hill's Manual, and miscellaneous works. Write for information, terms and territory, to BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers and Subscription Booksellers, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.
July 9 ddddddda 162

A "HERALD" CORRESPONDENT

At the End of the Track.

Letters from Medicine Hat and Blackfeet Crossing.

MEDICINE HAT, N.W.T. July 22, 1883.

EDITOR "HERALD,"—Medicine Hat is situated on the east bank of the Saskatchewan river, 650 miles west of Winnipeg. It is the present terminus of the regular passenger and freight business of the C. P. R., and the latest aspirant for corporation dignity and a boom in building lots. The town site is a flat of about one and a half miles square and about thirty or forty feet above the present level of the river, On the west and north sides the banks of the Saskatchewan rise abruptly to the height of two and three hundred feet. On the east and south the hills slope up gradually to an almost equal height. The railway enters the town from the north-east, through a gorge or canyon, which seems to have been specially provided by nature for the purpose. The scenery here is certainly most picturesque, and I can readily understand how the pioneers from the prairie province were taken captive by the beauty of the situation.

It was not until June that railway communication was opened to this point, although a number of traders and speculators arrived by teams from Swift Current, a few weeks earlier, and the population now is variously estimated from

SIX HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND

persons. There has already been erected fifteen permanent goodly sized frame buildings, and forty-five shanties. An innumerable collection of canvas tents of all shapes and sizes are temporarily used as hotels, shops and dwellings. A Post-office has been established, Mr Thos. Tweed, (of the firm of Tweed and Ewart, merchants, postmaster. Daily mails are received from the east, and the receipt of letters already amounts to three or four thousand weekly. Weekly mails are made up here for Fort Calgary and McLeod coal mines, etc. The river at this point is nine hundred feet wide, and has a current of three to four miles an hour. Previous to last September, all trails for the West, continued up the east banks until a ford was reached, but during that month a very efficient ferry was established here, and the current of travel changed to the west side. The ferry is made on a scow attached to pulleys, running over a galvanized hawser, stretched from bank to bank. The scow is propelled by the current, and requires little or no manual labor. The ferry is run under license from the N. W. Council, and the rates fixed by law. The ingenious ferryman has struck a bonanza, and has already piled up eight thousand dollars as the profits of this summer's travel. A temporary wooden railway bridge erected last winter by the C. P. R., will soon be superseded by a permanent iron one. It will be about eleven hundred feet long, sixty feet above low water mark, and rest on substantial stone abutements and piers. The future of the "Hat," depends greatly on the development of the coal mines on the Saskatchewan. The "Hoop Up," or Galt mine is now being operated by the N. W. Coal Mining Co., and presents every evidence of success. A quantity of their coal is now stored at the Hat. It is very bright and clean in appearance. It comes out in large lumps and does not slack when exposed to the air. It burns freely, and leaves only a small residue of white ash. This company have now

NEARLY COMPLETED A STEAMER

of the following dimensions—Length, 175 feet, breadth 30 feet, depth 3½ feet, tonnage 160, horse power 140. She will be named the Baroness, and will be commanded by Capt. W. Todd, an experienced Missouri river pilot. The Baroness will be ready about August first, and will ply between the Hat and the mines, carrying passengers and freight, and towing coal barges etc. Sir Alex. Galt, who has a large interest in the company, is at present here, and this fact points to a very spirited prosecution of the work. More steamers, coal sheds, and suitable wharves, it is stated, will be immediately built. Another coal mine is being developed, only eight miles above this point which it is said promises to be very valuable. At present the movements of all railway trains are regulated from the depot at Swift Current, but this will be the termination of a division, and the erection of a 12 stall roundhouse, station buildings, freight sheds, etc., are now being vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Paul G. Daely, has been appointed mechanical superintendent of this division, and has already taken charge of his department. Mr. Daely is a very intelligent man and a thoroughly practical and experienced mechanic, and will make a most efficient head.

This section of the country does not, owing to the extreme dryness of the present season, present very great attractions for the farmer. The ground is baked as hard as brick, and the grass is short and parched. About two hundred and fifty head of cattle, and a host of ponies are seen here feeding on the bunch grass. The stock is

ALL OF A SUPERIOR GRADE,

and in splendid condition. The laying of railway track west of this was delayed for a day or two last week by the erection of bridges at Crowfoot Creek and Blackfeet Crossing, but these are now completed, and the work is progressing at the rate of four miles a day. All the grading in the contract of Langdon and Shepard, [which terminates at Calgary] is completed, and the track yesterday was within forty-five miles from Calgary. Grading beyond this is being rapidly pushed by the N. A. Contracting Co. Rails will probably be laid to the summit this Fall.

BLACKFEET CROSSING,
Bow River, July 24, 1883.

After crossing the Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat, the C. P. R. encounters the heaviest grade between Rat Portage and the base of the Rockies. From the west bank to the summit, a distance of five miles, the grade is about one foot in fifty-two, and two engines are required to haul the heavy trains being sent to the "Front." Reaching the summit the auxiliary engine is "cast off," and we speed away west over an apparently boundless rolling prairie. Our train is made up of box cars containing merchandise for Calgary, provisions of all sorts for the end of the track, flats loaded with rails, sleepers and square timber for culverts and bridges. At the rear is the caboose, fitted up for lodging and feeding the train men—a very necessary accompainment, as we soon learn, in a country where no hotels or dwellings of any kind have yet been erected.

SIDINGS

have been provided along the line at about every nine miles, the alternate, or even numbered ones being double. The double sidings are telegraph stations, and small shanties have been erected where the operators lodge, cook, and transact business. These sidings are all kept pretty well filled with loaded cars, ready at a moment's notice for removal to the front as required. The twelfth siding is located at Blackfeet Crossing, and is one hundred and fifteen miles from the Hat. This terminates the present "run," from the latter place, and the material is moved to the front, as wanted, by the working trains. The scene presented as we steamed up to he Crossing is one long to be remembered. About one mile to the south of the track, flows the Bow River, winding in and out, now beneath banks rising perpendicularly one and two hundred feet, and then cutting in twain verdant meadow lands, and stretching away east and west as far as the eye can reach amid the foliage of the cotton wood and poplars which luxuriantly line its banks. With a gentle slope from the river the land rises to a very high ridge considerably north of the track. Scattered everywhere over the country between us and the river are hundreds of

PONIES, HORSES, MULES AND OXEN;

the ponies are the property of the Blackfeet Indians, who have come to witness the wonderful doings of the white men; the other stock belongs to the the freighters who run from this point to Calgary. Hundreds of bucks and squaws, dressed in their fantastic rigs of scarlet and blue, eyes and hair weighed down with rings and shells and their faces hideously painted move around the collection of carts, waggons and buckboards, evidently taking the greatest interest in the work before them. Their curiosity has rapidly dispelled the fear they at first manifested at the approach of a train, and one of the bucks has already become a victim to the danger of fooling around the iron monster, by having his foot badly crushed a day or two ago.

Ten miles beyond, the track is being laid with the regularity of clockwork, and the working trains are constantly moving to the front with materials. About six hundred men are engaged in this (to the spectator) interesting work. They are boarded in four cars, two stories in height. The first floor is the dining-room, and above are ranged the bunks for sleeping. A long baggage car is used for bakery and cooking. These five cars, with six cars for stores, and a first-class car for feeding and lodging the officials, complete the train which is pushed to the front daily as the work progresses. Every available part of the cars is used for storing baggage and provisions, while on the roofs tents are erected, clothing aired or dried, and odds and ends laid around. Beneath one car is built the home of a valuable bitch, with her family of seventeen puppies. This Crossing is the Blackfeet reserve, and comprises the land extending 23 miles to the south of the C. P. R., and fifteen miles east and west. It is 120 miles from Medicine Hat, 85 from Fort McLeod, and 55 from Calgary. About four miles south and west is

THE WINTER QUARTERS OF THE TRIBE,

and the residence of the Indian agent, Mr. Pockington. According to the treaty with the Dominion Government, each private member of the tribe receives annually, five dollars in cash, the minor chiefs [numbering four] fifteen dollars and the head chief (Crowfoot), twenty-five dollars. In addition to this annual payment, rations of one pound of beef, and half a pound of flour are distributed to each three times weekly in summer, and twice a week in winter. Twenty-three hundred persons are now drawing rations. Father Lacombe has charge of their spiritual welfare, but, while the chief and many others give adherence to the Catholic religion, and have their children baptized, still their ideas of religion are very vague. Physically the bucks are splendid specimens of manhood, but they seem to live in a chronic state of laziness. Attempts have been made by Mr. Pockington to interest them in the cultivation of the valuable lands on their reserve, but they do not take kindly to the work. The minor chiefs and a few others have done something, and the 160 acres now in crop near the agency, presents the best appearance of anything to be seen west of Moose Jaw.

The squaws are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—the slaves of their lords and masters, which doubtless accounts for their physical inferiority.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS AGENCY

is carried on in a thoroughly systematic manner, by Mr. Pockington and his clerk, Mr. John C. Wilson. To the latter I am indebted for much interesting information and hospitality, in the absence of the agent.

The completion of the C. P. R. to Calgary, about terminates the prairie section of this great Canadian enterprise. In a few weeks more regular trains will be running from Port Arthur to Calgary, a distance of 1,074 miles. To properly appreciate the vast expenditure of money, the great physical energy, the engineering skill and the wonderfully successful management of this gigantic enterprise, one must needs travel over the whole line, and even then he can hardly comprehend the immensity of labor and forethought involved. The country through which it passes was almost unknown at the start, and produced nothing required in the construction—men, materials, provisions, water

IN SOME SECTIONS

—everything had to be brought from the east. All this has now been accomplished, and the C. P. R. stands unrivalled for the regularity of its trains, the quantity and quality of its rolling stock, smoothness and comfort in running, and facilities provided by which the traveller can secure good food, pure water, and sleep while en route. The officers of this road are for the most part quite young men, principally Canadians, and are exceptionally intelligent, courteous and attentive to all their duties. To the intelligent tourist, the enthusiastic sportsman, the merchant, mechanic, and farmer this route presents a vast field for enterprise and business.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken o your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HAIR DESTROYER—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes hair from the face, neck and arms; 3s. 6d, per bottle; sent by post, secretly packed, for $1. Hair Dye, for light or dark colours; Oil of Cantharides, for growth of hair; Curling Fluid; Bloom of Roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; the Skin-tightener, for furrows; Liquid for black specks, each 3s. 6d., sent by post for $1. Splints for crooked limbs, 21s.; Medicine for obesity, 5s.; Complexion Pills, 2s. 9d.; Nose Machine, for snapening the nose, 10s, 6d.; Ear Machine, for outstanding ears, 10s. 6d.; sent for $3.—21 Lamb's Conduit-street, High Holborn, London. Had of all Chemists, or of LYMAN & SONS, Druggists, Montreal.
March 21

$100.000 REWARD!

JESSE JAMES.—The Life and Tragic Death of this Great Outlaw, Bank and Train Robber. Full account, including the Romantic Life of Jesse James' Pretty Wife, who clung to him to the last, and who tells her own story of Jesse's career and death. Sent post paid for 30c. in I and 3 cent stamps or P. O. order. Address Jobbing Book Co., Box 47, Kemptville Ont. AGENTS WANTED.

NEW COAL FIRM!

AUDENREID, BROWN & CO.

Philadelphia, New York and Montreal.

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CONSUMERS!

214 and 216 ST. JAMES STREET.

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

EGG and FURNACE SIZES, ex Vessel or Wharf, $5.35.
STOVE and CHESTNUT SIZES, do do $5.60.

Purchasers having the entire control of their own Carting and Weighing Arrangements.

July 9 162

Professional Cards.

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ACCOUNTANT,
215 ST. JAMES STREET,
NORDHEIMER'S HALL.
March 30 76

JOHN G. GRANT,
Stock Broker.
(Member Montreal Stock Exchange.)
Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—3 Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street. P. O. Box 734.
July 12 165

MACLENNAN & LIDDELL,
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald.)
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
CORNWALL, Ont.
D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C. | J. W. LIDDELL.
July 2 156

H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD,
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald.)
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c.
Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.
CORNWALL, Ont.
N. B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba.
June 28 153

WALKER & BOWIE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
Commissioners for all the Provinces.
American War and Pensions Claims Collected. Marriage Licenses issued.
59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
D. E. BOWIE, B.C.L. | W.S. WALKER, B.C.L.
April 28 101

JOHN FULTON,
Accountant and Auditor
242 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
November 15 273

JOHN FAIR,
ACCOUNTANT.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits o Ontario.
115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
March 23 70

H. MACMAHON, Q.C.,
MAIN STREET,
WINNIPEG.
January 12 10

CARMAN & LEITCH,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
CORNWALL. ONT.
JAS. LEITCH. R. B. CARMAN
June 14 142

JOHN McDONALD,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,
230 St. James Street, Montreal
ESTABLISHED 1867.
Special attention given to auditing t books and statements of Joint Stock Companies and Corporations.
January 20

THOMAS DARLING,
Accountant and Auditor.
242 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 20 120

RIDDELL & STEVENSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
22 St. John Street,
Commissioners for the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.
A. F. RIDDELL. | A. W. STEVENSON.
November 274

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

Professional Cards.

ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL,
Auditor and Accountant.
HAMILTON CHAMBERS,
ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
April 4 80

GIBBONS & McNAB,
Barristers and Attornies
OEFICE
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets
LONDON, ONT.
GEO. C. GIBBONS | GEO. MCNAB.
January 3 2

JACKSON RAE,
Office: Royal Insurance Chambers,
NOTRE DAME STREET.
General Financial, Investment and Commission Agent. Municipal or other Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities Effected. Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial Paper Negotiated.
April 12

MOFFAT & CALDWELL,
Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers,
444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man
Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited.
Address Drawer 1269, P.O., Winnipeg.
August 18 197

LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.,
Freehold Buildings,
COURT STREET, TORONTO,
JOHN LEYS, JAMES PEARSON
R. E. KINGSFORD.
August 12 21

C. H. SMITHERS & CO.,
Bankers and Broker
(ROOM 28 DREXEL BUILDING)
No. 3 Broad Stree
NEW YORK.
C. H. SMITHERS,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
JOHN SMITHERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Foreign Exchange, &c., bought and sold for cash or on margin.
December 5 290

MacDOUGALL BROS.,
Stock Brokers,
69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whitely.
Terms—Ten per cent. margin on the par value.
Commission for buying, ⅛ of one per cent., and same for selling.
December 29 31

COCKBURN, McINTYRE & LEWIS,
Barristers and Solicitors,
PARLIAMENTARY and DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS
Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured.
Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal,
OTTAWA.
Hon. JAS. COCKBURN, Q.C. | A. F. MCINTYRE
J. TRAVERS LEWIS.
November 18 276

MESSRS. BATEMAN & QUIRK
3 Molsons Bank Chambers,
MONTREAL,
HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERS.
F. FOSTER BATEMAN,
M. Inst. C. E. of London, England.
E. P. QUIRK,
M. Inst. C. E. of Dublin, Ireland.
Mr. Bateman will attend to all Hydraulic questions, and Mr. Quirk to all Railway matters.
March 2 52

H. COTTE,
Accountant and Auditor.
Address P. O. Box No. 1,866,
September

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

FARMING, GRAZING, COAL AND MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE,

In the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territories of Canada. The Company own 7,000,00 acres in the.

GREAT FERTILE BELT!

Extending from the International Boundary northward five miles beyond the north branch of the Great Saskatchewan River, and from the Eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

All these lands are carefully examined by competent Inspectors, each quarter section being separately reported upon. Reports have also been received upon the Company's

COAL LANDS
IN THE
SOURIS RIVER DISTRICT

And the Inspection of the Sections in the vast Coal Areas of the Saskatchewan, Bow and Belly Rivers will be proceded with in the course of the present year. The whole of these lands are now offered for sale on

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT!
AND WITHOUT ANY
Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation Duties.

TOWN LOTS are also for sale in the following Flourishing and Rising Centres of Trade:—
WINNIPEG, WEST LYNNE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
RAT PORTAGE, ELPHINSTONE, FORT QU'APPELLE,
COLVILE, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT.

Maps and Plans, with full information in regard to these Lands can be obtained either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.
March 3rd, 1883 6m sw 53

Insurances.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.
Canada Board of Directors:
The Honorable HY. STARNES, Chairman
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman
THEODORE HART, Esq.
ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.
Capital, $10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada, 900,000
Assets, $32,000,000.
Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub Agents:
CYRILLE LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes. FRED. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
April 10 85

Royal Insurance Co.,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL - - - - $10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED, $26,000,000
Invested in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders, exceeds - - - -$ 700,00.
Liability of Shareholders Unlimited
M. H. GAULT, W. TATLEY, } Chief Agents.
Recent London (Eng.), Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow directories can be seen at the Company,s Offices, corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St.
October 8 241

Glass Refrigerators,
SISSON'S PATENT.
The cleanest, handsomest, and best working Refrigerator. The whole interior can be seen at a glance without opening the doors, and any neglect noticed at once. A perfect show case for grocers, fruiterers, florists, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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October 18. 249

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A victim of early impradence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers.
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LOCAL NEWS.

EN ROUTE TO MONTREAL.—Forepaugh's circus performs to-day at St. Alban's Vt. It is en route to Montreal.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The hotels which sell liquor on Sunday are about to be dealt with by the License Commissioners.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The number of patients treated for the week ending 29th inst. was: Outdoor patients relieved, 394; indoor average daily, 121.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks a donation of $20 from the Anglo-Jewish Association.

RECEIVING UNIFORMS.—The news agents of the Canadian Railway News Company on the Canadian Pacific and North & St. John railways, have been supplied with becoming uniforms.

PICNIC.—The annual excursion and picnic of the employes of Messrs. Pillow, Hersey & Co. took place recently to Lavaltrie by the steamer Montarville and proved very successful.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.—Judge Mathieu granted an injunction against James & Co. yesterday morning, and ordered them to return all materials of the Sparham Roofing Cement Company's manufacture

ANNUAL PICNIC.—The annual picnic of the inmates of the St. Anne de Bellevue House of Refuge will be held on Clerks Island, next Saturday, the 4th inst., under the immediate supervision of the managing board.

EL CREPUSCULA, an exceedingly fine brand of Havana cigars, to be had only at S. Hyman's, 308 Notre Dame street.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.—The local branch of this organization, which numbers some 400 members, will hold a meeting this evening to consider the assessment to be levied on the members in aid of the striking telegraphers.

UPMANN, Intimidads, Corona, and Garcia cigars. All these fine cigars direct from Havana, just received at the Vice-Regal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James. Judges of a good cigar would do well to go there and try them.

CAMP AT JOLIETTE.—Lt.-Col. Sheppard, of Joliette has just obtained from the militia authorities at Ottawa permission to hold a camp for the 83rd regiment in that municipality. The camp will commence about the 15th of August.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.—The arbitrators appointed to see if the Papineau bath were constructed according to plans and specifications have visited it, and will submit their report to a special meeting of the Board of Health, to be held this afternoon.

1837.—Mr. L. O. David has remitted $300 to the widow of Ambroise Sanguinet, one of the victims of '39, as her share of the proceeds of the subscription lately made in favor of the destitute families of the unfortunates who took part in the rebillion of 1837.

TO THE CITY SURVEYOR.—The attention of the City Surveyor is called to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk on the right hand side of Cadieux street from the corner of Roy street, proceeding upwards. Not only are the planks broken, but many of them are missing.

MODERATE prices, style and fit always satisactory at L. Robinson's.

ARRIVAL OF ICELANDERS.—A party of six hundred Icelanders are expected at Quebec by the SS. Buenos Ayrean during the present week. They will all travel direct to the North-West, whither they are preceded by a party of twelve of their countrymen who arrived in Canada a few weeks ago.

THE WESTERN HOSPITAL.—The following is the number of patients treated in the Western Hospital during the last quarter:—Out-door department, 143; surgicial department, 30; obstetrical, 20, private, 12. Total, 205. Patients remaining in hospital:—In the surgicial department, 13; in the obstetrical department, 8; in the private department, 4. Total, 25.

DESTRUCTION AMONG CHILDREN.—A few nights ago the poultry yard of Mr. T. Hall, of Outremont, was entered by a pack of dogs, which killed 175 chickens, all of them pure bred white leghorns and brahmas. The robbers broke open the wooden coops in which they were confined and commenced a wholesale slaughter, leaving the dead chickens scattered all over the yard.

ANOTHER PILGRIMAGE.—On Thursday, the 16th, the nuns of the Salle d'Asile St. Vincent de Paul, Visitation street, will superintend a pilgrimage to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart at Lanoraie. A limited number of ladies and gentlemen will be admitted on board the steamboat Trois Rivieres The Rev. Father Lefebvre, Superintendent of the Rev. Fathers Oblats, will take charge of the pilgrims.

JOINING THE CIRCUS.—The life of a travelling showman has grown rapidly into favor with the Indians at the Caughnawaga reserve. The consequence is that it has been depopulated considerably during the past two years. Over fifty-two Indians are said to be at present in the circus business in the United States, who have been hired to exhibit the war dance of their forefathers, while their squaws employ their time in selling Indian work, baskets, etc.

SELLING EXPLOSIVES.—Two cases of alleged contravention of the law, concerning the sale of gunpowder, have come under the notice of Mr. William B. Lambe, who, through Mr. Bourgouin, has taken out two actions; one against Joseph Lefebvre, and another against Joseph Paquette, merchant, both of Coteau St. Louis. The former had no license to sell, and Paquette, as well as Lefebvre, had enough powder in store to blow up the whole village of Coteau St. Louis. The amount of the actions are laid at $500.

NEW MASONIC WORK.—We have received the prospectus of the "Historic Repository of Freemasonery," an illustrated work by the Revd. J. Douglas Borthwick, Chaplain of Hochelaga Lodge. This work promises to be one of great interest and value to the members of the craft. Dr. G. Griffin, who will call on brother Masons in regard to the work, is to deliver a lecture in connexion with it before Mount Moriah Lodge, by special invitation on Friday evening next. The subject of the lecture will be his trip to Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

NOVELTIES in English and Scotch tweed suitings. L. Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—The officers of the Inland Revenue office have instituted proceedings against Mary A. McManus, who keeps a boarding house at No. 855 Dorchester street, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Meakin, next to the Windsor Hotel. There are three distinct accusations; the first for selling liquor without a license, the second for having liquor for sale, and the third for refusing to open a sideboard which it was suspected contained liquor other than for private use. The hearing of the cases is set down for the 2nd inst.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Last May a large quantity of maple syrup was taken, by parties unknown, in the sugar bush at St. Janvier, Terrebonne county, from the boiling kettles. Mr. Anselme Mantha, the proprietor, vainly tried to get a clue to the thief, and was about giving up all hopes when he received information which led him to suspect a man named Wilfred Maille, who resided in St. Janvier at the time of the theft. The case was placed in the hands of Mr. Genette, bailiff of St. Jerome, who, hearing that the accused was in Montreal, arrived here on the 25th ult., and Maille was arrested and sent to St. Jerome.

BITTEN BY RATS.—The other night, Mr. W. Slater, chairmaker, corner of Wellington and Conde streets, was rudely awakened by hearing piteous cries proceeding from his little son, who occupied a cradle in another corner of the room. Hastily striking a light he was astonished to see a large rat perched upon the child's arm, which was covered with blood. The animal was immediately driven off and took refuge in a hole in the floor. An examination of the child's arm showed that it had been terribly eaten, the bone in one or two places being almost visible. Medical attendance was immediately sent for and the wounds of the sufferer were attended to.

SUMMER suits at less than cost, to clear out the balance of stock on hand at the Boston.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—News has just reached the city of a terrible drowning accident which occurred on the St. Lawrence a few days ago at St. Paul, Baie des Milles Vaches. Mrs. Paquet, wife of Mr. Antoine Paquet, in company with her two little daughters went out in a small boat rowed by two men. A rough northeast wind was blowing at the time and the rowers, being unable to force the boat ahead, turned towards the shore with a view to landing Mrs. Paquet and her children. The turn, however, got the boat in the trough of the waves and she soon after capsized and the whole party was drowned. The bodies of the two men were recovered the same day, but the two children with their mother had not been found at last reports.

CHEAPER WATER.—It is stated that the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to construct a large water tank near the railway bridge, Hochelaga, for the use of their locomotives, and by this means will avoid the payment of exhorbitant rates to the municipal council of that town. It is proposed to dig an enormous well about twenty-five feet deep, the sides of which will be properly stoned up and will serve as the reservoir. The water supply will be obtained from the river through large pipes, and will be pumped into the tank or well by means of a powerful steam engine. It is claimed that by this means an inexhaustible quantity of water can easily be secured at a comparatively trifling outlay. Work on the proposed enormous tank will be commenced shortly, and it is believed will be completed in a couple of months.

THE SHARPERS AGAIN—The other evening at the Bonaventure depot, shortly before the departure of the east-bound train, a well dressed man, evidently an American, entered one of the cars in which a number of people were seated, and after some hesitation approached a gentleman, whom he greeted in a very familiar manner. The latter did not seem to recognize the new arrival at first, but in a few moments they were engaged in a friendly conversation. Shortly afterwards a confederate, who represented himself as a customs official, entered and demanded the immediate payment of $50 from him for duties. The sharper replied that it was impossible to settle the amount just then, as he had only $20 in his possession. As the so-called officer persisted in receiving immediate payment, the elderly gentleman, who had been a listener to the conversation, generously proposed to lend the balance, and his offer was promptly accepted. The customs officer immediately retired, and shortly after his confederate also withdrew, requesting the stranger to remain seated until his return. He did not return, and the gentleman's suspicions were not aroused until the train started off, leaving his newly found friend behind.

SUPPOSED DROWNING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hugh McLaren, residing at No. 24 St. Sophie street, went out yesterday to fish near the Victoria Bridge. While he was engaged in this pastime a party of young boys, principally French-Canadians, happened to pass by, and after making a few enquiries as to what success he had in fishing, they went on a short distance to enjoy a pleasant swim. They did not, however, proceed so far as not to be easily seen by him and he noticed that one of the party was enjoying a bath at a long distance from the rest of the boys. He did not consider this strange at first, but upon looking in the direction a few minutes after he noticed that the boy acted in a manner that would cause alarm. It appears that the boy, at the time he was particularly noticed by Mr. McLaren, was throwing his arms high out of the water in a mysterious manner, and that he afterwards sank and was seen no more. The other boys, it is believed, did not notice the actions of their companion, and Mr. McLaren being at too great a distance from him, and not being able to swim, he was incapable of rendering him any assistance. The rest of the boys seeming to realize what had happened, scampered off before any information could be received from them concerning the unfortunate lad who was drowned, and whose body at last reports had not been found.

PERSONAL.

Prof. O. L. Chaffers and wife, West Farnham, and Rev. W. J. Gill, Baltimore, arrived at the Richelieu Hotel yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Berthier, and Lieut.-Col. Chas. King, Sherbrooke, arrived in town yesterday and are stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Harris, of London, England, has been appointed organist and director of the choir of St. James the Apostle, to succeed Mr. William Reid, who intends returning to England.

Ex-Sergeant Wilson has given the old drum of the 60th Royal Rifles, to Major Holbick, A.D.C., to present to the regiment on his rejoining it. The drum was expressed to Ottawa yesterday. The major returns home in September.

Dr. Davies is preparing a grand festival service, with a chorus of about one hundred and fifty voices, to be held on the 12th of September, in the Cathedral, on the occasion of the assembling of the Anglican Provincial Synod. The preacher on the occasion will be Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

The Interference of the Authorities Needed.

As the season for garden produce may be considered at its height, the number of gardeners attending Bonsecours market is in proportion, thronging on every side of the market to the retarding of locomotion. In the earlier hours of the morning, Commissioners street was completely blocked yesterday by various descriptions of vehicles, whose owners strove one with another for the best location. Not only was traffic suspended, but it was actually dangerous to attempt to force one's way through the crowd. This state of matters should not be tolerated, and an investigation of the locality shows that it is not for lack of space such unnecessary crowding exists. In order to relieve the pressure on Commissioners street during the height of the season, one side of Claude and Leroyer streets could be utilized, to which large numbers of gardeners could be removed. This simple remedy would at once obviate all undue crowding, besides giving more room to sellers for displaying their produce. Such a course, however, is only necessary during the summer months, when the attendance is at its greatest. The subject is worth the consideration of the proper authorities, who ought to make some move in the matter.

THE STRIKERS' STORY.

The strikers say that their prospects are as bright as ever, and one of the leaders remarks to a HERALD reporter last evening, was:—

"We held our usual meeting to-day, and received encouraging reports from all quarters." Here a package of telegrams was produced by the "Head Centre" and shown to our representative, who casually glanced over them. They represented their cause as very flourishing.

The strikers claim that their despatches gave the only true account of the exact nature of affairs.

"What about the strikers that have gone back," was asked?

"We acknowledge that we have lost eight," was the reply, "but they were not very competent men, and we do not feel their loss very heavily. There is no fear of a general break up, as we have plenty of money to support us and can remain out for a year."

"What do you think of the Government taking over the lines, as suggested by THE HERALD?"

"We would be very glad if they would," answered the 'head centre,' "as we believe that we would be much better treated under such a system. It would be much better than at present, and we are in favor of it."

"You have then nothing new to report?"

"Nothing particular, except that we are booming, and our intention is to hold a grand concert and hop in the Victoria Skating Rink on Thursday evening, from which we expect to raise a large amount to aid us."

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

Special Sessions.

A session of the above court was held yesterday morning, Mr. Dugas, P. M., presiding. Leon Lamontague, convicted on three indictments of larceny, was sentenced to six months in gaol. Julie Turgeon was acquitted on a charge of larceny; James Murray, also accused of larceny, was sent down for six months. Jean Baptiste Dubois was then put on trial for attempted rape upon a child of eight years and was found guilty. Sentence was suspended till Tuesday.

Police Court.

There were but few cases before this court yesterday, and most of them were of a trivial nature. A woman named Archange Laurent, alias Philomene Cote, was arrested in February last on a charge of stealing a watch. The case was ultimately dismissed because the watch could not be found. A few days ago, however, strong evidence was brought to light against the accused and in consequence she was arrested on a charge of stealing the watch, and a man named Gustave Bottman was also arrested on a charge of receiving and knowing it to have been stolen. Both parties were brought up yesterday and remanded.

Recorder's Court.

Francis Brunet, for refusing to pay his carter was fined $5. Peter Daly, a carter, having a stand on Metcalfe street, Dominion Square, was charged with loitering about the main entrance of the Windsor Hotel. The case was postponed till to-day. Joseph Duchesneau, blacksmith, was charged with striking his boarding house keeper, named Louis George Boisart, with an iron knuckle duster. His Honor fined him $20 or two months. Arthur Robertson, St. James street, west, was brought up on a charge of assaulting James Briggs who lives in the same house. The complainant deposed that a bucket had been thrown at him, but as he could not swear who threw the bucket the case was dismissed. The case of assault brought by Charles Maroni against J. B. Rodier, grocer, of Vitre street, was settled by the Recorder. Mr. Skilly, merchant, and proprietor of the houses occupied by the contending parties, paid the cost of the action, including $3 the value of Maroni's hat and shirt which were torn on the occasion. The right of way to the gateway that was the cause of the trouble has been decided and Mr. Rodier was ordered to remove a box containing manure which was in so close proximity to Mr. Maroni's yard as to become a nuisance. The Recorder rendered judgment in the case of Frechette vs. Corriveau, which has been going on for several days. Frechette, was a weaver, in the employ of Mr. Corriveau, the proprietor of the silk mills. When plaintiff engaged with the defendant, he did so under certain rules and regulations by which the workmen in the mills were governed. Among these was one by which each hand engaged to give two weeks' notice before leaving. A short time ago Frechette made up his mind and gave the desired two weeks' notice. During the time, however, he absented himself for several days without leave and upon applying for his wages. Mr. Corriveau refused to pay him on the ground that he had forfeited his claim. An action was accordingly taken. At the trial Mr. Bertrand represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Atwater conducted the defence. The prosecution urged that inasmuch as the required notice had been given, Frechette had fulfilled his portion of the contract and that in fact he was not compelled to work at all after having given notice. Mr. Atwater, however, contended that under the circumstances the prosecutor was bound to work every working day during the fortnight and that by absenting himself without leave he had forfeited his right to payment and was acting against the interests of his employer. His Honor took the case into consideration and finally sustained the position of the defence, dismissing the action with costs against the plaintiff,

THE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS.

Important Discussion on the City's Health.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Health Officials Severely Criticized.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Ald. Fairbairn (in the chair), Beauchamp, Beausoleil, and Mount; Police Magistrate Dugas, and Mr. F. N. Boxer, also Dr. LaRocque, Medical Health Officer, Dr. Fafard, and several other medical gentlemen.

The Secretary read the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board, ordering a special meeting to be called to consider the question of contagious diseases.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. LaRocque, the Medical Health Officer, was then called upon, and read his report on vaccination and small-pox, a resume of which has already appeared in our columns. Dr. LaRocque, besides furnishing the death statistics already published, gave it as his opinion that there could be no doubt that the system of vaccination adopted since 1877, had been the means of stamping out small-pox from the city. He was of opinion that every child in the city should be vaccinated. The meeting had been called to consider the subject of contagious diseases, or all diseases, the causes of which can be prevented by taking the necessary precautions. Of 3,906 deaths which took place in 1882 in the city, there were at least 2,122 which belonged to the class of

DISEASES CALLED PREVENTIBLE.

He, therefore, suggested that the Board should at once consider what means should be taken. Speaking of the probable invasion by cholera of the country, Dr. LaRocque said: "On account of the probable invasion of Asiatic cholera, the Governments of Europe, of the United States and of Canada are preparing to impose quarantine precautions. We know that the Federal Government will take all the necessary means to prevent this terrible scourge from making its appearance in Canada. Dr. Tache, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, superintends all matters relating to quarantine. He had made special studies of this branch of Public Health. He has assisted at congresses where these questions were discussed, and where he was recognized as a most competent authority on these matters. We may, therefore, have entire confidence that

EVERY PRECAUTION

will be taken by the Federal Government to prevent the invasion of that terrible disease of our country. Notwithstanding this, it is the duty of every city, I may add, of every municipality in this Province to prepare, in case of emergency. We should begin even now to put the city in the best sanitary condition possible so as to be ready to meet the enemy, and should we be spared its visit, there will be nothing lost, as there are yet good reasons why we should improve the sanitary condition of the city. I had yesterday a communication from Dr. Snow, superintendent of health of Providence, R. I., stating that a cargo of rags was on the way from Egypt to America." Dr. LaRocque concluded his report by referring to a number of questions which he intended to bring before the Canada Medical Association at its meeting at Kingston, in September next, and which have already been published.

AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

Dr. Fafard, who was then introduced, in the course of some very practical remarks on the subject, said the great question to be considered was whether these contagious diseases could be diminished or not. He was of opinion that they could, and thought that the first step should be to put the city in a first-class sanitary condition, and compel the removal of all nuisances from our streets, lanes and yards, which contained and nourished the germs of disease. He also referred to the presence of soap and candle manufactories in the city, which he was of opinion were also dangerous to the public health, as the materials used seemed favorable to the propogation of diseases. He did not think that Asiatic cholera which was now ravaging Egypt would reach Canada this year; but there was no knowing whether it would or would not come next. He thought in any event they should be prepared for it. He would advise them to thoroughly cleanse the city, and they would find that the

MORTALITY FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

would notably decrease.

Dr. Mount referred to the probable approach of the cholera, and said that, in his opinion, they should at once make preparations for its advent. He considered that they should without delay increase the number of their sanitary police, who should visit all the streets, yards, etc., in the city, and see that they were kept in the most perfect sanitary condition. He also believed that for this purpose the city should be divided into districts, and a perfect organization made, so that all nuisances which nourished the germ of disease could be removed.

THE OFFICIALS CRITICIZED.

Mr. F. N. Boxer said that in his opinion the Board of Health should at once pass a resolution asking that the provisions of the new By-law which had been carefully prepared some time ago should at once be put into force. It was all very well talking about doing things but of what good was it when they had not the power and the sooner the new By-law which embodied all that Dr. Fafard had suggested should be put into force, so that they could do something, the better for the city and its health. He referred in very strong terms to the negligence and inefficiency of the staff of the Board of Health whom he considered had much to account for the manner in which they had transacted business. He considered that the work had been most imperfectly done and the city's health had suffered considerably in consequence. The sanitary policemen, for instance, were allowed to keep what hours they pleased, and

DID LITTLE OR NO WORK.

He enumerated several instances in which gross negligence and carelessness had been shown by the officials, who seemed to care nothing about the city's interests. He was of opinion that the whole cause of this trouble was the discord that existed between the officers of the department and the Board of Health should at once take a firm stand in the matter, and see that an end was put to this want of agreement, and that the work of the department was not done in the slovenly manner that characterized it at present.

Dr. Mount said he agreed with Mr. Boxer that the service was not done as it should be, and he thought that Dr. LaRocque should explain the matter. The sanitary policemen should have definite duties, and Dr. LaRocque or whoever was at the head of the department should

SEE THAT THEY DID THEIR DUTY,

and, if they did not, then they should be discharged. The present was the time to put the city in good sanitary condition so that they would be prepared for the advent of the cholera should it ever cross the Atlantic. He would like to ask Dr. LaRocque when the new by-law would be ready for their consideration.

Dr. LaRocque said he had been informed by the City Attorney that the new by-law would be ready for presentation to the board in a few days, and he would suggest that the board should at once take it into consideration. The by-law fully defined the

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

of each member of the staff, and he thought it would be a most excellent one. He quite agreed that the sanitary police force should be increased, as at present it was wholly inadequate for the service.

Police Magistrate Dugas thought the aid of the city police should be solicited in this matter. These police had not much to do, and as they generally knew every person on their beat, they could easily report on the condition of the houses to the Health Department, which could see that any evils that existed were remedied. He quite agreed that immediate steps should be taken to put the city in a better sanitary condition.

The Chairman said that notice had been given for the removal of all soap factories, which, he believed, would soon disappear from the city.

WHO IS THE HEAD?

Ald. Beausoleil said that the great trouble was that there was no recognized head in the Health Department. The two principal officers were fighting against one another, and everyone in the department seemed to be his own master and do just as he pleased. He considered that the Health Department was one of the most wretchedly worked ones in the Corporation, and that immediate steps should be taken for its renovation. The Sanitary Inspector made a report every two or three months, saying that the city was in perfect condition, yet notwithstanding this the citizens were always complaining of the bad state of the city.

Dr. Mount suggested that the Health Officer should be authorized to appoint six more men to the sanitary police force at once.

Ald. Beausoleil said that the Committee had no power of itself to do this, and that they would have to report to Council, recommending the

APPOINTMENT OF EXTRA MEN.

Ald. Mount said that this was always the trouble experienced. What was the use of the Board of Health if it had no power. He thought that in such an emergency the Board of Health should have full power to act by itself.

Ald. Beausoleil suggested that the Board of Health act in concert with the Finance Committee in this matter.

The Chairman asked who was supposed to be responsible for the doings of the force.

Police Magistrate Dugas thought that the men should be responsible to Dr. LaRocque.

Ald. Beauchamp said that this would give rise to another conflict between Dr. LaRocque and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Radford. The latter had claimed to be the head of the Sanitary Department and refused to acknowledge Dr. LaRocque.

Police Magistrate Dugas thought that such a state of affairs should not exist in the department: one of the officers should be the

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

and be responsible to the committee alone.

The Chief of Police was here called before the committee.

Ald. Mount asked Chief Paradis if more assistance could not be rendered to the Health authorities by the city police than at present

Chief Paradis said that the city police had always been in the habit of reporting to the Health Department any cases of nuisances that came under their notice. But they had not the same power as the sanitary police to enter the houses and report on their condition.

Ald. Mount said that this explained matters; but he thought that if possible the city police should give more aid.

The Chief of Police said that they would certainly give them all the assistance in their power.

INCREASED POLICE AID.

On motion of Ald. Mount, seconded by Ald. Beausoleil, it was then resolved—

That a supplementary appropriation of $500 be asked from Council in order to augment the number of the Sanitary Police Force, which is at present considered insufficient.

Police Magistrate Dugas again asked who these men would be responsible to.

The Chairman thought that they should receive their instructions from Dr. LaRocque.

Dr. LaRocque said he would like to know whether Mr. Radford was responsible to him or responsible to the committee.

Police Magistrate Dugas thought they should settle the question at once as to who was the head of the department at once.

Mr. Boxer said that by the new by-law Dr. LaRocque was considered the recognized head of the department, and all the other officers would have to send in their reports to him and he would submit them to the committee with his own report. The new by-law clearly defined the duties and

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH OFFICER

of the department.

Police Magistrate Dugas said that the sooner the new By-law was put into force the better, for as matters stood there was no head of the department and the city was suffering in consequence.

On motion of Mr. Boxer it was unanimously resolved,—

That the city Attorney be requested to complete his examination of the Health By-law by the 15th August next, if possible, it being very important that the Health Department should have more power in case of cholera appearing in the city and that a meeting of the board be called immediately after it has been received by the medical officer.

After some minor discussion the meeting adjourned until to-day, when the public bath question will be considered.

Parks and Ferries Committee.

A meeting of the above committee was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Alds. T. Wilson (in the chair), Mount, Farrell and Dubuc.

THE BELMONT'S CONDITION.

The only business before the meeting was to receive the report of Mr. Champagne, the boiler inspector, who had been instructed by the Corporation, some time ago, to inspect the steamer Belmont, formerly the Richelieu, to find out whether she was seaworthy or not. The report showed that the engine was not thoroughly safe, that the boat being flat bottomed carried always an amount of what was technically termed "bilge water," and this with the passengers would cause the boat to rock. By reason of the boat being a flat bottomed one the water could not be pumped out except when she stopped at one of the wharfs, as when the steamer rocked the water was thrown from one side to the other, thus preventing the water from being pumped out. Captain Filgate had bought a new hand pump that could be worked when the boat was stopped. The report further showed that the feed pump was cracked and clamped, and that the rod connecting with the air pump piston was slack and caused a loud noise that resembled pounding, and which created a fright among the passengers. The point that Mr. Champagne had most to complain of was that there was no certificate from the Government Inspector pasted on board the vessel. There were moreover no reports from the engine, hull or boiler inspectors.

Captain Filgate thought that this inspection was not a correct one, and even went so far as to intimate that Mr. Champagne was not a competent man.

Ald. Mount said that if Mr. Champagne was not competent the corporation would soon have dismissed him.

Capt. Filgate, in explaining why he had no certificate at the time that Mr. Champagne inspected the Belmont, said that he could not arrange for a meeting between the two inspectors. When Mr. Champagne came the other inspector was in Ottawa, and when the latter was present the former was absent. He however had now in his possession the certificate, which upon being produced showed that Mr. Pierre W. Brunette, the inspector of hulls and equipments, had found the hull of the Belmont staunch and in all respects seaworthy, and the engine, boiler and machinery sufficient and suitable to authorize her being lawfully employed in the carriage of passengers without hazard to life, during the season of 1883, between the wharf of Montreal and St. Helen's Island.

The report of Mr. John Burgess, the inspector of boilers and machinery, was more or less a corroboration of the above and showed that the boat was capable of carrying 329 persons and not more, and that she contained all the necessary equipments, &c.

These reports proving satisfactory the matter was dropped, and the Belmont will be allowed to ply between this city and St. Helen's Island during the season.

The meeting then adjourned.

RETURN OF MR. L. A. SENECAL FROM EUROPE.

What He Has to Say on Matters Generally.

Mr. L. A. Senecal, accompanied by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, Mr. J. B. Renaud, Hon. Mr. Lacoste, and Mr. Vermond, a distinguished French journalist, and member for Seine et Oise in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, arrived in Montreal at the Bonaventure depot by the 9.20 train from New York yesterday morning, and was met by a large number of friends. The new chevalier of the Legion of Honor looked remarkably well after his sea voyage and declared himself as being in the best of health. In the course of conversation with a reporter Mr. Senecal expressed himself as very well pleased with the results of his voyage, and said that he intended to return to France on the 18th of August. He announced his intention to proceed this evening to Quebec to attend the first meeting of the directors of

THE COLONIZATION COMPANY,

which has been called for the purpose of transferring some of the large properties recently bought by him. The capital of this company would, he said, be either $6,000,000 or $10,000,000, and the enterprise had been taken hold of by some of the wealthiest men in Paris. Mr. Senecal further stated that during his visit he was invited by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen to discuss with them the advisability of starting a line of steamers between Quebec and that port. The idea, he says, was most enthusiastically received by the Chamber, and he felt certain that Mr. Bentley, the Brazilian Consul-General would be able to organize a company which would

RUN TO ROUEN

in order to get as far inland as possible, this port being situateb at the head of a canal navigable to large steamships. In regard to the proposed new cable company, Mr. Senecal stated that he met Ald. Hadley, of London, England, in New York, who had informed him that the stock of the company was all subscribed and that they were ready for work. Speaking of the Canadian exhibit at the Trocadero, he said that arrangements were settled definitely and that the exhibit was being prepared. An endeavor was also being made to get the Federal Government at the conclusion of the fisheries exhibition in London to remove the Canadian exhibit to the Trocadero, and make it a permanent affair, because they believed that

BY MEANS OF THIS EXHIBITION

Canada would be before long as well known in France and Europe as it was in England. Mr Senecal declared his intention of abandoning politics altogether, and devoting himself exclusively to his large commercial enterprises. Mr. Vermond, who accompanied Mr. Senecal, intends making a tour of Canada and the United States before returning to France. Mr Senecal and Hon. Mr. Chapleau entertained a number of friends to dinner yesterday afternoon, and the Chevalier, accompanied by Mr. Vermond, left for the Ancient Capital last evening by the Quebec boat.

IMPORTANT

When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at *Grand Union Hotel*, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city

WHAT OUR ARCHITECTS ARE DOING.

Messrs. Hutchison & Steele

report that they have a large number of important works under construction. At the time of their opening we described at length the handsome and commodious Exchange Hotel and stables which have been put up at Point St. Charles for Messrs. Acer & Kennedy. This hotel, in fact, appears to have met every requirement, except that its dimensions are felt to be too small. The establishment has all the modern conveniences, and the plan upon which it was constructed reflects great credit on its designers. The original stable building is large enough for over 100 horses and its capacity is at present being doubled. A plan has been prepared for

A HALF-MILE TRACK

alongside the building, with a grand stand to accommodate 1,000 people, judge's stand, and all the required appointments from the very latest designs. This will be enclosed by a high fence, and it is certain that it will be made a popular resort, as Acer and Kennedy propose to have some fine exhibitions of horseflesh there.

At the Park entrance to Mount Royal a new gatekeeper's house—designed by this firm of architects—has been completed, and plans are preparing for a pavilion in the vicinity in which pedestrians may find rest.

The west side of the city has for long been a hive of industry, and at Cote St. Paul extensive freight storage sheds have been erected for the Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Company, while designs by this firm are under way for additional large store houses. The reparations to the works of

THE WILLIAM'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FACTORY

are almost completed, the machinery is being placed and a considerable amount of work is being done in the establishment. The height has been increased by one storey and the prominence of the building has been thereby much enhanced. A handsome residence is underway for Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, on the corner of Sherbrooke and Stanley streets. It will be emphatically a good house, and will be of dressed New Brunswick sand-stone. The fine cut stone residence of Mr. John Duncan, at the corner of Drummond and St. Catherine streets, has been finished, while a couple of fine cut stone dwellings on Palace street are being proceeded with for Mr. Andrew Wilson. To Mr. Alexander Buntin's residence on Sherbrooke street.

AN EXTENSIVE CONSERVATORY

is being added. It is of an irregular shape, being a parallellogram with an octagonal end and an octagonal abutment on one side. It will be 44 feet long by 26 feet, and will contain a forcing house and fernery. It is of wood. Mr. Try Davies' house, at the corner of Ste. Famille and Bagg streets, is of stone and will be well appointed. A new addition of the present High School, built of brick and 190 feet by 32 feet, two storey in height, is to be finished by January for the preparatory High School. It should have been of stone to be in conformity with the existing building, but the Commissioners deemed it inexpedient, in view of demands upon them for actual educational work, to go to any extra expense.

THE DOW ESTATE,

is having put up on Commissioners street three shops and offices, fitted with refrigerators to be used by the Meat Company which Mr. F. R. Lingham has been promoting for the supply of meat to butchers generally and to the dealers and markets. The building is being rapidly finished and fitted.

The Warren Memorial Church at Louisville, Kentucky, is in course of construction from plans and specifications prepared by Hutchison and Steele.

On the south side of St. Catherine, opposite Victoria street, three handsome brick stores are being put up for Mr. George Washington Stephens. The work on

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE

on McTavish street is being prosecuted. It will be of Montreal stone, and alongside of it will be the residence of the Principal, of similar material. For Messrs. Abbot and Hodgson a rolling mill and nail factory is being built on Colborne Avenue. The structure, which is of brick, is expected to be ready for the commencement of operations in September. Not a few residences have been and are being turned into stores according to plans by this firm, while considerable alterations and ameliorations to the Molsons Bank were made. From $250,000 to $300,000 will be expended on the operations we have indicated, while plans and specifications are being prepared, some of them for

SUBMISSION TO TENDER,

for two good cut stone, well appointed dwellings on Mansfield street for Mr. George Irvine of the Grand Trunk Railway. On Upper University street the Estate of H. B. Smith contemplate the building of a cut stone residence 58 by 48 feet.

Alterations are being prepared for the Presbyterian Church at Martintown, Ontario, which is to undergo many changes and improvements.

The Alexander Block, on Notre Dame street, recently destroyed by fire, is about to be restored under the direction of Hutchison & Steele and made into two new stores, which will be finely fitted up for Mr. Carsley's dry goods business.

Mr. W. T. Thomas

has had among other works of a most important character, the task of constructing the magnificent car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, situated on Colborne street. These have already been described, and so far there have been expended upon them upwards of $250,000. They include locomotive, erection and car construction shops, paint shops, smithies, mechanical department offices, brass foundry, storehouses, &c. They cover an immense quantity of ground, and are supplied with all the requisite and most recent appliances. The additions to the Canada Pacific Railway

OFFICES ON ST. JAMES STREET

were also designed and directed by Mr. Thomas, and no less than about $40,000 has been expended on them. Mr. Thomas is putting up for Mrs. Tiffin, on the property which she has recently acquired at the corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine streets, four stores and dwelling houses, which are noteworthy for their convenience and the excellence of their lay out. Perhaps, however, Mr. Thomas' most important work is the almost completed mansion which Mr. George Stephen is putting up on Drummond street. Its special features have been already described, and all we need therefore do is to congratulate the architect and owner upon what they have done and done so well. The works conducted under the direction of Mr. Thomas aggregate in value about $525,000.

J. B. Resther & Son

have just completed or have on hand the following works:—

A brick building 53x86 feet, of two storeys, with mansion and French roof, containing two stores and dwellings above them, on Dorchester avenue, the proprietors being Mr. E. Lef. de Bellefeuille and widow Charles Laberge. These will cost some $5,000. At the office of La Patrie, on St. Gabriel street, $3,500 has been expended for Mr. H. Beaugrand on improvements and repairs, consisting of a new storey for a grand public hall, an ornamental turret, a pediment, cornices, and ornamented above the openings with galvanized iron. A two storey dwelling house at St. Aimee, of ornamented cut stone, with bay windows with Mansard, and wine cellars, surmounted with a turret covered with ornamented slate, with a greenhouse in rear, the whole finished in the most modern style, with gas fittings, heating and water apparatus. This is the property of Mr. Joseph A. Massue, and cost $15,000.

A police and fire station on Cascade and Piety streets, St. Hyacinthe, of two storeys, in brick, with Mansard. It has a French flat roof, covered with ornamented slate and galvanized iron. It is surmounted with a turret and belfry, ornamented with iron balustrades, painted and gilt. The police station is surrounded with galvanized iron battlements on two sides, and has in rear a one-storey building containing six cells for prisoners. The fire station is supplied with a brick stable of four stalls. This building is valued at $15,000. For Messrs. Louis Cote & Bro. a brick shoe factory has been put up on St. Hyacinthe and St. Antoine streets, St. Hyacinthe. It is 165x43 feet, of four storeys and Mansard in black iron laid on stone surmounted with two handsomely ornamented iron turrets, painted and gilt, with brick annex for the boilers and a chimney 85 feet high, also in brick. The yard is enclosed with a brick wall 10 feet high. The cost of this work has been $14,000. A three storey building for the school commissioners of St. Hyacinthe; cost, $12,000. Repairs to the residence of Mr. Joseph Renand, N.P., Registrar of the town of St. Hyacinthe, to the value of $2,000. A two storey brick building on Charbonneau lane for Mr. D. Z. Bessette, containing three dwellings. This will be worth $4,000. The erections put up by Resther & Son aggregate $60,500.

Mr. A. F. Dunlop's

buildings were described by us some weeks ago. Some of them are remarkable for their elegance of design and their substantiality. In value they amount to something in the vicinity of $175,000 and comprise not only business houses and residences in the city, but a church at Grande Ligne, an extensive dwelling house at Three Rivers, a hotel at Pointe Claire and dwelling houses at the Back River and at Chatham, Ontario.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American Public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone-set tea. that has done a wor d of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

MASONIC MATTERS.

Copy of Correspondence Recently Forwarded to England.

RICHMOND, P. Q., Canada, July 23, 1883.

Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, &c., &c.

M. W. Sir,—It becomes my duty to communicate the following to you, and to the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, over which you preside:

On December 12, 1876, the M. E., the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the Province of Quebec, was regularly formed by the union and co-operation of all the Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in our Province (with the exception of the St. Paul's Chapter, E. R., in Montreal, and claiming to have, and to exercise, within our said Province, exclusive sovereign jurisdiction over all Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, including (as said constituent Chapters always did include) all Lodges of Mark Master, Past Master, and Most Excellent Master Masons; and, as such, our Grand Chapter of Quebec, has been duly recognized by, and has interchanged Grand Representatives with, nearly all Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Chapters throughout the world.

On September 25, 1878,—as Grand Z.,—I addressed our M. E. Grand Chapter of Quebec, in Annual Convocation, as follows:—"I beg to recommend this Grand Chapter to consider the propriety of recognizing, and establishing fraternal correspondence with, the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, as duly entitled to exercise supreme authority over all Lodges of that Degree in England and Wales, and in all the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, wherein no other Grand Body exists [or of right may be formed] claiming jurisdiction over that Degree. and that said recognition be duly communicated, together with our hearty good wishes, to that Grand Lodge." This recommendation was, by resolution, unanimously adopted by our Grand Chapter, and an authenticated copy thereof, forwarded to the Grand Secretary of your Grand Lodge.

At an early subsequent communication of your Grand Lodge, the above recognition, accorded to it by the Grand Chapter of Quebec, was accepted by your Grand Body, with expressions of marked fraternal satisfaction, and the following announcement appeared shortly thereafter in your printed proceedings, viz.: "Representatives, from the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, &c., M. E. Comp., John H. Graham, M.A., LL. D., Grand First Principal Z., to the Sup. G. R. A. Chapter of Quebec:—and from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Quebec, M. W. Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, M. A., P. G. M., to the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, &c."

On September 23, 1879, it was announced by me to the Grand Chapter of Quebec, in annual convocation, as follows:—"I have great pleasure in announcing to you that the recognition accorded by this Grand Chapter to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and of the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, has been fraternally accepted by that Grand Body; that Grand Representatives to and from our respective Grand Bodies have been appointed, and that therewith fraternal correspondence has been established under the most happy auspices, and based on the great principle of our respective sovereign jurisdictional supremacy, embodied in our fraternal resolution of recognition, &c." Our Grand Chapter unanimously adopted the reports of the Committees on the address of the Grand Z., and on Foreign Correspondence, as follows: That "they join the Grand Z. in welcoming the establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Mark Masters Lodge of England and Wales, and heartily congratulate him on his appointment as Grand Representative of the Grand Mark Lodge, with the rank of Honorary Past Grand Warden of the English Grand Body." The appointment of M. W. Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal, M. A., P. G. M., as our Grand Representative near your Grand Lodge, was unanimously confirmed, and a commission ordered to be immediately forwarded to that M. W. Brother,—which was done.

Upwards of three years have now elapsed since the last preceding date, and copies of our respective published proceedings, have hitherto been exchanged, but no letters of inquiry, or other official communications of any kind, or upon any subject, have been received by me from your Grand Lodge or from our Grand Representative near your Grand Body,—nor by our Grand Scribe E., from your Grand Secretary, and hence it was thought by us, that the interjurisdictional relations so happily and firmly established as we supposed, were being fraternally maintained, and the obligations of Masonic international comity were being strictly observed by you;—but it now appears from what, as below, has but recently come to our knowledge, that for upwards of a year past, your Grand Body has been acting towards us, in utter disregard of your covenant obligations, and, as if you consider that the Freemasons of Quebec and of the Dominion of Canada, have no Masonic rights which you are, in any way, bound to respect!

About the end of April last, a then seemingly incredible rumor reached me to the effect, that a Lodge of Mark Master Masons had been established in the City of Montreal by your Grand Body, and I addressed a letter of enquiry anent the same, of date May 3rd ult., to our Grand Representative near your Grand Lodge, but to this date, June 23rd inst., I have neither received an acknowledgement thereof, nor a reply thereto; but in the latter part of May, ultimo, there appeared in several of the leading secular newspapers published in the cities of Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ontario, articles to the effect that on the 25th day of May ult., "the anniversary of Victoria Lodge, No. 301, Montreal, of Mark Master Masons under the Grand Lodge of England, was held in the City of Montreal and was presided over by W. Bro. William Ross;—that leading officers of another Mark Master Masons Lodge, E. R., in the City of Montreal, namely the "Henniker" (named it would appear in honor of your Lordship and presumably with your consent) "were also present thereat;—that the Secretary read a communication covering a Patent and Warrant from the Grand Mark Mason Lodge in England, appointing R. W. Bro. William Badgley, District Grand Master for Quebec Province, and that he was proclaimed as such;—that the said District Grand Master then appointed R. W. Bro. William H. Hutton to be his Deputy, and Bro. J. O. Matthews his Secretary, and he announced that he would hold his first District Grand Lodge during the month of June instant."

Upon examining the published report of the half-yearly communication of your Grand Lodge, held June 6th, 1882, I find that, while in the body of the proceedings, the last Warrant then reporled to your Grand Lodge as having been issued, is numbered "298," yet in the list of Lodges on your registry, given at the end of the same proceedings, appears the following, viz.: "301 Victoria, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, Fourth Tuesday in every month, Date of Constitution, 8th May, 1882," [upwards of five years after the formation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.]

In The (London, Eng.) Freemason of date May 26th, 1883, I find also the statement that "two new Provinces have been constituted by your Grand Lodge at Montreal and Tasmania."*

These published reports not only remain uncontradicted, but the principal statement thereof have, in answer to enquiries thereanent by the Grand Superintendent of Quebec, for the District of Montreal, been declared to be correct by at least two of those whose names appear therein.

In view of this most unfraternal and unjustifiable invasion of our Grand Jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, by the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, &c.—an invasion which, in my opinion, is unparalleled in its enormity by aught of like nature in the history of the Masonic Fraternity,—I, therefore, hereby resign the position of Honorary Grand Warden of said Grand Lodge, and request you to direct your Grand Secretary to delete my name from the roll of officers of your Grand Body; and I also herewith return my Commission as Grand Representative of your Grand Mark Lodge near the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec, and I also hereby further inform you that, unless all these unwarrantable acts of invasion of a friendly nationality, are apologised for and concelled, by you and your Grand Lodge, I shall deem it my duty to advise the M. E. Grand Z., of our Grand Chapter of Quebec, to revoke the Commission of our Grand Representative of Quebec, at your Grand Lodge,—to declare the said "Victoria" and "Henniker" Mark Lodges, and the aforementioned "District Grand Lodge," in the City of Montreal, to be irregular bodies and their officers and members to be clandestine Mark Master Masons, and that he further declare Masonic non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, and with all Masons of its obedience, and that he make a solemn appeal to all regular and convenant-keeping Grand Chapters, and to all law-abiding and loyal Mark Master Masons and Lodges of such, throughout the world, to uphold and sustain the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec, in condemning the said flagrant invasion of her jurisdiction; and, in the defence of their own rights, as well as ours, and those of the craft in general, faithfully and fraternally to support Quebec in the vindication and maintenance of her exclusive sovereign authority within this Province.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN H. GRAHAM,
P. G. Z., G. C. of Quebec, and Late Gr. Rep. of Gr. L. of M. M. M. of Eng., &c., near the Gr. C. of Q.

The following is the "letter of enquiry" referred to in the foregoing communication:

RICHMOND, P.Q., Canada, May 3, 1883.

M. W. Brother, the Rev. Canon Portal, M.A., Gr. Rep. of the M. E. the Gr. Chapter Royal Arch Masons of the Province of Quebec, near the M. W. the G. L. of M. M. M. of England, &c.:

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER,—A rumor has just reached me, causing me much anxiety, to the effect that the M. W. the G. L. of M. M. M. of England and Wales, &c., which I have the honor to represent at the M. E. the Gr. Chapter of Quebec, has issued a warrant for the establishment of a Lodge of M. M. M. in the city of Montreal, and within the sovereign jurisdiction of our Grand Chapter of Quebec.

I do not deem it possible that such can be the case, but being desirous of knowing the actual facts relating thereto, I at once address myself to you, as our Gr. Rep. near that Gr. Body, begging you to be pleased to ascertain and communicate the same to me at your earliest convenience, so that if such has not been done, we may avert a deplorable event, and if, unhappily, the rumor is correct, I may take such steps as honor and Masonic duty demand of me, and that I may be so enabled to submit the matter to our M. E. Gr. Z., and to our Grand Chapter, as that whatever action may be taken anent the same, shall accord with our duties and obligations as a Sovereign Gr. Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

An early reply, giving all the facts pertaining to this important matter, will very greatly favor,

Yours truly and fraternally,
JOHN H. GRAHAM.
P. G. Z., G. C. of Quebec, and Gr. Rep. of G. L. of M. M. M. of England, Wales, &c., &c.
Care of Frederick Binckes, Esq., Gr. Sec. of G. L. of M. M. M., &c., No. 8a Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C., London, England.

*The proceedings of the half-yearly communication of the Gr. L. M. M. M. of England, &c., held at London, June 5th, 1883, M. W. Bro. Lord Henniker presiding, were published in The (London) Freemason of date June 9th inst., and in the "Report of the General Board" there appears the following inter alia,—"New Lodges,—No. 314, Henniker, Montreal,"—and "New Provinces (1) at Montreal, Canada, under the "R. W. Bro. Hon. William Badgley, as Provincial Grand "Master," and signed "G. R. Portal, President."

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

We are informed that at the next meeting of the City Council, to be held on Monday, the 13th inst., the question of appointing a successor to the late Mr. Rouillard to fill the position of Inspector of Buildings will come up. We have already spoken of the importance which the subject deserves at the hands of our aldermen, who should take into serious consideration the qualities of the aspirant, for it cannot be denied that the position of Inspector of Buildings is one of the most important, and one that entails the gravest responsibility. It is to this public functionary that architects and builders, according to our municipal by-laws, must submit their plans for all works they may undertake within the city limits, and it is only after these plans have been inspected that an architect and builder can proceed with their work. This plainly indicates that the position made vacant by the demise of Mr. Rouillard should be filled by a man competent in every respect, a man of undoubted ability and of practical experience acquired in actual construction of buildings under his personal supervision. In fact, it ought to be given to a practical workman. It is incumbent upon our Council to appoint no other than an architect or builder, whose capacity is recognized; otherwise the post may fall to the lot of some incapable and ignorant individual. The subject deserves due consideration, or the consequences may turn out to be very serious. Any accident resulting from incapacity or negligence on the part of the inspector may cost the Corporation a handsome amount. The Council cannot be too much on its guard against attempts at nepotism. Experience has always shown that in such cases the public has invariably been the loser and the good of the community has been sacrificed. Unfortunately we have had too many useless and incompetent public employes. Let us hope that on Monday our City Fathers will be able to congratulate themselves on having fulfilled their duty, so that the public may see a man appointed worthy of its confidence.

Among others whose recommendation is worth having, the following gentlemen cheerfully support the application of Mr. Frs. Lapointe (architect), for the position:—Messrs. Hutchison & Steel, Fowler & Bowie, John Esinhart and A. B. Taft, architects; also Messrs. Denis Barry, advocate, ex-Ald. J. E. Mullin, C. O. Perrault, Esq., Vice-Consul of France, Alphonse Desjardins, Esq., M.P., Mr. Burland, S. C. Stevenson, Esq., and others. These, with the names already published, constitute a formidable testimonial to Mr. Lapointe's qualifications for the place.

THE CONVENT OF VILLA MARIA.

Its Educational Work.

In a previous number we sketched the past history of Monklands (Villa Maria) and some of the grim and hoary legends and traditions with which its name was associated, and now briefly refer to the educational work which it has been the means of accomplishing. The Convent of Villa Maria was founded in 1854, the centre building (formerly the home of the Canadian Governors-General) containing its parlors, music and reception rooms, with the general library of 10,000 volumes, each class room having, in addition, its own library selected in accordance with the nature of the studies taught within it. The west wing, an imposing structure of stone, was built in 1856, and contains the grand hall in which the annual exhibitions takes place, additional music rooms, a splendid studio with originals of and copies from the first masters. Here also are the sewing rooms, Ville Marie making a speciality of this most important branch of female instruction, the dormitories, private bed rooms, bathrooms, &c. The east wing, which much resembles that to the west, was erected in 1869, and contains the handsomely appointed chapel, the study hall, additional class-rooms and a commodous dining hall together with recreation, rooms private bed-rooms, bath rooms, &c. Extensive additions have latterly been made under the direction of Messrs Perrault and Mesnard, which are now occupied as the mother house, in connection with which is the new, elegant and extensive chapel. The number of pupils at Villa Maria during the past year was 250, while so far the number of young ladies from all parts who have graduated has amounted to 3,789. The teaching staff consists of 36 persons, including professors of music, drawing, painting and calisthenics. The classes which are daily taught are eighteen in number, viz., eight in French, eight in English, one in German and one in Latin.

A NEW INFANTS' HOME.

Our readers will remember the story of the four Hebrew children who, abandoned by their parents, are at present in the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. There will be many who are familiar with the endeavors that were made to place them in one or other of the various national institutions in the United States, as well as of the failure of those efforts, because the unfortunate little ones did not belong to that country. We are informed that in view of their case a meeting of the presidents of the different Hebrew societies of Montreal was recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. B. A. Boas, President of the Temple Emmanu-El. That gentleman having explained the object of the meeting, urged the necessity of founding an orphans home, and offered to head a subscription list with $250, saying that he would make it more if necessary. He suggested that a subscription list for this object be circulated and requested the gentlemen present to take the matter in hand. We are not aware, however, whether anything further has so far been done; but the object is a most deserving one. As concerns the children whose case was specially brought before the meeting, it is understood that Rev. Mr. Marks requested the permission of the Young Men's Society to take them to his own house, but the precedent which it would have established, being believed to be a bad one, it was not accepted. It is thought that if the Orphan Home project is not carried out a subscription list will be circulated to make it possible to pay for the maintenance of the waifs in one of the Hebrew charitable establishments in the United States.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, Que.—Rev. G. V. Horsman, James Hewitt, James Gibb, Quebec; Miss Walmsley, St. Johns, Que.; P. F. McGoldrick, Wm. Meikle, Montreal; C. J. McCulty, St. Johns; Mrs. T. J. Howard, Miss J. Howard, Miss J. Strachan, Mrs. J. Strachan, Miss L. Clay, Montreal; Mrs. Smyth and maid, Rimouski; Miss Armstrong, Fergus; Miss Phin Hespeler, J. Laing Cowan, Galt; J. Stain, Liverpool, Eng.; B. Morison and wife, Guelph; Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead, Quebec; Capt. H. Pouliot, Ottawa; G. W. H. Beaubien, Fraserville; Lieut. Casgrain, R. M. C., Kingston; Jos. Chouinard, Quebec; E. R. A. Tachereau, yacht Genevieve; Mrs. McArthur, Montreal; J. Gourlay, Galt; Robert Benny, Miss D. C. Benny, Miss J. J. Macfarlane, A. Sandeman, Montreal; Mr. Dobell, Quebec; S. B. Foot, Murray Bay; Mrs. Sterry Hunt, Miss R. Hill, Mrs. J. Caverhill, Miss Caverhill, Mrs. F. Crathern, two children and servant, J. Kruse, Montreal; F. Peters, Quebec; A. Smith and wife, New York; D. D. Sidey, Montreal; Hiram A. Calvin, Garden Island; P. P. Hall, Quebec; Robert Meredith, Wm. O'Brien, Mrs Weils and three children, Montreal; H. A. Drummond, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bursley, New York; Col. and Mrs. Henford, Halifax, N.S.

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

QUEBEC.

Personal—Drowning Accident—Sudden Death.

QUEBEC, July 31.—The man run over on the North Shore, near Lorette, is unknown here. It was a clear case of suicide.

Mr. Chester Arthur, jr., son of the President of the United States, arrived here from Metapedia.

Five persons were drowned a day or two ago at Sault a Cauchon by the upsetting of a small boat.

Jean Michel Savard, farmer of Lorrette, died suddenly to-day of heart disease.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Personal—The Disagreement in the Foot Guards—Inland Revenue Receipts.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Mr. W. H. Beatty, who was in Scotland looking after the new iron steamers for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Charles Drinkwater, secretary of the company, are in the city, and to-day had an interview with Hon. J. H. Pope.

The Finance Department is quietly investigating the alleged counterfeiting case but are keeping matters dark.

Col. Ross, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, has taken six weeks' leave of absence, during which he will consider the advisability of retaining or resigning the command of the regiment, owing to the recent trouble between himself and Lieut. Bate, and for which the Major General administered a rebuke to him. Private Lewis Macdougall, of No. 1, has also been placed under arrest for acting as provost sergeant at the Brockville camp without a written order from Col. Ross. Private Macdougall says he had a written leave of absence from the captain of his company, and demands a court martial.

Mr. John Haggart, M.P., is at the Russell House.

The Inland Revenue returns for the month of July were $13,773.60, imports $109,555; of which $70,141 were entered for consumption. Duty collected was $16,788.

ONTARIO.

The Toronto Free Library—Fashionable Wedding—Erratum—The Employment Agency Case—Judgment Reversed—Repairing the Damage Caused by the London Floods.

TORONTO, July 30.—Mr. Bain, librarian of the new public library here, has been commissioned to go to England to purchase a lot of volumes for the new movement, and he will then seize the opportunity of examining the various systems in vogue. He will go soon, and in the meantime the books for selection will be determined on.

The secretary for the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in Guelph, is receiving numerous entries already.

TORONTO, July 31.—A fashionable wedding took place here to-day. Mr. John Calvin Smith married Isabella, daughter of Mr. Justice Smith, of Winnipeg. The happy couple left for Montreal this afternoon.

A letter of correction has been received by the local papers denying the rumor that Dr. Dawson was to resign his position as principal of McGill College, Montreal, on his return from his holidays.

A number of sailors have been arrested during the past few days for deserting their vessels.

In the case of Sheppard, convicted of swindling in an employment agency, an appeal has been lodged.

LONDON, July 31.—Captain Jack Addie, of the Salvation Army, left this afternoon for San Francisco.

His Honor Judge Davis this morning gave judgment reversing the decision of the Court of Revision in sustaining the assessment of all outside insurance companies for income derived through the offices of their agents in this city.

The London Township Council yesterday voted $5,000 for the immediate rebuilding of bridges and culverts.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Bishop O'Brien's Investiture.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31.—The investiture of the Pallium of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien is announced to take place on Sunday, August 19th. It is expected that Bishops Sweeney, McIntyre, Cameron and perhaps Rogers will be present.

CRIMES AND DISASTERS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 31.—Reports say a train was wrecked by a washout on the Alvarada railroad, and two men were killed and others injured.

ANDOVER, July 31.—Thos. Hetherington, a leading farmer, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. He was found dead in a water closet adjoining his premises. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by shooting himself with a shot gun, while in a fit of melancholy.

LONDON, Ont., July 31.—Detective Spence, of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in the city last night tracing up the robbery of emigrants near Georgetown. A trunk had been broken into and $150 worth of jewellery, shoes and clothing taken on the 25th. Detective Phair arrested a young man, Alfred Oliver, in a second-hand store here on suspicion of larceny. A companion who was with him at the time escaped. The prisoner was trying to sell some articles, and one of these, a hand looking glass, is recognized by Detective Spence as the property of the emigrants. Oliver will probably be removed for trial to the county where the offence was committed.

TORONTO, 31.—Four burglaries occurred in No. 3 police precinct during last night. In one, a Mr. Woltz lost fifty dollars in cash and a dozen pair of pants, besides other goods, the others being of a similar petty character.

A young woman named Ann Wallace applied into the Hospital this afternoon suffering from the effects of an outrage committed on her tast night.

A guard at the central prison here, named Fred. Hill, donned a diver's suit this morning in order to descend to the bottom of the crib at the Parkdale waterworks to fixed a detached pipe. He descended, and the man who had charge of the life line, after waiting for a time and getting no signal to raise him, hauled on the line, and when the diver was brought up life was extinct, the helmet having become displaced.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31.—A dory from the St. John fishing schr. Humming Bird was capsized in Minas Basin, off Cape Split, on Friday night, after an unusually large catch of herring, and Parker Dykens, of Carleton, N.B., was drowned. George Gardiner drifted with the boat and the dead body until his cry for help was heard by Captain Durant, of the schr. Second, at West Bay, on Sunday afternoon, who rescued and took him to Parrsboro.

THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.

Fatal Outbreak at Smyrna, Asia Minor.

DEATHS IN THE BRITISH TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.—There were two deaths from cholera here yesterday, and at Cairo 380. Among the victims were ten British soldiers.

CAIRO, July 31.—The Times says that one per cent of the Egyptian army, died within the first week of the appearance of cholera in the army, an alarming fact and one which that paper declares most extraordinary.

In Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—Two cases of cholera have occurred at Smyrna, one fatal.

An Improvement in Cairo.

LONDON, July 31.—There were 8 deaths at Alexandria from cholera yesterday. A surgeon died in the British camp at El-wardin. The commander of the British forces has telegraphed that the general health of the troops is good. The cholera is less virulent at Cairo, and the cases under treatment are more hopeful.

Deaths Among the Troops.

LONDON, July 31.—The deaths from cholera among the British troops in Egypt on Monday numbered six at Ismalia, one at Cairo, one at Helouan and one at El-werdau. The deaths among natives, exclusive of Cairo, were 429.

No Asiatic Cholera in England.

LONDON, July 31.—The British medical conference on the cholera at the local government board decided that not a single case of the real Asiatic form of the disease had yet occurred in London, nor was any outbreak probable in England this year. So far there has been no case of cholera on the shores of the Mediterranean beyond Egypt.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Striking Printers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Thirty-two printers, members of the union, struck work yesterday at the Morning Call office. They insisted that ten non-union men be discharged, and the proprietor refused. Their places were filled by non-union men. There is a rumor of a probable strike in the other printing offices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Twenty union printers on the Bulletin struck today. Their places were filled. It is stated that 120 new members were enrolled in the Typographical Union during the day.

Boat Caulkers.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Two hundred boat caulkers struck to-day against a reduction of wages.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Legal Opinions Regarding their Value.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald gives the opinion of Chief-Justice Lochrane, of Georgia, and others concerning the boom in Confederate bonds, all asserting the bonds to be worthless.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN WEBB.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., July 31.—At the inquest on Captain Webb to-day the jury returned a verdict that Webb came to his death while attempting to swim the whirlpool rapids; the immediate cause of death they were unable to determine.

A FALSE REPORT.

No Truth in Rumor of Great Accident in Colorado.

The following despatch was received yesterday afternoon :—

LEADVILLE, Col., July 31.—A telegram has been received here saying the Grand Canyon excursion train was wrecked and 140 persons killed and wounded.

At midnight this contradiction came to hand :—

DENVER, July 31.—There is not the least foundation for reports of the Grand Army of the Republic excursion train being wrecked.

Dismissed for "Haizng."

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Times Washington correspondent says that cadet Hartigan, in the first class at West Point, has been dismissed for "hazing" a new cadet. He was one of the best students in the class. The dismissal shows that Secretary Lincoln is in earnest in his determination to stop "hazing."

A Theatrical Marriage.

DENVER, July 31.—Osmond Tearle, the actor, was married this morning to Minnie Conway, the well-known stage beauty. Tearle was recently divorced in New York and Miss Conway was also recently divorced from Levy, the cornetist. The affair has produced a sensation.

The Louisville Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The city is a mass of flags. The Presidential party arrived this evening. The streets are thronged. The party were met by the committee, driven to the Gulter House and later dined with the president of the Southern exposition.

No Foot and Mouth Disease in America.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The foot and mouth disease does not prevail among cattle in this country. The British Government will be so informed.

A SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

Seamen Afflicted with Night Blindness.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31.—Capt. Powitt of the bark Kishon, from Fermosa reports that on June 27th, on the equator, one of the crew, a Norwegian, named John Abrahamsen, becoming insane jumped overboard and was drowned. He had shown symptoms of insanity for some days previous, and at one time violently assaulted the captain, who had ordered him forward, he being engaged talking to the man at the wheel. Before jumping overboard he divested himself of his shirt, which he tied around the bobstay and stowed his pants under the forecastle. Those on deck being engaged at the time did not see what he was doing until the man on the lookout aloft, hearing a splash, sang out "man overboard." The ship, which was running before the wind at the time, was brought about as quickly as possible, and life buoys thrown to him, which he took no notice of. A boat was then launched but too late to rescue the man. Three of the barque's crew became afflicted with night blindness on the passage. They are unable to see at night, even when it is bright moolight, and are obliged to grope their way about the deck, but in the day time they can see as well as ever. One of them became slightly better at one time, but became worse again. This strange occurrence made the vessel short-handed, as the men were unable to go aloft during the night when required to do so.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

The Deaths Supposed to Number Five Thousand,

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SUFFERERS.

Precautions Taken Against the Spread of Disease.

NAPLES, July 31.—The only American known to have been injured by the earthquake on Saturday was a Miss Van Allen, only slightly. The search in the ruins was continued during the night, and all bodies recovered are buried immediately to prevent miasma. A witness describes the scene at the theatre at Casamicciola when the earthquake occurred as awful. The curtain had just risen when

A TREMENDOUS SHOCK

was felt; a fearful roar followed; the ground rocked like the sea in a storm, and a great cry of terror arose from the audience, who were thrown into a heap. A large number were buried beneath the ruins. Two more shocks occurring, those who could rushed outside, and hundreds clambered into the trees. The most of them escaped to shore, where bonfires were lighted as signals of distress. Hundreds of half-naked men and women, wild with terror, ran among the ruins with torches during the night, searching for their friends.

ROME, July 61.—King Humbert has gone to Casamicciola.

Aid from Vienna.

VIENNA, July 31.—The municipatity has voted a large sum of money to aid the earthquake sufferers at Ischia.

Burial of the Victims.

NAPLES, July 31.—The burials of the victims of the earthquake continues. Throughout the day 280 were buried at Casamicciola, 90 at Lacco, 29 at Forio. The latest estimate numbers the deaths at between 4,000 and 5,000. On account of the horrible exhalation from the decomposing remains, the Minister of Public Works has ordered the unrecovered corpses to be left where they lie and liquid lime be poured over the ruins.

Five Thousand Dead.

LONDON, August 1.—The Times says the number of persons killed by the earthquake at Ischia was 5,000.

Searching for Friends.

LONDON, August 1.—Latest advices from Casamicciola say that a number of English and Americans have arrived in search of friends and relatives supposed to have been lost.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

A New Treaty.

PARIS, July 31.—A treaty between France and Tunis is to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. It confirms the establishment of the French protectionate and says the Bey will undertake reforms.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, July 31—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption, the lava descending in the direction of the town of Tore Geldreco.

LATER—The inhabitants of Torre del Greco are fleeing to places of safety.

THE SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.

Satisfaction in Paris at English Action.

PARIS, July 31—The action of the British House of Commons on the Suez Canal question gives satisfaction to the press and people, and is considered a guarantee of peace.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY BILL.

Scene in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons last night, after the canal question had been temporarily settled by the adoption of Mr. Norwood's motion, the constabulary bill came up for its second reading. The Parnellites who had taken no active part whatever in the previous debate or division immediately commenced making dilatory motions, and used all the parliamentary means at their command to delay the progress of the bill. These tactics continued until five o'clock this morning, when the Speaker, taking advantage of the powers conferred on him by the new rules, named Mr. O'Kelly and ordered him to be silent.

GREAT NIHILIST CONSPIRACY.

Many Arrests.

LONDON, July 31.—Official news has been received that a most dangerous Nihilist conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, and a great number of people are implicated. Many arrests have been made.

THE LIVERPOOL DYNAMITERS.

The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Justice Stephen in charging the jury at the assizes to-day referred to the case of the conspirators, O'Herlihey, Featherstone, Deasy, Flannigan and Dalton, and said the charge of conspiracy to murder would scarcely hold good, unless it was proved the prisoners intended to commit murder when they attempted to blow up the buildings.

Reduction in Insurance Charges.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The board of fire underwriters adopted the report of a committee reducing insurance charges on buildings where improvements have been made.

Supplementary French Budget.

PARIS, July 31.—The Cabinet has fixed the extra budget at 254,000,000 francs.

WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office,
TORONTO, Ont., Aug 1, 1 a.m.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lakes and Upper Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds from south and south-west; generally fair warmer weather, with local showers and thunder storms. Lower Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Moderate winds from south and west; generally fair weather; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

LATEST SHIPPING.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived—Bothnia, from Liverpool.

—Captain General Pendergast of Havana has resigned, ostensibly on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted and Gen. Cartello appointed his successor.

—At the Luther celebration, Wittenberg will send its museum articles to the Berlin exhibition. After being exhibited there, they will go to the chief towns in Germany.

ENORMOUS rush now going on at the Boston. Goods given away to make room for new stock. One look at our prices will convince you that we mean what we say.

THE CAREY MURDER.

The Investigation at Port Elizabeth Commenced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Great Rejoicings in Ireland at Carey's Death.

The Way the Informer was Tracked.

LONDON, July 31.—It appears that Carey's wife, with her seven children, under the aliases of Power, secured their passage in Dublin by steamer Kinfauns Castle, which sailed from London a few days later. They went in the steerage, no doubt, to avert suspicion. Mrs. Carey was the clue which O'Donnell and the avengers followed, for two days after Mrs. Carey had made her arrangements O'Donnell also took passage in the same steamer, taking his wife with him. The avengers believed that the surest way was to find Carey was to follow his wife. They were not mistaken, and O'Donnell must have been certain of his game when he found himself on board ship with Mrs. Carey and her seven children. Mrs. O'Donnell appeared to be on intimate terms with the Carey family on the voyage. Third class berths on the steamer were secured on June 30 at the Dublin office for Port Elizabeth for a Mr. Power and seven children, the exact number of James Carey's family. On July 2nd O'Donnell secured a passage for himself and wife on the same steamer. Carey died without speaking. O'Donnell is an Irish-American. He denies that he knew who Carey was previous to his arrival at Cape Town.

O'Donnell's Determination.

It has been ascertained that O'Donnell had an infernal machine with him for the purpose of blowing up the ship if he failed to single out Carey, feeling sure that Carey was on board. Mrs. Carey did not indicate Carey's identity until they were nearing Port Elizabeth. The enquiry by the magistrate into the affair is proceeding.

Another account indicates that the shooting had been done at sea, and that the informer had died later on arriving at Port Elizabeth.

Opinions of the English Press.

The Daily Telegraph says that no one can affect to lament the death of Carey, yet he had been a witness for justice and his murder was the levelling of the pistol directly at law and order and the whole social system, as well as the reminder of the hateful spirit with which the survivors of Carey, Brady, Kelly and their companions were likely to prosecute their war on humanity. The same paper believes that the murder was ordered from either London, Dublin or New York, and it would have taken place no matter what direction he had taken. The Post alludes to the murder as a startling proof of the discipline and determination of the secret order existing in Ireland. The Daily News says the story of the assassination clearly shows in the peculiarly certain way in which this avenger of blood has overtaken his victim that the murder party in Ireland must have extremely keen secret police organization. Save Guiteau, it adds, no recent criminal has excited so much attention as Carey. While his murder is to be deplored, and the people feel only disgust at his career, his death can but bring terror to other informers. The Standard says it would only be affectation to pretend that the death of any such notorious individual as Carey would excite sympathy. His death must inevitably be hailed by the Irish as a great victory for the Invincibles. The Times regards Carey's death as a public misfortune. While he was the worst specimen of a bad class, he was but the instrument which secured justice for the Phœnix Park tragedy, and it would have been well for England if he could have lived to defy the Invincibles. The Dublin News says that while his death cannot but give joy to the real friends of Ireland, it is also a menace, and the unhappy event gives proof, if that were needed, that the elements of danger continue to exist.

Rejoicing in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 31.—A mob entered the houses in Abbey street to-night and seized the bedding, furniture and other articles to make bonfires to celebrate the death of Carey. Eight enormous bonfires were built around Carey's residence. There were numerous fires throughout the city. Bands marched through the streets playing national airs, followed by crowds cheering. A slight collision occurred between the crowd and the police. The officials fear the Fenians will be much emboldened by these demonstrations. Effigies of Carey were burnt and mock funerals held in various parts of the country.

The Informer Shot at Algoa.

LONDON, July 31.—A correspondent at Cape Town says O'Donnell only took a passage for Cape Town, but learning that Carey was a fellow passenger he continued the journey and shot him when the steamer was close to Algoa Bay in presence of the informer's family. O'Donnell is calm and is strongly guarded, as it is rumored there will be an attempt to rescue him. A fund to defend him is being collected.

A Singular Coincidence.

LONDON, July 31.—A rumor prevailed in Nationalist circles in London, on Sunday night, that Carey had been shot. An item stating the fact was tendered to a news agency at midnight, but refused as no authority was given. It has been ascertained a telegram was received at Paris from Brindisi, reading: "James Carey been shot. Thank God." As the steamer Melrose did not reach Port Elizabeth until Monday, the statement was based on a surmise, or the statement that it was prearranged to kill Carey on the last Sunday in July was true. It is rumored that O'Donnell is a relative of Brady, the Phœnix Park murderer, and that the Vigilants are cognizant of the abode of Peter Carey.

LONDON, July 31.—Before quitting England Carey bought a revolver which he persisted in displaying.

CAPE TOWN, July 31.—O'Donnell was examined before the Port Elizabeth Magistrate to-day charged with murdering Carey. According to the evidence Carey and O'Donnell were drinking just before the murder. When the steamer was half way between Table Bay and Algoa Bay O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey in the neck. Carey staggered away. O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in twenty minutes. O'Donnell says he was a Californian digger and lost largely in a silver mine. He was unaware of Carey's identity until he saw it stated in a Cape paper who Power was, and then determined to kill him. O'Donnell was accompanied by a young woman whom he calls his niece. He is six feet high, has grey eyes, dark hair, is 45 years of age and paralyzed in one hand. The supposed infernal machine he brought with him is an ordinary galvanic battery.

Mrs. Carey deposed that after the murder she asked O'Donnell, "Did you shoot my husband?" He replied, "Yes; I was sent to do it." Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew. His demeanor on the steamer was imprudent. He provoked a row at Cape Town by abusing the English.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The Railroad Operators.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The striking operators claim that the order to railroad operators has resulted in the closing to business of several hundred Western Union offices, and that its serious effects will be felt throughout the country before the end of the week.

Concessions to Linemen.

The Postal Telegraph Company yesterday agreed to the demands of the linemen. The telephone companies are suffering considerably because of the lack of proper linemen.

Seventy operators yesterday subscribed to membership in the new co-operative telegraph association.

Attempts to Cut Wires.

Stories were started that attempts would be made last night to cut the cables in the North River and police were detailed to search for the cutters.

Interrupted Service.

The Tribune says the Western Union claims that much trouble was experienced last night with the wires, twenty were totally interrupted; the interference was between the office and Jersey City.

What the Papers Say.

The World says the prevailing opinion down town is that the back bone of the strike is broken, merchants finding the telegraph service slowly improving daily. Brokers are beginning to receive again their outside orders.

The Herald reports an interview with Chief Campbell, who says that "all depends on how much money we can raise. If those who sympathize with us will give their sympathy in a tangible shape and express it pecuniarily we will be able to win." He admitted the position of the Western Union is improving daily in New York, but not elsewhere, but even in New York the strike has been kept practically unbroken.

Meeting of the Baltimore Exchange.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—At a meeting of the corn and flour exchange to-day, resolutions calling upon the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio for better service, and declaring the members were subject to loss by delays of service, were tabled by 49 to 38.

Western Union Wires Cut and Crossed.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The officers of the Western Union states that 25 wires were crossed with fine wire, so as to be for the moment useless between New York and Newark, on the Hackensach Meadows; 13 wires were cut between New York and Williams Bridge, and 12 between the latter place and Scarsdale, while all the wires on the Fort Wayne railroad near Inglewood were also cut. It is also reported that strikers have applied to be reinstated but found the places filled. At the headquarters of the strikers to day it was denied that the wires were cut by the striking linemen.

A Test of the Strikers' Strength.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Evening Telegram says to-morrow will be pay day for the Brotherhood. It is calculated by the executive committee that about five hundred strikers will want help. Master Workman Campbell states that money was coming from labor organizations and other sources, and that those who were absolutely in need of assistance would receive it. There were a large number of strikers who could hold out for months without requesting assistance. It is admitted among the more thoughtful strikers that to-morrow will reveal the true strength of the Brotherhood. It is held that if all demands are met and that confidence will remain unshaken. If funds are not at hand the men of families and those who have others to support will forget every other consideration and go back to work.

The American Rapid and the Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The American Rapid Company paid its operators to-day at the old rates. The matter will be laid before the Brotherhood committee.

Circuits Broken in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A number of the Western Union wires were seriously interfered with to-day, the circuits being broken by fine copper wires.

Master-Workman Morris intimates the Brotherhood will probably be compelled to order out the members working for the railroads very soon.

Chicago and Alton RR. and the Strike.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—Six operators in the general offices of the Chicago and Alton Railroad were discharged to-day for refusing to handle commercial business. Their places were filled. The company say they will discharge every man who refuses to handle commercial despatches.

Jottings from Various Quarters.

A mass meeting was held in Cleveland on Monday night in the interest of the striking operators. Congressman elect Foran made a speech, denouncing the Associated Press as an ally of the Western Union.

The Brotherhood captured two operators from the W. U. and one from the Baltimore and Ohio yesterday in Washington.

Four strikers returned to work at the Boston office of the Western Union yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

—August 20 will be observed as a civic holiday in Hamilton.

—The Bethlehem, Pa., steel mills were in full operation yesterday with non-union men.

—Mr Clifford Lloyd has been appointed secretary to the Local Control representative of the British Government in Egypt.

—A Western lawyer, claiming to represent the child of Peter Gaile, the deceased millionaire of New York, is in that city to claim the estate.

—The sale of the Duke of Teck's furnitur and plate at Kensington Palace realdize very low prices. The Queen withdrew Queen Charlotte's Sedan chair and other relics.

—The Canadian Government has written to Sir Charles Tupper that 1,000 men are wanted to work on the Canadian Pacific railway to complete the construction by the end of 1885.

—The French Senate has adopted, by a vote of 139 to 129, article 15 of the Judicial Reform bill, which reduces the number of magistrates. The vote implies the adoption of the entire bill.

—Mr. Newdegate MP has threatened Mr. Bradlaugh with an action of libel. Bradlaugh charged Mr. Newdegate with being tipsy in the House of Commons, also that during the discussion of the Affirmation bill he was so drunk that he could not walk to the lobby to give his vote. Mr. Newdigate's friends say that he only fainted through illness. The doctor attests to the fact of the honorable member's illness.

GREATEST FAILURE OF THE YEAR!

The Greatest Leather Tanning Firm in the World!

FIVE MILLONS AND A HALF ASSETS

Brought Down by Charles W. Copeland & Co. Who Owe $750,000.

BOSTON, July 31.—Messrs. Charles W. Copeland & Co., one of the largest boot and shoe firms in Boston, doing business on Bedford street, with factories in Brockton and other places, suspended yesterday, and later in the day, Messrs. F. Shaw & Brothers, the largest leather-tanning firm in the United States, whose Boston office is at No. 268 Purchase street, made an assignment of its great property. These events considerably disturbed the business community, notably the boot, shoe, and leather interests, but happily, the statements obtained of the extent of the embarrassments were reassuring, and rumors of future trouble growing out of them were not sustained.

The firm of William E. Copeland & Co., determined at the close of business on Saturday to suspend, but no intimation of its embarrassment was given at that time, and the announcement yesterday forenoon that its factories had closed was received in the trade with general surprise, although business men were somewhat prepared for a suspension in some trade by the reports set in circulation late on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday night, William E. Copeland, a nephew of the senior member of the firm of Copeland & Co., and the superintendent of the Brockton factory, received a note from Mr. Copeland, who was then in Boston at the firm's office in the Shoe and Leather Exchange building, directing him

TO CLOSE UP THE FACTORY

and pay off the hands. These directions were carried out yesterday morning, and the 500 employes of the factory were informed that work would for the present be stopped. Besides the Brockton factory, there are factories in North Abington, Natick and Medway, employing in the aggregate 300 men, which were also closed yesterday morning. An account of stock is now being taken. The firm have manufactured for the southern and western trade, and have had an immense jobbing and retail trade. The amount of its liabilities is stated by Mr. Copeland at about $750,000. The assets are uncertain. If certain large claims due can be secured, Mr. Copeland thinks that there will be $950,000, enough not only to pay all the creditors, but to leave a surplus of $200,000. Much of the firm's paper is held by Boston parties. There is considerable contingent indebtedness in the form of business paper which the firm has had discounted at banks, but the firm regards the makers of the paper as sound financially, and expects that it will be obliged to meet but little, if any, of his contingent indebtedness. With the exception of about $100,000, which is owed houses in the trade, the firm's indebtedness is said to be in favor of banks and banking firms.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE

is said to be the recent suspension of Hofheimer, Son & Co., of Norfolk, Va., and W. A. Toler & Co., of Baltimore, both with liabilities largely in excess of their assets. Among the claims which C. W. Copeland & Co. count among their assets is a considerable amount of the paper of these two firms. The latter have been regarded for some time as of rather doubtful credit. Hofheimer, Son & Co. claim to have done a business of about $180,000, and Toler & Co. have probably done less. The liabilities of Hofheimer, Son & Co. are stated at $115,000 and their nominal assets at $111,000; Messrs. C. W. Copeland & Co. have been rated at Bradstreet's agency at $200,000 to $250,000 and in high credit. In a statement made a few weeks ago to Bradstreet's agency the firm placed its liabilities at $400,000 and its assets at $674,000 actual capital in business, with about $95,000 additional outside. Many business men at first refused to believe that they had suspended. The firm was established in 1835 under the title of P. & N. Copeland & Co. It now consists of Charles W. Copeland and Arthur W. Stedman, and a branch is located in New York, under the firm name of Stedman & Co.

Failure of F. Shaw & Bros.

The first news of the embarrassment of F. Shaw & Bros., came from the return of the firm's cheques from the clearing house endorsed "no funds." An hour's time after the regular settlement hour (1 o'clock) was asked and granted, but although the funds at hand almost sufficed to cancel immediate obligations, it was thought best to make an assignment. It was accordingly filed at the City Hall. The property of the firm in Maine, New York, Massachusetts and New Brunswick was made over for the sum of one dollar "and other valuable consideration" to Mr. Ferdinand A. Wyman, to be disposed of for ready money in the best possible manner, that the proceeds may be devoted to the payment of the creditors of the firm. The assignment is dated July 23. Its immediate cause is said to be the failure of C. W. Copeland & Co., who owed the Messrs. Shaw about $[illegible]. Mr. Deane, the confidental clerk of the Shaws, even says that they have been carrying the other firm for some time. It is said that these suspensions have really been pending since the failure of the Pacific Bank.

With tanneries scattered through so many States and Provinces, it will be impossible to make a very close estimate of the assets and liabilities of the firm for some time. The liabilities are roughly stated at $2,000,000, and they are widely scattered. A great deal of paper has been constantly kept on the market by the demands of a large business, but it is stated that no one concern in the city is a very heavy holder. The following statement of

THE FIRM'S CONDITION

was made to Bradstreet's Agency, January 1, 1883:—

QUICK ASSETS.

Cash $200,000, bills received and accounts due, $488,156	$ 699,156
150,000 cords of bark at $4	620,000
Leather in store and at tanneries, hides and other merchandise	984,500
Quick assets in Canada East	875,600
	$3,179,256
Direct liabilities	737,000
	$2,442,256

OTHER ASSETS.

Tanneries and all buildings belonging	$750,000
Extract factories, dwellings and personal property, excepting bark belonging thereto	225,000
F. Shaw&Bros., Purchase street store	70,000
1,500,000 acres of land, paid-up stumpages, railroad cars, vacuum pans, engines, etc	1,610,000
Assets of F. Shaw & Bros., Canada East, except quick assets	265,000
Surplus	$5,362,256

The material now in process of manufacture in the different tanneries of the firm will not all be finished to be placed upon the market for nearly twelve months. The tanneries will not be sold before the stock on hand is disposed of, if they are sold at all. Those conversant with the firm's affairs are confident that it will be able to pay all its obligations in full and have left a handsome surplus. It is probable that business will be resumed after an adjustment has been made.

The firm of F. Shaw & Brothers is

THE LARGEST TANNING ESTABLISHMENT

in the world, and was established over 30 years ago. The Shaws learned the tanning trade from their father, who was a small tanner in Cummington, Mass. Their capital at starting was about $4,000. The present partnership was for 10 years from January 1, 1882, and by its terms cannot be dissolved except by twelve months' notice. In case of the death of either partner, the survivors, together with the executors, may have five years in which to settle the estate, all partnership property, real or otherwise, to be treated as personal property in settling. William Shaw died September 1, 1882. Therefore there will be plenty of time in which to settle his interest. Mr. Fayette Shaw, now the manager, is a man of great ability, of a clear head, and of thorough reliability. He resides in Newtonville, where he has an estate valued at $100,000. He has many warm friends among the leading business men of that city, who express regret at his embarrassment. The concern is also located at Montreal as Shaw Bros. & Cassils, Brackley Shaw living there and being immediately connected with the firm as overseer of Canadian tanneries. As a matter of safety, it is said that all of the business of the Boston and Canada houses is kept entirely separate, and neither ever borrows money on the paper of the other. They also claim that they have never made a piece of accommodation paper since they have been in business. Thaxter Shaw, a brother, superintends the Vanceboro and Forest City tanneries, in which he has one-fourth interest. The business of 1882 was a profitable one, and at the beginning of the year it was stated that the firm's liabilities were less than usual, and that they had less notes out than for five years. Their note has recently sold at six per cent.

The firm has

TANNERIES IN CANADA,

at Forest City, Houlton, Vanceboro, Kingman, Jackson Brook and Grand Lake Stream, Me., and at Wells, St. Lawrence, St. Regis, Arieta, Lincoln and Princeton, N. Y. There are extract works both in Maine and New Brunswick, and the firm made an earnest effort during the discussion of the tariff law last winter to have the hemlock bark extract which they manufacture in New Brunswick admitted free of duty into this country. The extract works in the United States are at Houlton, Maine. Connected with the tanneries are stores for the laborers, stables, saw mills and shingle mills. There are 75 tenement houses, which are let to the operatives. Each tannery is well stocked, and on the property of the firm is insurance to the amount of $1,800,000. There are 1,500,000 acres of land belonging to the firm, besides great quantities of bark and tanning extract.

Reports from other Places.

NEW YORK, July 30—Two years ago Mr. Copeland, of the firm of Charles W. Copeland & Co. of Boston, established a branch at No. 39 Warren street in this city. The branch prospered, and in July last Mr. Copeland took into partnership in the business of the New York house, his son-in-law, Joseph Stedman. The firm was known as steady, and had a good rating with the Mercantile Agency. Mr. Copeland was known to be the capitalist of the concern, and his financial standing here and in Boston was excellent. Mr. Stedman was formerly a member of the firm of D. B. Stedman & Co., crockery dealers, of Boston. Late last spring, however, Stedman & Co. of this city became embarrassed, and borrowed money of L. & C. Wise, auctioneers and commission merchants, of No. 88 Reade street. More money was advanced from time to time till the total sum amounted between $40,000 and $50,000. In consequence of this indebtedness, Stedman & Co., on July 19,

TRANSFERRED THEIR STOCK

to the Wises, and the latter have since been in charge. Goods were shipped by the new managers until last Saturday night. To-day an inventory is being taken. Stedman & Co., practically, are out of business. Hofheimer, Son & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Norfolk, Va., have preferred creditors to whom $80,000 is due. The preferred creditors will be paid pro rata. The firm's creditors will aggregate $35,000. The assets are not definitely known. The stock is said to be worth $50,000, and the notes and accounts are nominally about $60,000. The firm began business in 1875, succeeding Hofheimer Bros. & Co., who dissolved on the first day of that year. Bradstreet's reports state that an injunction suit against D. Hofheimer & Son, trustees, who preferred Hofheimer, Son & Co. for about $25,000, was decided adversely to the deed on Friday in the United States court. The firm, it is supposed, will have to refund that sum for the benefit of the creditors of D. Hofheimer & Sons.

THE FAILURE IN DOVER.

DOVER, N.H., July 30, 1883.—The failure of F. Shaw & Bros., created a profound sensation here, for they did an extensive business with the manufacturers of this section. Fayette Shaw is special partner with Charles W. Clement, manufacturer of boots and shos, 159 Federal street, Boston, who has factories here in Dover, and in Brockton, Randolph, Rockland, Haverhill and Lynn. Mr. Clement recently commenced to manufacture shoes and slippers in Strong & Burt's factory here, which had been idle for some time. It was only after great inducements that Clement came here. It is hoped that Shaw's suspension will not interfere with Clement's business here.

A SURPRISE TO NATICK.

NATICK, Mass., July 30, 1883—The report in town to-day of the failure of Charles W. Copeland & Co. was a great surprise. The factory run by C. B. Travis continued work through the day. Mr. Travis, who is in joint partnership with C. W. Copeland, so far as the stock in Natick is concerned, says the factory will probably be in running order again in a few days. This, too, is Mr. Copeland's idea, yet it may not for several weeks. This factory is one of the largest in town, employing about 130 hands, turning out from 1,000 to 1,200 pairs of boots and brogans daily. If the shop is closed for any length of time the loss of the $2,000 weekly pay-roll will be felt. The help was paid up to Friday night. Good fortune is with the help just now, for all the other factories are running on full time and are rushing, and many are in want of help. This afternoon a $30,000 attachment was put on the Natick factory by Field, Boulevard & Field, whose claim is $25,000.

An Honorable Record.

Says the Boston Advertiser of the failure of F. Shaw & Brothers:—

"The record of the firm is entirely honorable. The charge so often made against merchants and manufacturers, that they invest their earnings in speculative stocks, does not lie against the house of Shaw & Brothers. On the contrary, the firm is now embarrassed because it pursued the conservative course of investing its profits in lands and factories directly tributary to the firm's business. The firm bought bark lands, the value of which is sure to increase, as the supply of hemlock bark is limited, and must be exhausted in the early future. They established great tanneries which supplied the firm with merchandise for the domestic and export trade. Until yesterday, or a few days ago, they had no difficulty in borrowing money. When, somehow, their borrowing power was exhausted, or challenged, they had to suspend, though, under ordinary circumstances, the banks had the highest interest in protecting the great house. In a rising market, the firm might have become enormously rich. In a falling market the firm had to succomb.

"The moral effect of such a failure in times like the present is apt to be disastrous. The banks will question credits very much more closely. Debts due will be collected with greater urgency, and debtors will undergo a more rigorous examination. Yet in days when profits are notoriously low, it is most necessary that true merchants and good traders be helped, lest a general collapse of credits ensue, against which but few can stand. For it is the nature of business to make large demands upon good faith and reasonable confidence. Bankers and business men must be warned, therefore, not to yield to fear, when such unexpected and unhappy events occur as are these failures. Let it be distinctly understood that no property has been destroyed, and that nothing illegitimate has happened. Shaw & Brothers have failed in consequence of a change in opinion over which they had no control. Such unfavorable opinions might be visited upon other houses, and they would have to bow to that opinion. The point, then, which requires attention to-day is no other than mercantile and financial opinion. Reckless opinion, however occasioned, will do mischief only, while matter-of-fact opinion, and judicious weighing of facts, will prevent embarrassments and restore peace, as well as calmness and order. The strong men of Boston are in duty bound to avoid mere haste, and to remain loyal to their splendid reputation for sagacity, prudence and dignity. A very bad movement has begun. Let it be checked now by conscious and manly efforts, or it will involve others without their fault, and without doing good to anyone. Commercial credit cannot properly be sacrificed to mere opinion, which is sure to change for the better."

LATEST.

BOSTON, July 21—A draft of Chas. H. Ward, boot and shoe manufacturers, went to protest to-day. The boot and shoe men from various parts of the country think there will be no embarrassment occasioned the trade in their sections by the failures in Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31—It is not thought by leather and bide merchants that the Boston failures will affect the Philadelphia trade. It is believed they will prove beneficial by imposing a check upon speculation in hides.

MADE WHOLE BY FAITH.

Mrs. George Williams, Living Near Pittsburg, Cured by Prayer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—Mrs. George Williams, living near here, had been confined to her bed for over a year until two or three days ago. The disease was consumption. The best medical treatment was consulted, but without benefit; she grew worse rapidly, and her friends expected she would die in a short time. A week ago she received a letter from George Huffman of Washington county, in which he narrated how he was cured of paralysis by prayer, and advising Mrs. Williams to adopt the same course. She did so, praying earnestly, almost without ceasing, for deliverance from her malady. She says she commenced to improve at once, and in a few days was able to leave her bed and walk about her house, and a little later took recreation out of doors. She was in the city to-day, and said she was as well as she ever was. She attributes her cure entirely to prayer, the efficacy of which was so signally illustrated in her case. A devout lady of this city has been praying for the success of the telegraph operators ever since the strike begun. She is greatly encouraged by the surrender of the Rapid Transit, and will now wrestle with increased zeal to bring the Western Union to terms.

TELEGRAPHIC SPORTING NEWS.

AQUATICS.

Preparing for the Lake Minnetonka Regatta.

LAKE MINNETONKA, Minn., July 31.—Hanlan, Lee and Hosmer, have arrived. Racing will commence on Thursday afternoon. The Pittsburgers are backing Teemer for second place. Riley was run into by a skiff and badly hurt.