

The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL LXXVI.—260.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

PRICE, ONE CENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE

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

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July 19

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INVITE INSPECTION.

Sept 26 232

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N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade. March 19 63

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Mr. Wm. Watson, 78 Fortification Lane, bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels. May 2 124

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Agents in Canada: JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam

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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

OTTAWA.

A New Light on Hope Island, Georgian Bay—Brave Sailors Rewarded—Cases Before the Supreme Court—The Chinese Commission—Some Law suits.

OTTAWA, October 28.—The Customs receipts for the Ottawa port are said to be \$9,000 in advance of last month.

The new lighthouse on Hope Island, Georgian Bay, built by the Department of Marine, was lighted last evening for the first time.

His Majesty the German Emperor has forwarded to the Marine Department a valuable gold watch and 215, the former to be presented to Charles William Murphy, the second mate of the steamship Nellie Moodie, of Yarmouth, and the latter to be distributed among the seamen for services rendered to the crew of the German ship Dupleine Heinrich.

Mr. J. Ives, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, is in the city.

Senator Schultz has returned to the city from the West. He will remain here for the winter.

Mr. J. W. Bain, M.P. for Soulanges, arrived in the city last evening.

The Supreme Court opened at 12 o'clock today. There are on the bench Chief Justice Ritchie, Justices Henry, Strong, Taschereau and Fournier. The first case taken up was a question referred by His Excellency the Governor-General in regard to the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, in Perth County. There are two registry offices, and the petition signed by those desiring the submission of the Act was only deposited in one of these. Was this complying with the terms of the Act? C. Ritchie, Toronto, appeared as regards to the negative, and Hon. R. W. Scott for the affirmative. The court held that the law had not been complied with. The next case taken up was another question referred by the Governor-in-Council whether certain parties who signed a Scott act petition in the county of Kent, and now wished to withdraw. Can they do so? Was the matter before the court? Robinson for the affirmative, and Scott for the negative. The case is now going on.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau returned the other day from New York, and Judge Gray has returned from Montreal. They are now engaged on the work of the Chinese Commission. The despatch sent from here some time ago to the effect that the report was placed in the hands of the printer is without the slightest foundation. All that has been done as yet is the sending of some evidence to the printer for publication. As to what the commission recommended according to the despatch was a pure fabrication.

At the Assize Court to-day the case of Murray vs. Stewart was taken up. This was an action to recover damages, plaintiff having been seriously hurt by the falling of an embankment in December last in the excavation for the new department block, for which Mr. Jno. Stewart was contractor. The plaintiff swore that he was injured for two days after the accident, had one arm broken in two places, and he had been ill since. \$150 damages were awarded. The two cases of Mossy vs. the Canada Atlantic Railway, actions for about \$1,000 damages done to plaintiff's farms by a locomotive engine setting fire to his barn, were next taken up. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., and E. Mahon acted as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bethune, Q.C., and Chrysler for the defendant. The case was under consideration when court adjourned.

In the Kent Court case at the Supreme Court to-day judgment was reserved. The Soulanges election case was next taken up and was under consideration when court adjourned.

QUEBEC.

Another Stolen Note Traced—Infanticide—The Trudel-Mercier Enquete—An Afterglow—The Annual Meeting of the Credit Foncier.

QUEBEC, October 28.—There was a large number of persons present to-day at the reopening of the Trudel-Mercier enquete at the Parliament House. Mr. Mercier appeared for himself, assisted by Charles Boucher, Mr. Mayot, Q.C., appeared for Mr. Trudel. It is likely the enquete will be concluded to-day, as it only involves the rebuttal of evidence already given to establish the character of Trudel, who, it will be remembered, was loudly denounced by certain witnesses some time ago as being a man they would not believe under oath.

Captain Palliser, of London, is at the St. Louis Hotel.

Hon. M. Chapigne, M. L. C., arrived in town last night.

It is stated that another of the \$10 bills which had been in the stolen registered letter had been offered among others as a deposit at the Post-office Savings Bank by a lady of undoubted respectability.

Mr. Albert Sanderson, on Saturday last, shot a fine specimen of the American eagle, measuring five feet from tip to tip of wings, on the Beauport flats.

A young woman named Michaela, nineteen years of age, has been committed to goal at Fraserville to await her trial for infanticide. She has been committed by the magistrates at Cacouna and will have her trial in December next.

A painful accident occurred a day or two ago on the line of the Quebec Central Railway at St. Francois de Beauce. An employee of the road named Louis Jacques had his leg frightfully cut by a ballast train and his son, who worked with him, had his arm cut off at the same time.

Mr. H. Beemer now has about seven hundred men employed on his contract on the Quebec water works and about six hundred on his works on the Lake St. John railway.

There is reported to be a considerable rumour in the local cabinet over the recent parliament house explosion. Some of the members are for assuming the cost of the damage, while others oppose it. In the meantime the contractors have served the Government with a protest for delay of work.

The Government dredge Canada, which has been working at Rimouski all season, arrived in port under sail yesterday, and anchored in the stream. She will go into winter quarters either here or at Montreal.

Mr. L. N. Currier, of Lewis, the leading Canadian shareholder of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, will leave next month to attend the shareholders meeting, to be held in Paris on the 22nd November.

The hull and engines of the steamer Saguenay were sold by auction this morning, and adjudged to Messrs. Ross & Co. for \$510.

The Quebec Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the current half year.

Our Quebec farmers are forwarding large quantities of cabbage and turnips to Montreal and further westward.

It has just been learned to-day that the chief of police at Lewis, on receipt of a telegram from Orillia, Ont., on Saturday last, succeeded in arresting a man named Fenner on a charge of absconding with \$1,400. He was caught while he and his family were about boarding the outgoing steamer. All the parties are now at the central station.

A man named Wilson made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide on board the Intercolonial train last night from River du Loup. He was given in charge of the police on arrival at Lewis.

The developments in the recent Gray case have evidently stirred up the Federal authorities, as an investigation into the working and management of the post office has been ordered by them here.

The Megantic election comes off to-morrow.

A Steamer Burned.

CARLETON, Q., October 28.—The old steamer Albert, belonging to Messrs. Sincenne and McNaughton, of Montreal, was burnt here last night at the foot of the old lock. The Albert had been lying here for some time. It is supposed that the sparks from a passing boat caused the fire, as there was no fire on board.

TORONTO.

The Bell Telephone Case—An Important Decision—An Unsatisfactory Showing—Second Thoughts—A Careless Druggist Clerk Acquitted—Cool Burglars.

TORONTO, October 28.—At Osgood Hall this morning a motion was made on behalf of the Bell Telephone Co. to restrain the Minister of Agriculture from hearing the application of the Toronto Telephone Company to cancel the Bell Company's patent, on the ground that the minister has no jurisdiction, the clause in the act giving him jurisdiction being *ultra vires*. The motion was enlarged till the 7th of November.

At a meeting of the creditors of Woltz Bros., jewellers, it was shown that the secured creditors had obtained the value of over \$15,000 against indebtedness of over \$18,000, showing a surplus of \$3,000. The actual deficiency shown on the balance sheet, amounted to about \$52,000. The goods are to be sold by auction on the 7th of November. Woltz, in answer to questions, stated that the failure was caused by endorsements for his brother, who opened a store in Winnipeg.

At the Criminal Assizes to-day George Chiff, druggist's clerk, was tried on the charge of manslaughter in having, June last, sold to Mrs. Frandish Parkdale a package of Yellow Jessamine for Rue. The lady died about an hour after drinking the decoction. Several medicines were examined but did not know much, if anything, about Yellow Jessamine. The judge asked the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, which they did without leaving the box.

The Governor-General and a few friends passed through here this morning en route to Chatham, where they will spend a few days hunting and shooting.

Early this morning three burglars forced open the kitchen window of the residence of Wm. Christie, Queen's Park, and after partaking of a hearty supper proceeded to business. They entered the bedroom of one of the children, who was awake and scared, and then the burglars went to beat a hasty retreat. A quantity of silverware ready for taking away was left behind in their hurry to escape.

NIAGARA, Ont., October 28.—This morning while Clarence Walsh, son of Jas. Walsh of this town, a youth of 18 years, was getting into a wagon at Mr. Osmond's lake road, Niagara township, with a loaded gun, it accidentally discharged and the contents entered his thigh making an ugly wound. Mr. Osmond has just brought him home.

LISTOWEL, Ont., October 28.—A fire broke out about nine o'clock last evening in the Banner printing building which was totally destroyed. Some of the presses and contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance on the building \$400 in Commercial Union, \$400 in Citizens, on building and contents, which cost \$1,000 in Norwich Union, \$300 in Commercial Union, \$1,000 in Quebec. The probable loss above the insurance on the building is \$500, on stock and plant \$2,000.

LATEST BY CABLE.

ENGLAND IN THE SOUDAN.

Gordon Again in Peril.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 28.—Zobehir Pasha says that the messenger who left Khartoum 63 days ago informed him that one hundred thousand rebels were around Khartoum, but Gordon would be able to hold out two years if he has sufficient provisions. Zobehir is certain that the British troops will encounter serious trouble and much fighting.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 28.—There is much confusion in the transport service. There are large quantities of certain kinds of supplies and none of others. No tobacco or medical stores had arrived. Of one hundred boats ordered to be ready at once only one-fourth are completed.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—It is rumored that Khartoum had fallen into the hands of the rebels. The Government has no advice on the subject.

WADY HALFA, Oct. 28.—The plan of Wolseley's expedition to Khartoum furnishes him a total of 8,500 English troops. He will take 5,000 of these to Dongola, leaving the reserve corps of 3,500 at Wady Halfa. The Mudir of Dongola has promised to furnish a contingent of 3,000 men, composed of members of a mercenary tribe, armed with Remington rifles. If the advance in force is deemed necessary beyond Dongola, the reserves will be pushed on from Wady Halfa. Several chiefs are escorting Wolseley from Wady Halfa to Ambigola. The Canadian boatsmen speak lightly of the obstructions and difficulties of the Nile cataracts.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Parnell Party Will Not Vote for the Franchise Bill—A Motion to Censure Chamberlain.

LONDON, October 28.—The Irish party has decided to withhold its vote on the franchise bill. This will reduce the Government majority to eighty-five.

In the House of Commons to-day Churchill gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the address concerning Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, for inciting interference with the freedom of political discussion and justifying riot and disorders.

In the House of Commons last night Parnell said he believed in case the Government directed inquiries into the Macintyre murder case the Irish party will be able to prove the innocence of four persons who have been convicted. He said that none of the accused had admitted their guilt. It was not the duty of the Government to review the verdict of the jury.

LONDON, October 28.—Mr. Gladstone spoke in strong disapprobation of the Irish members for their strictures on Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. If the charges they made could be proved, he said, nothing less than the impeachment of his lordship was necessary. The Irish members interrupted Gladstone constantly. He expressed his regret that they did not conduct their operations with more prudence and right feeling.

PUBLISHER, October 28.—The Irish Times says that the Parnellites have resolved to vote against the Government on the Franchise Bill. The municipal authorities of Limerick, by a vote of 35 to 5, have decided to persist in the refusal to pay an extra police tax. Considerable excitement prevails there. It is expected that certain members of the corporation will be arrested.

Gladstone expressed the hope that the House would refuse to grant the proposed enquiry into the Maamtrasna trial.

In consequence of Gladstone's remarks in the House to-day refusing to sanction the Maamtrasna trial the Irish party are determined to raise the Home Rule question before the close of the debate upon the address.

LONDON, October 28.—In the Commons to-night the vote was taken upon the amendment to the address offered by Harrington (home ruler), that the administration of the laws in Ireland was unsatisfactory and inquiry into the Maamtrasna trial would lead to greater contentment among the people. The amendment was rejected by 219 to 47. The feature of the debate was the manner in which the ministerial members resented the vituperation poured upon Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 28.—Returns from 92 communes shows that there elected 53 Liberals and 22 Clericals. The Liberal press express great discontent with the new ministry, because it is as strongly Catholic as the last one. A great crisis is impending.

A Violent Storm on the British Coast.

LONDON, October 28.—A violent storm prevails throughout the British Isles. Houses were demolished at Shields. Vessels in the Clyde were driven from their moorings and many small wrecks were reported. Four vessels were driven ashore off Greenock. In coming steamers report fearful weather encountered. A steamer from Lisbon for Cardiff was wrecked at Penzance, and the German cruiser Undine was wrecked off the Danish coast. The crews of both were saved.

The Montefiore Centenary in Europe.

LONDON, October 28.—A service was held in Ramsgate in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore. Sir Moses insisted upon standing through the entire service. At the conclusion he said in a very strong voice, I cannot tell the thousands of my fellow-creatures of what I feel to-day when, by the blessing of the Almighty, I have arrived at so full an age. I thank Him for His merciful providence, and I thank all my friends for their great kindness. A reception followed. Sir Moses is in excellent spirits. During the day he received over 800 letters and 600 telegrams, besides numerous addresses and bouquets. His anniversary was celebrated throughout Europe.

RAMSGATE, October 28.—The fate held to-day in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore, the streets were decorated with arches and crowded with people. Business was entirely suspended. The procession was headed by the Mayor and municipal authorities marched to the residence of Sir Moses Montefiore and presented him with a congratulatory address. Sir Moses replied expressing his regret that his strength would not permit his uttering words burning within his heart. He said, "I thank the Almighty that he has allowed me to be with you so many years. Dear old Ramsgate. There is not a boy or girl here I do not pray for. God bless you all." Great applause followed these remarks. Sir Moses presented the Mayor with a gold chain.

Prussia and Austria.

BERLIN, October 28.—It is reported that Von Manteuffel, Governor-General of Alsace and Lorraine, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Gen. Kleist. Bismarck has instructed the representative at the Vatican to make no further approach to the Pope.

Bismarck to-day denied that he had any designs against the independence of the free cities of Germany. The Empire, he said, was greatly interested in their continued freedom.

PESTH, October 28.—Francis Joseph, on receiving the delegation to-day, said that

he had every reason to expect that the empire would be blessed with a prolonged period of peace. The conference at Skienewice had attested a complete agreement between the three monarchs and maintain and assure peace on a basis of maintenance treaties with mutual confidence.

PARIS, October 28.—The German Government have made an amicable representation to Ferry against the legality of the blockade at Formosa without a declaration of war having been made.

PARIS, October 28.—The English authorities in Morocco are accused of inciting the Sheriff against the French. French journals urge the Government to take energetic measures. It is reported that an ironclad has been sent to Tangier to protect French interests.

The Patrie says probably that in the event of a failure of the overtures to England in the direction of mediation between France and China 20,000 troops will be sent to China with the view of occupying Canton.

PARIS, October 28.—It is reported that Admiral Courbet has been ordered to exercise the least offensive measures possible to trading vessels in blockading Formosa to avoid making seizures, and only to make the blockade effective in preventing communication with the ports of the island.

MISCELLANEOUS DESPATCHES.

The Uniontown Explosion—The Worst Fears Realized.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., October 28.—The worst fears touching the fate of the men imprisoned in the coal mines have been realized. Six miners were taken out last evening soon after the disaster. Two were dead and two fatally wounded. The search for the remainder continued throughout the night, and by this morning the bodies of twelve of them had been brought out and delivered to their relatives. It is not known whether there are any more in the mine, but it is believed that all have been found. It cannot be stated whether the explosion was the result of carelessness of the company or not. The miners allege it was. The mine was considered a dangerous one. The miners claim that the fire boss was incompetent. The names of those killed are Joseph Zehris, Solomon Vansick, Wm. Miner, James Price, Jr., James Price, Jr., Thomas Cole, Jesse Miller, Jr., Jesse Miller, Jr., H. J. Saps, Albert Taylor, Abe Wilson, Frank Niclow, Willie Niclow, Geo. Cunningham, Taylor and Cunningham were found locked in each other's arms, with their faces buried in the water. The bodies were found in every conceivable position. The greater number were suffocated by the after damp. Some were burned alive, and many badly bruised by being knocked against the sides of the pit. Those not killed instantly showed evidence of great endeavors to escape. Seven were gotten out alive, but were burned and bruised, two probably fatally. One had his right arm broken and his face was badly burned to a crisp. If he lives he will be blind. The explosion shook the earth for more than nine miles. An investigation into the cause of the explosion will be made on Thursday. The general impression among miners is that it was unavoidable. Fourteen were killed and seven injured. These are believed to be all that were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of the miners are natives, and nearly all the killed were married and had families. There is great excitement here, and the scene is one of profound sadness. The interments take place to-morrow.

It is the generally accepted theory that the cause of the explosion to-night is that the gas which was known to have gathered in a portion of flat No. 6, escaped into the place where the men were working through a door left open by a careless driver. Several men working at the place had open lamps and it was from these the gas ignited.

Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Mark Simon, wholesale dealer in notions, has failed; liabilities \$45,000.

LOUISVILLE

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Limited.

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West—Editorial Rooms, up to the right of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
1st Lady Royal—Performances at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Montreal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Prof. A. R. Macdonald's assembly at Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.

Dancing and Deportment—At Mr. Wm. MacLennan's, 4 Phillips Square.

Dancing—Professor Durkee, 118 Mansfield Street.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

Those who have read the *Gazette's* summary of the Grand Trunk report for the first half of 1884 will probably wish to read the estimate of the situation formed by a higher authority on railways and railway finances, the *London Statist*, one of the fairest and ablest of the English financial journals. This review and estimate will be found on our fifth page to-day. It shows that including that "plum," the Canada Southern Bridge money, amounting to \$35,000, there was available for dividend \$114,192, or, without this, \$79,182, (against \$188,471 for the corresponding half year of 1883) or "but" "little more than three-fourths the sum" required to meet the four per cent "guaranteed" stock, leaving nothing "whatever for any of the Grand Trunk preference stocks. Even this poor result," it says, "is to a great extent due to large reductions in expenditure on maintenance of road and rolling-stock."

In this connexion the *Statist* refers to Hon. Peter Mitchell's charge against the Grand Trunk management, of carrying the "skinning process to desperate extremes, and it declares that the figures of the present report "support this assertion." The saving of \$100,000 at the expense of the condition of the rolling stock and track is unfavorably commented upon by the *London Journal*, which is surprised at "the startling fact" revealed in the report of the engineer of the Great Western Division that "only 113 miles of line have been relaid in a system of 'over 800 miles,' and that the maintenance and renewals show a decrease of \$207,487, 'while the work done, as shown by the train mileage, is within 'one per cent, as much as in the corresponding half-year.' Attention is called to the fact that the item in the general balance sheet 'Renewal Account,' appearing as an asset, has been swollen from \$22,462 in the previous half-yearly account to \$100,838 at present, and it is suggested that about \$80,000 more was expended in the half-year in renewals than is stated in the expenditure, and that this is treated as an amount to be repaid in the future, the object being to make a decent show for dividends. Had this \$80,000 been charged against expenditure in the ordinary way there would have been little left to be divided among the shareholders. Attention is directed to the obscure manner in which portions of the accounts are stated, and to the little value which some of the 'securities in hand' really possess. The balance sheet shows that, as between liquidable assets and liabilities, there is a deficit for the half-year of \$559,245, against £410,928 for the corresponding half-year in 1883. The cash in hand at the end of June, 1884, was £200,000 less than at the end of June, 1883. The reserve fund has gone down from £53,921 to £13,783 in consequence of making provision for the Great Western guarantee, the reserve fund, so-called, really 'consisting of stores, not cash.' The *Statist* concludes by affirming that "the items of the balance sheet which we 'give above disclose that the Company 'must raise more capital or sell some of 'its securities in order to carry on its 'business,' and that when the Company's agreement with the City of Montreal to build a new station and its pledge to the Dominion Government to lay aside one million pounds sterling to double track the line from Toronto to Montreal, have been redeemed 'the outlook for the 'Grand Trunk shareholders will not be 'by any means a pleasant one.' The language of the review is studiously moderate, but the examination of the accounts is very searching, and, we may say, the results are very discouraging to those who desire to see a railway system in which Canada has so large an interest placed beyond the reach of embarrassment. It is becoming daily more apparent that the entire system of management must be changed if the Grand Trunk is to emerge from its troubles and is to be what it should be to the people of Canada. At present it looks as if the shareholders are soon to lose about everything they have put into the unfortunate enterprise.

MEANWHILE the *Presbyterian* is out with an article in favor of its church co-operating with Methodists and low church Anglicans, even to the extent of giving up ground to each other when the territory is unable to support two or more churches.—*Exchange*.

This seems a very proper ground to take, and is a practical illustration of the principle (too often violated) of the unity of the church.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found an excellent summary of Lord Dufferin's admirable speech in Belfast on the 15th instant. It is statesmanlike in tone and exceedingly politic in its references to Russia and the dissatisfied Civil Service staff in India.

THE *Standard* of Monday there appears the following:

One of the present inmates of the Longue Pointe Asylum, who is there voluntarily as a private boarder, informs us that he has addressed the following letter to the *Star* and *Herald*, which have both refused its insertion. We make a point of recording his request and publishing it. "Observer" is a professional man, very well educated and highly intelligent. There are some facts which Protestant fanaticism does not even suspect, and that is that there are misfortunes for which the unhappy victims voluntarily seek a remedy in our charitable asylums.

"Observer" appears to be a person who has little regard for truth. The communication referred to appeared in THE *HERALD* on last Friday morning—and it was commented on in the leading editorial of the same day; so that the mis-statement is inexcusable. The *Standard* is no better but rather worse.

The attempts of the *Miner* and *Etendard* to make out the criticisms of managing the insane in this province to be the outcome of "Protestant fanaticism" are simply disreputable. Those papers know they are slandering the persons and the journals who have arraigned that management. They know that the condition of things at Beauport and Longue Pointe is precisely as described by so excellent an authority as Dr. Tuke. They know the system will not bear examination—that it is barbarous and has been abolished in all civilized countries except Quebec. The last resort, the last defence, of those who uphold their system in the teeth of evidence, of all modern ideas and teachings, of the experience of other countries and of our own Canadian provinces, is to pretend that the criticisms of this played out system arise from "Protestant fanaticism." This game was commenced by Senator Trudel before Judge Jette in the Ross Lynam case when he pretended that the enquiry into the woman's case was an attack on the "Sisters" who are the contractors at Longue Pointe. It is continued in his newspaper, and we fear, from no good motives. It is put forward in the hope of preventing a public investigation into the management of institutions subsidized by the province it will not succeed. If it is supposed that the people of Quebec will continue to pay enormous sums for the maintenance of insane asylums without having anything to say in the treatment of the insane, the defenders of the present abominable system may as well make up their minds that only failure will attend their efforts. They cannot save the "farming out" system. They cannot continue to have the unfortunates as a prey for contractors. They cannot successfully defy public sentiment. They cannot immerse lunatics within brick walls by the thousand without applying modern treatment. The cries and agonies of the victims will not permit it. The aroused public conscience will not permit it. The electors of people en masse will forbid it. Justice, humanity, the public interests, alike forbid it. This opposition to inhumanity—to barbarous methods of treating the insane—to a gross and violent abuse of power—to the most detestable and wicked forms of tyranny may be stigmatized by *L'Etendard*, *La Minerve* and a very few other journals as "Protestant fanaticism;" but it is a sentiment which will be cherished by all right-minded people and to which public expression can not be too frequently given. It is a "fanaticism" which Quebec can not have too much—a "fanaticism" which is bound to destroy a system on which Heaven frowns and which the electors of Quebec must speedily uproot. It is, we are confident, a species of "fanaticism" which finds a place in every manly and womanly breast, and which will live as long as men and women have oppression and applaud what is tender, kind, humane in our treatment of the insane whom Providence has committed to the protection of the State.

FORCE IN THE ELECTION.

Commenting on the statement of a Nashville telegram, which alleged that "cases of arms have been shipped, apparently by order of the Republican 'National Executive Committee at Washington,' to the State Republican Executive Committee at New Orleans and to 'various leading Republicans of Louisiana,' and that it is believed that these 'arms are to be used to intimidate Democratic voters,' the New York *Graphic* predicts that the Republican party will stop at no wickedness to carry their point. This charge is usually made by political parties against each other (even in Canada) during periods of great election excitement. Probably it does not lie in the mouths of organs of the Democratic party, in view of the brutality of the intimidation repeatedly practised in the South in election contests, to charge their opponents with having plans for carrying a State or two by force in the approaching Presidential contest. That both sides will leave nothing, short of actual crime, undone to carry their candidates may be inferred from the evidence of the press and the extraordinary depth of feeling which finds manifestation in a thousand extraordinary ways. The *Graphic* says:—

The fight of a week hence will be a desperate one, and the friends of reform and good government cannot prepare for it too thoroughly. The general Government is having altogether too much to do with it. United States deputy marshals are making themselves too officious from one end of the country to the other. It seems to be assumed that the country is in a state of insurrection, that no State can be trusted to take care of its own business, and that voting by ballot must again be resorted to. The badge of Federal authority has taken the place of the uniform that prevailed at the Southern polls directly after the war; but it is quite as dangerous, and the concealed weapons that attend it are not more agreeable than the musket which was once openly exhibited. Collisions between the general and the local authorities in Cincinnati were numerous and startlingly suggestive. What may not happen in the more important contest, with the Federal and home authorities more at enmity than in the October struggle, and with the duties of neither properly defined and not half understood? The general Government might better call off its representatives. The election will be quite as fair without their interference, and their presence is a menace and an insult under which good citizens are growing more restive day by day.

It must not be inferred from the above that the Democrats are exceedingly submissive and easily imposed upon. It is only too true that the great majority of the bullies and black-legs and the allies of the criminal classes are in the Democratic party, especially in the large cities, and there is really more to be dreaded from the employment of brute force on that side than on the other.

CIVIC AGITATION.

It is probably because times are dull that the people are turning their attention specially to municipal reform. In Winnipeg and Toronto the subject is being freely discussed by business men who, when trade is prospering, give no attention to civic affairs, and perhaps seldom go to the polls to vote for Mayor or Aldermen. As business men in five years out of six neglect civic matters, it is to be expected that in the sixth year they should awake to the discovery that "there's something wrong in the whole municipal system." It is also to be expected that on making the discovery they should proceed at once to find fault with everybody and take the system to pieces, freely anatomizing the civic body and all who have to do with it immediately or relatively. This is what is now going on in Toronto and Winnipeg, and what may be expected to spread to other cities. There are to be seen or heard in those cities the usual every-sixth-year assembly of the Board of Trade or Exchange to discuss civic matters, the usual dissatisfaction expressed, the usual resolutions suggested and rejected, the usual resolutions passed, the usual comments of the press, and all the other preliminaries to a wonderful agitation which, unfortunately, seldom or never amounts to much in practice. If the movement collapses at the end of a few months without any substantial progress being made, it is because business has revived, commercial dullness has given place to activity, and all those subjects which once were so important called for immediate action are shelved for any period of greater or lesser duration—usually greater. It is seldom that these "splurges" over civic affairs amount to much. They form a poor substitute for that steady uniform attention which civic affairs should receive from every taxpayer and elector and in the absence of which civic taxation, extravagance and corruption grow apace.

IN HUDSON'S STRAITS.

The weather record of the *Neptune* expedition is not encouraging. We find in the *Mail's* special correspondence it reads:—

Following are extracts from the records taken on the voyage. They give the days on which we met ice, fog, etc., from the time we entered the straits till we left:

August 5th—Entered Hudson's strait, passed numerous icebergs.
6—Weather clear; at anchor at Cape Chudleigh.
7—Cloudy, no ice in sight.
8—Light rain and snow.
9—Dense fog and snow flurries.
10—Fog during forenoon; gale in the afternoon, during which barometer fell to 28.58 inches; passed numerous icebergs.
11—Steaming for hours through heavy field ice, and anchored at Big Island, North Bluff.
12—Harbor packed with ice.
13—Still surrounded by ice.
14—Harbor nearly clear of ice.
15—Blowing heavy gale with snow storm.
16—Ice formed ashore last night.
17—Terrorific snow storm; left Big Island.

17—Rammaging away at another immense ice field; anchored at Prince of Wales Sound.
18—Raining; large quantities of ice in harbor.
19—Raining; harbor full of ice.
20—Heavy snow storm; ice leaving harbor.
21—Another snow storm this morning.
22—Fine clear weather; left for Nottingham Island and again met field ice and laid to all night.
23—Blowing hard a gale with snow storm and fog later on; ice in view to northward.
24—Steaming through heavy arctic ice, and broke propeller; anchored at Nottingham Island.
25—Dense fog; ice aground in harbor in five fathoms water, and strait apparently filled with it between here and Cape Wolstenholme.
26—Fine weather to-day; ice crowding into harbor; strait apparently full of ice.
27—Beautiful warm weather.
28—Another fine day; strait apparently full of ice.
29—The third fine day here; strait apparently full of ice to the southward; left for Mansfield Island; ramming through heavy ice.
30—Hammering our way through ice until 6 a.m.

Ice for nineteen days out of thirty, and snow storms on five other days. On the remaining six days the weather was clear or cloudy and no ice visible. This is not encouraging for the favorite month of August. Let us hope that the season is exceptional. Unless something better can be shown, the insurance companies will take light risks at high premiums on ice vessels and cargoes to and from Hudson's Bay.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.—In Toronto there ought not to be as great difficulties to contend with in securing exemptions from civic taxation as are known to exist here in Montreal, some of the leading men in Toronto favor the non-exemption

principle, and it is said that all the members of the City Council believe in it. Said Alderman Turner at a meeting called to organize a Citizens' Association:—

In the matter of exemptions the City Council had been in advance of public sentiment. They had gone to the Legislature and said, "Give us a charter, so that, without amending the general law of the province, we may amend our own to keep pace with the requirements of the city," but that request was not granted. He did not think there was a man in the council in favor of exemptions. Some might say exempt the churches, but he would tax them as he would every citizen in the community. If his religion was worth anything it was worth paying for. (Applause.) He was pleased to say that years ago he had sat under the ministrations of a gentleman who scorned to avail himself of the exemptions of a minister, and who came down like a man and paid his taxes in full. He would go further, he would tax the Government buildings here. (Applause.) If they taxed the ten or twelve millions of property now exempted it would enable them to make many of the improvements which they so much needed.

If Toronto needs to abolish exemptions what should be said of Montreal?

CORRESPONDENCE.—"Temperance" and "Bono Publico" on the 7th page.

BIRTH.
HEWARD—28th inst., Mrs. S. B. Heward, of a son.

New Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS
"LA ROSA," "ARMONIA,"
"BENITO SUAREZ."
THESE POPULAR BRANDS
JUST RECEIVED.
NATHAN MICHAELS,
233 McGill Street,
(One Door from St. James St.)

R. THOMSON & SON,
Blacksmiths & Engineers.
18 St. Constant Street, Montreal.
(Facing Drill Shed.)

Forgings of all kinds made to order. Steam Engines and Shafting fitted up. Removal, erection and repairs of printing machinery a specialty. Manufacturers of Thomson's Celebrated Printers' Roller Composition.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

By their undersigned Attorney and Counsel, hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel may be heard, at the Court House of this City, they will, by and through their said Attorney and Counsel, present to Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in the third division, in term, a petition calling upon the said Court to pass and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 37 Vic. Chap. 51, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price or compensation to be allowed for the lots or pieces of ground or real property hereinafter mentioned or described, which the said Corporation of the City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the thirteenth day of October last determined to acquire for the purpose of widening St. Patrick street, to rectify the line of said street, south side, opposite St. Patrick's square, to correspond with the lines laid down on the homologated plan of the St. Ann's Ward of the said City, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz:

1. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by a portion of the south line of Cadastrol No. 556, said side measuring about 13.3 feet; on the west side by St. Patrick street, said side measuring about 4.72 feet; on the south side by St. Patrick street, said side measuring about 13.0 feet; on the east side by a portion of lot Cadastrol No. 555, said side measuring about 47.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 230.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the western portion of lot Cadastrol No. 555 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

2. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by a portion of lot Cadastrol No. 556, said side measuring about 13.7 feet; on the west side by St. Patrick street, said side measuring about 13.0 feet; on the south side by a portion of lot Cadastrol No. 555, said side measuring about 15.5 feet; containing a superficial area of about 189.7 square feet; the said piece of land being the western portion of lot Cadastrol No. 556 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

3. A piece of land with a wooden building thereon erected, bounded on the north side by St. Patrick street, said side measuring about 13.6 feet; on the west side by St. Patrick street, said side measuring about 37.0 feet; on the south side by a portion of lot Cadastrol No. 556, said side measuring about 47.1 feet; containing a superficial area of about 598.6 square feet; the said piece of land being the western portion of lot Cadastrol No. 556 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City; the whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's office.

The above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.
ROUER ROY,
Attorney for Corporation of Montreal.
Montreal, October 24th, 1884.
(To be inserted in THE MONTREAL HERALD and the Gazette on the 28th and 29th of October instant.)

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

By their undersigned Attorney and Counsel, hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel may be heard, at the Court House of this City, they will, by and through their said Attorney and Counsel, present to Superior Court, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in the third division, in term, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate in virtue of the Act of the Legislature, 37 Vic. Chap. 51, three competent and disinterested persons to act as Commissioners, to fix and determine, in conformity with the said Act, the price or compensation to be allowed for the lots or pieces of ground or real property hereinafter mentioned or described, which the said Corporation of the City of Montreal have, by a resolution adopted on the ninth day of June last, determined to acquire for the purpose of opening Lussignan street, from Notre Dame street to Barre street, in the St. Ann's Ward of the said City, and to perform such other duties as are imposed by law upon the said Commissioners, viz:

1. A piece of land with part of a brick building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by lot sub-division No. 5, of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 110.0 feet; on the northwest side by Notre Dame street, said side measuring about 21.0 feet; on the southwest side by lot sub-division No. 7 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 110.0 feet; on the southeast side by lot sub-division No. 13 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 21.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 231.0 square feet; the said piece of land being the whole of lot sub-division No. 6 of lot cadastrol No. 1206 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

2. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by a portion of lot sub-division No. 13 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 16.0 feet; on the northwest side by lots sub-division Nos. 6 and 7 of cadastrol No. 1205, said side measuring about 26.0 feet; on the southwest side by a portion of lot sub-division No. 13 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 16.0 feet; on the southeast side by lots sub-division Nos. 20 and 21 of cadastrol No. 1205, said side measuring about 26.0 feet; containing a superficial area of about 416.0 square feet; the said piece of land being a portion of lot sub-division No. 13 of lot cadastrol No. 1206 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

3. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by the northeast portion of lot sub-division No. 21 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 74.0 feet; on the northwest side by lot sub-division No. 13 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 16.0 feet; on the southwest side by lot sub-division No. 26 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 16.2 feet; containing a superficial area of about 1191.4 square feet; the said piece of land being the southwest portion of lot sub-division No. 21 of lot cadastrol No. 1206 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City.

4. A piece of land with no building thereon erected, bounded on the northeast side by lot sub-division No. 21 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 74.0 feet; on the northwest side by a portion of lot sub-division No. 13 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 10.0 feet; on the southwest side by lot sub-division No. 19 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 0.00 feet; on the southeast side by a portion of lot sub-division No. 26 of cadastrol No. 1206, said side measuring about 0.00 feet; containing a superficial area of about 4.60 square feet; the said piece of land being a portion of lot sub-division No. 26 of lot cadastrol No. 1206 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Ann's Ward of the said City; the whole in accordance with a plan of the improvement deposited in the City Surveyor's office.

The above dimensions are in English feet and decimals.
ROUER ROY,
Attorney for Corporation of Montreal.
Montreal, October 24th, 1884.
(To be inserted in THE MONTREAL HERALD and the Gazette on the 28th and 29th of October instant.)

In the Matter of Expropriation
for the widening of Hospital street, between St. John and St. Alexis streets, in the West Ward, in this City.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners in the above mentioned matter of Expropriation have completed the proceedings of appraisal and deposited their report of such appraisal in the office of the undersigned, as required by law; and that on

Monday, the 3rd day of November next, at eleven o'clock a.m., or so soon as counsel may be heard, the said report will be submitted to the Superior Court, sitting in the Third Division, for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in term, for homologation.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, 27th Oct., 1884.
(To be inserted in THE HERALD and the Gazette on the 28th and 29th of October instant.)

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on assessments and business tax of the current year paid on or before

31st OCTOBER INSTANT.

After which date interest will be charged and legal proceeding taken to enforce payment.

(By order),
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 25th Oct., 1884.
(To be inserted in THE MONTREAL HERALD and the Gazette on the 28th and 29th of October instant.)

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

BANKRUPT SALE!

WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S

CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES!

Purchased for CASH at Enormous Discounts through the Financial Troubles in New York, &c.

TEN PER CENT. BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S COST

FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING RATES.

Intending Purchasers are requested to call Early and see these Goods, it being so near the Christmas Holidays they must go rapidly. Deposits from one dollar and upwards, receipts given with No. of Case and Movement, so that no mistakes can be made.

Every Watch Guaranteed a Genuine Waltham Watch Co. Make.

Also a few lines of Jewellery purchased on the same advantageous discount.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.,

41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET,

MONTREAL.

English Watches direct from Factory, 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng.

October 27

RUBBER CIRCULARS.

Received new Rubber Circulars in Ladies' and Misses' sizes.

RUBBER CIRCULARS.

The store to see novelties in Ladies' Waterproof Rubber Circulars and Dolls.

S. CARSLY.

STILL MORE.

Receiving by the different steamers from Europe novelties in Ladies' Winter Mantles.

OUR MANTLE ROOMS.

Ladies who wish for London and Parisian Novelties in Winter Dolmans, Mantles, Jackets or Ulsters, will please visit our Mantle Rooms. The goods we show in this department will be found newer than what is shown elsewhere. And they are especially good value this season.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY'S.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

S. Carlsley is now showing the largest and the best assortment of

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS

in the City, at remarkably low figures.

JUST RECEIVED.

New All-Wool Black Cashmere, S. CARSLY.

New All-Wool Black Camel's Hair, S. CARSLY.

New Black Camel's Hair, S. CARSLY.

New All-Wool Black Queen's Cloth, S. CARSLY.

Ladies' Cloth in Black, S. CARSLY.

New All-Wool Black Satin Repp, S. CARSLY.

New All-Wool Black French Serges, S. CARSLY.

New Black Spotted Ottoman Cloth, S. CARSLY.

New Black Chenille Cloth, S. CARSLY.

New Black Spanish Serges, S. CARSLY.

New All-Wool Black West of England Serges, S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURE OF KNITTED GOODS

Apolda, Germany, with long experience of the requirements of the Canadian trade, wishes Canadian agents, address,

u 260 APOLDA, P.O. Box 1019.

DANCING.

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Classes meet on Monday and Tuesday this week and as follows:—LIVING CLASSES—Beginners, Monday and Friday, Nov. 3 and 7. Advanced, Tuesday, Nov. 18. AFTERNOON CLASSES—Tuesday and Friday, Nov. 4 and 7. Please call or send for circular, 118 Mansfield Street.

DANCING 1—PROFESSOR DURKEE

respectfully announces that his classes will open as follows:—LIVING CLASSES—Beginners, Monday and Friday, Nov. 3 and 7. Advanced, Tuesday, Nov. 18. AFTERNOON CLASSES—Tuesday and Friday, Nov. 4 and 7. Please call or send for circular, 118 Mansfield Street.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

Mr. WM. MACLENNAN, of Edinburgh, has secured rooms at 4 PHILLIPS SQUARE, over De Fontenay & Co's, and will be prepared to give instruction in the above art, commencing on THURSDAY, 23rd. Will be in attendance daily from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5 to receive names of pupils.

mwf 258

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Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager Also of QUEEN'S HALL.

THREE NIGHTS COMMENCING MONDAY, Oct. 27th, BARRY & FAY'S Comedy Company in their new satirical farce-comedy, ALL CRAZY!

Mr. Billy Barry Junior O'Grady, Mr. W. A. Lytell October 28

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Also of QUEEN'S HALL.

Three Nights, Commencing THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, Matinee Saturday.

Engagement of the Great French Society Star, Mile. RHEA.

Supported by a strong dramatic company, under the management of ARTHUR S. CHASE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights, SATURDAY MATINEE: YVONNE!

FROU-FROU!

Box plan open this morning. October 28

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM,

SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Manager.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

A Modern Romance.

[Continued.]

II.—THE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

Fegan's report must have been at least to some extent favorable, if not actually encouraging, for that evening Tom Checkstone left town by the limited mail for Scotland. For reasons that will presently appear, he took with him half-a-dozen boxes of very fine cigars, and a considerable quantity of personal luggage; and, contrary to his usual habit, he travelled first class.

Early in the morning of the next day but one, after having spent a portion of the previous night at the Bagpiper Inn, Aberdeen, he hired the best conveyance in the town, and was driven over to Balquhalloch.

Balquhalloch Castle, as all Scotchmen and most Englishmen doubtless are, is a struggling building that dates back to the beginning of the fifteenth century. It occupies an isolated position, and consists of a grim gray keep, surrounded by a circle of stables, storerooms and servants' quarters.

It was to this ancient abode that Mr. Tom Checkstone was driven. The carriage passed through the frowning gateway of the castle into a large courtyard, in which several servants in livery stood ready to receive it. Tom alighted, and, acting upon instructions which he had obtained from Mr. George Fegan, asked to see Mr. M'Dum. His card was carried to that functionary, who at once professed his readiness to see his visitor in his private room. Thither, therefore, Tom was conducted; and scarcely had he taken a seat ere the Steward of the Household entered.

Mr. M'Dum was a short, stout, red-faced man of about fifty years of age. He was negligently dressed in a brown velvet shooting-jacket, and he was smoking a very large cigar.

"What can I do for you?" he asked bluntly.

"I have come from Mr. George Fegan, of Fighlossom Buildings, London,"

"Yes; I know him," ejaculated M'Dum abruptly.

"And I wish," continued Tom, "to apply for a secretaryship which, as I see by an advertisement in the *Morning Post*, is vacant."

"Well, sit down," said M'Dum, as he threw himself into the most comfortable chair in the room; "and we will talk the matter over." And he proceeded to help himself to a stiff glass of whiskey from a decanter that stood upon a table at his side.

"I think that I possess all the necessary qualifications," began Tom; "but of that you must be the judge. Perhaps this letter from Mr. Fegan will give you as much information as I can," and he handed a sealed missive to the steward.

M'Dum took it, and having opened it, read aloud:

"MY DEAR MR. M'DUM—My friend Mr. Checkstone has seen in the paper that a secretary is wanted at Balquhalloch. He is a young man of means, family, good education, and address; he is, moreover, a sociable companion; and you may in all matters rely upon his discretion."

"I have read this," said M'Dum, "and I take advantage of his journey to Scotland to send to you half-a-dozen boxes of very prime cigars; and remain yours very faithfully,"

"GEORGE FEGAN."

"And here are the cigars," added Tom, pointing to a package which he had brought in with him.

Cigars were M'Dum's second weakness. His first was good whiskey. In a moment his demeanor which up to that point had been by no means friendly, altered.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "This letter, so far as it goes, is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Checkstone. Now, let us look at the matter as men of business. The fact is that Miss Stuart—the Princess Henrietta Maria, as we call her here—wants a well-educated amanuensis. I manage her estates and her household, but—and I need not attempt to disguise it—my education has been neglected. I am not good at letter-writing. Still, I have worked my way gradually up into my present position, and I am not disposed to imperil it. The man who comes here must be my ally. He will be paid four hundred a year, and will keep his place as long as he likes, provided that he gets on well with me. The Princess is not exacting, although she is eccentric. I do not suppose, indeed, that the work will be hard; and as there is plenty of good shooting and fishing down here, the life is very pleasant. I may tell you that Mr. Fegan has already telegraphed to me announcing your visit, and that I am upon the whole prepared to engage you."

"You are very good," returned Tom, who, however, did not add that he knew the telegram in question had been sent, and that he was perfectly aware of its contents. The words were: "I send down Checkstone for secretary. Easy to manage. Perfectly innocent and harmless." Nor did Tom explain that he, and not Fegan, was the real donor of the cigars.

"Oh, it is merely a matter of business," rejoined M'Dum. "I fancy that we should get on together. But since, if you obtain the post, you will obtain it through my good offices, and since I naturally desire to have some guarantee that the Princess's confidence in you will not be misplaced, you must excuse my asking whether you are prepared to—well—to make some small—what shall we say—some small deposit, some trifling payment as a security, you know?"

"Nothing could be more reasonable," Mr. M'Dum said Tom.

"I imagine," continued the steward, "who who much encouraged by Tom's words, that a premium, say, of two years' salary, would not, under the circumstances, be excessive, for the post would practically be a permanency. Two years salary would be £800."

"Yes; I think that £800 would not be excessive," said Tom. "I am ready to agree to pay that sum."

"That's good! Then I will introduce you to the Princess." And placing his unfinished cigar in an ash-tray upon the table, Mr. M'Dum rose, and led the way through some long and cheerless stone passages, into a more pretentious and better furnished part of the huge building. Leaving Tom in a panelled ante-room, he went forward to announce him, and returning, conducted the new secretary into the presence.

In a large armchair in a long low drawing-room sat the Princess Henrietta Maria. Tom bowed low as soon as he saw her, and then—acting upon directions which had been supplied to him by Mr. Fegan—advanced and respectfully kissed the tips of her outstretched fingers.

"Mr. M'Dum tells me," said the Princess, "that you are the respectably competent to act as my private secretary. We particularly need the services of an amanuensis just now, because we are drawing up some memoirs of our family. The documents are here in the castle; but our health does not permit of sufficient progress with the work. Are you prepared to undertake the duties?"

"I am, your Royal Highness," assented Tom meekly, as he stood before the majestic old lady.

"That is well. And when can you begin those duties, Mr. Checkstone?"

"I am at any moment at your Royal Highness's disposal," said Tom. "I can even take up my residence here to-day, should your Royal Highness wish it."

"Let it be so, then, Mr. Checkstone. Mr. M'Dum shall conduct you to your apartments; and I myself will take an early opportunity of visiting them and of satisfying myself that you will be comfortable."

The Princess signified that the audience was over; and Tom and the steward backed out of the room, bowing low as they went.

"You should not have said that you would come in to-day," said M'Dum, as soon as the door was shut. "And besides, how can you do so? Where is your luggage?"

"It is at the Inn at Aberdeen," answered Tom. "I thought, under any circumstances, of staying in Scotland for a few weeks; and so I came prepared."

"Humph!" ejaculated M'Dum, who was somewhat annoyed at his protégé's precipitancy. "Now, if you don't mind, I will go back to my little office and complete our business arrangements."

Ten minutes later Mr. M'Dum was the richer by a promissory note for £800, and Tom was formally installed as a private secretary to the Princess Henrietta Maria.

At the earliest possible moment he sent back the conveyance to Aberdeen, and, instructing the coachman to forward his luggage to the castle, and intrusting the man with two telegrams, worded in French, one being addressed to George Fegan, and the other to Charles Edward Stuart.

Later in the day the Princess requested him to attend her in the library; and there, without many preliminaries, he began, under her supervision, to transcribe the contents of numerous musty documents in English, and to translate those of others that were written in French and Latin.

He worked for only a couple of hours, and then the Princess, bidding him lay aside his pen, and talk to him about London, about politics, and about books.

In the evening he played chess and smoked with Mr. M'Dum; and after the toddy had been done full justice to, he retired, well satisfied, in his own snug rooms on the second floor of the ancient keep.

Thus did he spend his time for a week and more, until one afternoon the Princess fell to talking about the sad fate of her family.

"The principle of divine right," she said, "cannot be altered by popular clamor. It is a reality. Since you at present sit upon the throne of these kingdoms is no more the Queen than you are. Excellent woman though she is, she is but the representative of usurpers. True kings cannot be made by vulgar acclamation, neither can wrong become right by lapse of time. But blood of our race had been spilt. Our royal brother, my sacred memory, I thought, to be sure, he never realized his exalted position—married a commoner; and how can I expect that the child of that union should be worthy of his splendid ancestry? Ah, that child! What possibilities are his, if only he had the energy to seize them! But he cares nothing. He is content to live obscure. He will not accept his destiny."

"Nay?" suggested Tom; "perhaps he lives obscure because he is poor. Perhaps he is too proud to let it be known that he who exists upon a miserable two hundred yearly pound a year is the King of Great Britain. Your Royal Highness must not be unjust."

"Would that what you say were true!" ejaculated the Princess. "But if he only had some sign of his desire to win his own, heaven knows that I would aid him with my fortune, and even, if need were, with my life."

"Your Royal Highness's sentiments are worthy of her great lineage," said Tom courteously. "I happen to know that the facts are as I have hinted; for, although I have not yet mentioned it, I have the honor of your Royal Highness's august new acquaintance. Indeed, I may say the King deigns to honor me with his friendship."

"The King?" exclaimed the Princess, with beaming eyes—"the King! You have heard his Majesty speak, have seen his Majesty walk, and you have not told me that he has chosen to have one of his friends in my service! What is his Majesty's will? What are his Majesty's plans? You may trust me. I am devoted wholly and entirely to his interests. How I have longed to learn of his intention to take his rightful position!"

Thus encouraged, Tom Checkstone related to the Princess a very plausible and interesting story, the main points of which he did not forget to communicate by letter to his friend in London. He assured the Princess that poverty alone prevented the King from taking action; that his Majesty's chief grievance was the enforced seclusion; and that the legitimate sovereign of Great Britain, in spite of the plebeian origin of his mother, was in all respects a worthy descendant of the Jameses.

"Then his Majesty must come hither," said the Princess. "But I am greatly in doubt whether I can place implicit confidence in Mr. M'Dum. He is an excellent servant, but I fear he is not too loyal; and we must risk nothing."

"Mr. M'Dum," said Tom, "has very well taken care of himself hitherto. Your Royal Highness is perhaps not aware that he accepted a bribe from me when I applied for my present position in your Royal Highness's household. I have his receipt for £800."

"Then, we shall certainly dismiss him," remarked the Princess with signs of rising anger. "But, as I say, he is withal an excellent servant, and it would not become me to act toward him in anger. I will pension him; and when he has left the castle, we may receive the King without any risk; for all my other servants have from their childhood been devoted to the royal cause."

[To be continued.]

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Hotels.

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

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Proprietors.

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JAMES A. GOWIN,
Proprietor.
February 5 31

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It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveler happy and contented. Rates most moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Tourists. 70 Bedrooms.

ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.
October 6 239

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February 16 841

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dulwich Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From Leave For
8:25 a.m. Toronto 8:45 a.m.
10:55 p.m. Toronto 8:45 p.m.
8:25 a.m. Ottawa 7:00 a.m.
12:25 p.m. Ottawa 8:45 a.m.
8:25 a.m. Ottawa 8:45 p.m.
10:55 p.m. Ottawa 8:45 p.m.
8:25 a.m. Brockville 8:45 a.m.
10:55 p.m. Brockville 8:45 p.m.
8:25 a.m. Brockville 8:45 p.m.
10:55 p.m. Brockville 8:45 p.m.

NORTH SHORE.

6:30 4:05 Quebec 3:00
8:50 10:10 Joliette 10:10

Bonaventure Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

8:00 8:30 Chicago, Detroit and
Toronto 11:20
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Cornwall 1:00
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CORRESPONDENCE.

Temperance Legislation.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

I read with pleasure your excellent article on the Scott Act. You take the right view of the subject, and deal with it practically. You judge it by its fruits. Has the Canada Temperance Act been successful where it has been tried? Has it recommended itself to the people of the towns and counties in which it has been nominally in force? These are the questions which concern the people who are asked to give the law a trial, and these are the questions which its advocates should be required to answer fully and distinctly. I won't dwell merely on the evils of intemperance and to draw a picture of the misery and the mischief which they cause. Everybody admits them. What concerns the people is, is the Scott Act a cure for those evils? The figures which you produce clearly show that it is not. They show that at the end of three, four, five, six years, the number of opponents to the Act is greater than when it was first introduced. I agree with you, sir, when you say that this would not be the case if the Act had worked at all satisfactorily in those places. It is impossible to imagine people, whether teetotalers or not, in these days and in this country opposing a law that has resulted in satisfactorily diminishing intemperance and that has taken temptation out of the way of the young. Show that the Scott Act has done but a little of what it advocates say it can do and must do, and it would be impossible to get electors enough to sign the petition against it, let alone vote for its repeal.

When men, no matter who they are, ask people to vote for the Scott Act as a remedy for the evils of intemperance, when they know that it is not a remedy when they have the evidence before them that it has not effected a cure in any single case, they are either dishonest or stupid. They put themselves in the same position as the vendor of a quack medicine, electric pads or liver pills, or something else that is to cure all diseases, but which was never known to cure a single one. No one begins to make little of the diseases which the medicines are warranted to cure, but the man who laughs at the bawling charlatan cannot be said to make little of the disease. What we want from the advocates of the Scott Act is a little plain, practical common sense. They propose to accomplish an end in a certain way and by certain means. What we want to know is, has that end ever yet been accomplished in that way and by those means? That is all.

Although I, for one, am willing to allow the Scott Act to stand or fall on the work it has done or has failed to do, I do not, by any means, admit that the law on principle is a good one. It proposes to effect a moral reform by mechanical means. This I look upon as impossible. Law does not reform; prisons do not convert; punishment does not regenerate. These are all but clumsy make-shifts in the moral government of mankind, and if there was not something higher and better and nobler in mankind to appeal to, the world would be a horrible one to live in, in spite of your penal laws, your prisons and your gallows. One of the strongest proofs, in my opinion, of the divine origin of the Christian religion is that it appeals to this nobler part of man's nature. "Love your neighbor as yourself" is as high above "Thou shalt do no murder, Thou shalt not steal," as the heavens are above the earth. Christianity has spread, has lived through all these centuries, and has found a place in men's hearts without the aid of laws and all the apparatus of earthly punishments. It has effected a moral renovation by moral means. The temperance cause, as long as it was maintained by the same means, flourished, but now, when its advocates have departed from that good, and, as I believe, only effective way of making men better, and are trying to coerce men into sobriety, it will lose its hold on men's affections, and will be sure to go back instead of forwards.

Yours, &c.

Christ Church Cathedral.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

The questions at the Cathedral seem two-fold—practical working and decent order and observance. Your correspondent "Consistency" is, I think, right in representing the views of a class on the issue before the public: he refers to a surprised choir, the procession of the offertory collectors, and the attitudes of the congregation at the entry of the clergy.

Are not these points somewhat analogous to the amenities, the social observances, which form the unwritten laws and established usages of society amongst all civilized nations? Do not all people, according to their station, expect a fitting deference to themselves in their houses, their offices, stores, etc., as their due? The higher we go in the social scale are not these observances more rigorously exacted? And not only to the great ones of the earth, but also to their representatives: a slight to a British Ambassador would hardly be passed unnoticed.

Now, sir, does your correspondent believe in the existence of a Deity more sublime than the highest earthly potentate, a God to whom he and even the lowest churchman kneels in prayer; a God whose supremacy he professes to admit and before whose throne he may some day expect to appear. Does he believe it truly, or is the attitude merely that of mockery? If, then, we show deference to our equals and our superiors, should we not treat the house and the service of God with the same respect and reverence? Should the amenities of the House of God be less observed than those in our own houses?

It may be said: we can worship God as well naked in a barn as decently attired in a beautiful church. No! Not in a civilised country! The widows' mite was all she had! Anything less than the best that we can do is unworthy the worship of God, the reverence and the belief we profess! It is insult and mockery! It savors of the Canadian cry, "Won't it do; can't you make it do?"

Therefore an Anglican clergyman should seek to lead his congregation and worship God in the most solemn and religious and devout manner possible. The clergy robe themselves in white as an emblem of purity, and as the recognized proper garment or uniform worn by Christ's servants in the execution of their office, handed down from the earlier days. The same applies to those who personally assist in the performance of official duties, and "the white robed choir" has become a proverb in our language. As robes of white are typical signs of purity and service in the army of Christ.

It is true many small congregations cannot form a choir from lack of music, talent amongst them; others avail themselves of women's voices to lead the sing-

ing, each doing the best that circumstances permit. There is no other palliation for the presence of women's voices in the choir, more than there would be at the lecture, except the plea of necessity; and the mere fact of a woman exhibiting herself in public as a solo singer removes all feeling of decorous worship, prostitutes the House of God into a concert hall. It is an outrage on religion decency.

With regard to the procession of offertory collection:—well, the perception of the fitness of things is a gift just as definitely granted to one and denied to another, as is an "eye for color" or "an ear for music." Is it the most seemly manner obtainable for the collectors to straggle up to the altar-rails singly, when by waiting a moment they can proceed in an orderly manner together, and hand their plates to the clergyman at the entrance to the chancel? It is simply a question of a reverential order.

With reference to the attitude of the congregation on the entrance of the clergy and choir, it is propitious to speak of it as "standing up to worship their fellow creatures." If a lady enters a room a gentleman will rise; it is an act of courtesy, not worship. So for the congregation to rise marks the sense of the commencement of the act of public worship and a reverence for Christ's ambassadors in their official capacity. There should be no feeling of personality in the House of God. Clergy and laity must together for an act of public worship and to discharge those duties in the most respectful, orderly and seemly manner of which they are capable.

I am, sir,

Your obt. servant,

Box 200, PUBLIC.

28th October, 1884.

WORDS OF WARNING AND COMFORT.

"If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited without clearly defined cause, or if you are 'wasting away,' Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indigestion or dispepsia or are young and growing too fast as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, where you feel that your system needs cleansing, refreshing, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are constipated, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries Malaria, Epilepsy, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

None genuine without a banner of ten hops on the white label. Shun all the poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in the name.

—Man-Milliner Worth's daughter is to be wedded to the son of the tailor Delabale, both families having millions of money, both occupying palaces in Paris and both very near the head of the newly formed French aristocracy.

—The Hon. Mr. Starnes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Hon. Mr. 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, \$10,900,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.

Chief Agent for the Dominion, Sub Agents: CYRILL LAUREN, Esq., 24 Hopedale 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 Hopedale St. Telephone Communication. April 10

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

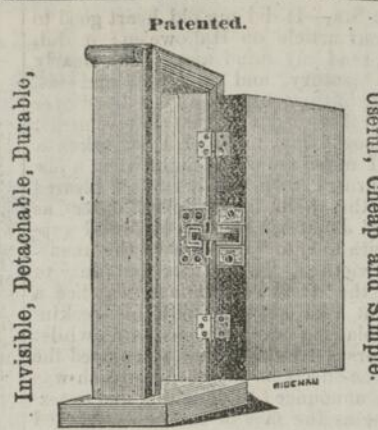
His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the columns of hundreds of the best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE CURE and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not false, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

It is true many small congregations cannot form a choir from lack of music, talent amongst them; others avail themselves of women's voices to lead the sing-

ing, each doing the best that circumstances permit. There is no other palliation for the presence of women's voices in the choir, more than there would be at the lecture, except the plea of necessity; and the mere fact of a woman exhibiting herself in public as a solo singer removes all feeling of decorous worship, prostitutes the House of God into a concert hall. It is an outrage on religion decency.

Miscellaneous.

Patented.



Patented.

In placing this new and useful invention on the market, the manufacturers wish to call attention to the following advantages:

- 1st—It is unquestionably the neatest, most compact and practical spring in use. It is the only invisible door-spring.
- 2nd—The Spring can be disconnected by simply raising a small lever; and as easily connected. It is the only detachable door-spring.
- 3rd—The tension can be increased or diminished by turning a nut on the inner end of the spring.
- 4th—The door can be unhung without removing the Spring.

RETAIL PRICE OF SPRING, \$1.50.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

SEYMOUR & CO., Manufacturers,

658 Craig Street, Montreal.

October 21 253

DOMINION SILVER MEDAL

Awarded to us for

SODA WATER.

Mineral and Other Aerated Waters.

OTTAWA, 1884.

McGibbon, McCalman & Co.

October 9 243

GINGER BEER

Mineral and Other Aerated Waters.

OTTAWA, 1884.

McGibbon, McCalman & Co.

October 9 243

ROOFING SLATES.

Unfading Green and Red.

FULL STOCK OF LEADING SIZES

TRADE SUPPLIED.

G. W. REED,

SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFER,

783 and 785 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

October 21 253

DOMINION EXPRESS CO.

LIMITED.

Operating all lines, and the Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, and Kingston and Pembroke R'y. General Express forwarded to all parts of the Dominion. Collect Notes, Debts and accounts and make prompt returns. Collect Bills accompanying goods, C.O.D. Make the following low rates, on small remittances of Currency and Gold Coins, between any two offices of this Company:—

Sums of \$20 or less—15c.

\$20 to \$40—20c.

\$40 to \$60—25c.

\$60 to \$80—30c.

\$80 to \$100—35c.

\$100 to \$150—50c.

No Bonding fees, and no Invoices required on shipments to Manitoba and the North West during navigation.

Rates always low, and time as quick as by other Expresses. All information cheerfully furnished on application at any of the Company's Offices.

W. S. STOUT, Supt.,

1m 243 Toronto, Ont.

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INSURANCE CO.

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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, \$10,900,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.

G. E. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub Agents:

CYRILL LAUREN, Esq., 24 Hopedale 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 Hopedale St.

Telephone Communication. April 10

FOR SALE!

THE CORRIEUX SILK MILLS CO.

PROPERTY on Papineau Road and Ontario street, 210 feet front by 157 feet deep, with a three story stone and brick building, 130 feet by 44 feet, Engine and Boiler House, Dye House, Machine Shop, Cartwright's Dwelling, Stable, Sheds, &c.

Also,

A 60-horse power Steam Engine and Boilers and all necessary machinery and tools required for carrying on an extensive silk manufacturing in Broad Goods, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, &c., &c.

Price low and terms liberal.

DAVID MOREF, Liquidators.

WILLIAM CASSELL, Liquidators.

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Collections promptly made in all parts of Canada.

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March 19 68

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Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c.

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June 28 153

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Procured.

Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal.

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October 17 276

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E. B. BUSTED, B.A., B.C.L.

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CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., M.P.

ROBERT L. BORDEN.

March 11 61

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NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,

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August 25 w 203

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CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.

Hugh H. McLean. JAMES DEVLIN.

March 14 6m 64

H. MACMAHON, Q.C.,

MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

January 12 10

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(Late MacLennan & Macdonald.)

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

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July 2 156

JOHN FAIR,

ACCOUNTANT.

Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario.

115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET

March 23 70

W. MCLEA WALBANK, B.A.S., P.L.S.,

214 St. James Street.

Civil, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer,

Architect, Valuer, Land Surveyor

A YOUNG CANADIAN ARTIST.
A recent number of *Harpers' Young People* contains some very little sketches which bear the name "Minnie Bell," a young lady, it is pleasing to learn, is Canadian, daughter of Mr. Andrew Bell, C. E., a Government engineer, in charge of the works at Carillon, Que. The sketches which illustrate an amusing camping episode, rendered with a certain dash of humor, and what is more to the point giving evidence of much artistic talent. Miss Bell, who is a student in the class under Mr. Robert Harris, R. C. A., at the Art Gallery, has also exhibited some of her works in the rooms of the Art Association Society, where they have elicited a great deal of favorable comment.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

—At a convent where light literature is forbidden : " My child what are you reading ? " " The life of one of the saints, sister. " " What saint, my child ? " " Elmo ! " Sister passes on to the next dormitory.

THE LATEST "NEWS."

and was attended by her sister, Miss Eliza Bryson, the groom's best man being W. J. White. As the bridal party left the church the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth from the organ. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel left immediately after the service by the 5.45 train for New York, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembling at the station to bid

LIFE AT SEA

Mr. Beaugrand said that before preparing any programme they must raise the necessary money.

Acting on this hint, a number of gentlemen present immediately subscribed the following sums :—

Hy. Hogan, \$500; I. Durrocher, \$200; Hon. J. L. Beaudry, \$50; Hon. T. J. J. Lo

wholesale—A. Deschamps.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.
THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electric 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.

HALLOWE'EN.

DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT
Can be cured by administering Dr.
Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Western Line steamship Gloucester, hence on the 16th inst., arrived at Bristol on the 28th inst., and landed all her live stock in fine condition.

WEATHER REPORT.

Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Caution—None genuine without the word
 "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on
 the stamp. Overwhelming medical testi-
 mony accompanies each bottle. Sole
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