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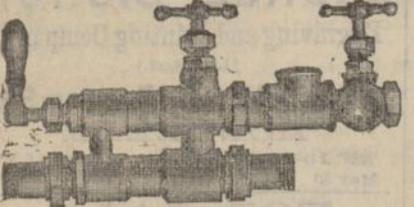
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SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury's Speech to the
Electors of Leeds.

HE DENIES ABSOLUTELY THAT HE
EVER INTENDED

To Concede Home Rule to
Ireland.

HE REFUSES TO ACCEPT GLAD-
STONE'S ISSUE!

Self-Government or Coercion.

IRELAND, AS WELL AS ENGLAND AND SCOT-
LAND'S LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES

Should Have Power to Make By-
laws, Not Laws.

A PROTEST AGAINST PARLIA-
MENTARY BACKMAILING.

He Praises Hartington and Chamberlain
for Being Magnificently Super-
ior to Party.

LONDON, June 19.—The following is
the speech of Lord Salisbury at Leeds
yesterday:

In most cases of appeal to the tribunal
of the people there is a cause with an an-
tagonist to defend it. But now we have a
very living and vigorous antagonist de-
fending a shadowy, immaterial, unsubstan-
tial cause. There was a bill but it is dead
and has been abandoned by its own
parents (laughter) and nothing has been
done to replace it. We know little with
what antagonist we are fighting and our
opponents are equally embarrassed. In-
stead of defending their proposal they are
reduced to attacking us by means of
flagrant misrepresentations (bursts). One
of these statements (Parnellite hisses) sup-
ported by Earl Spencer and Gladstone
(hisses) is that we championed the Home
Rule bill until it was no longer expedient.
For myself I desire to say that I was always
decidedly of opinion that an Irish legisla-
ture was impracticable, and that the at-
tempt to establish it would be disastrous
to England. I never varied that opinion
for a moment, nor ever said anything
publicly or privately to anybody to justify
them in thinking that I had, and I may
say the same for my colleagues. The
statement that my Cabinet have ever en-
tertained the proposal to institute a legisla-
ture, is absolutely without any founda-
tion. The statement that we had in-
cited such an opinion to any person what-
ever, whether Irish landowner or other-
wise, is equally devoid of foundation.
(Loud cheers.) I speak of what I know
as a fact not only known to myself, but
to fourteen other persons. Mr. Parnell,
Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, in sup-
porting the statement, were speaking on a
foundation of mere gossip for which
they could have no authentic
proof whatever. I do not know
who the gossiper was that misled Messrs.
Parnell and Gladstone, but I entertain them
not to trust that gentlemen in future.
(Laughter.) I assure them that we were
never nearer the doctrine of an Irish
Legislature than we are to-day.

The Gladstone manifesto says that the
question is simply "Will you govern Ire-
land by coercion or will you allow her to
manage her own affairs?" It would re-
quire great ingenuity to pack a more
deceptive statement into fewer words.
Nobis has proposed to govern Ireland
by coercion, and here the speaker entered
into an argument as to what constitutes
coercion. He referred to Kilmainham im-
prisonments as a gigantic political coercion
to an extent never before ventured
and to which he hoped an English Minister
could never again go. He would not
say that it was not justified because he did
not know upon what secret information
Mr. Gladstone had acted. We may say
that the criminal law is all coercion. If
Mr. Gladstone is opposed to it, we must presume
that he sympathizes with criminals
against whom efforts are being made.
(Cheers.) Our coercion, which he de-
nounces, was directed against robbery,
murder, mutilation, terrorism and a system
of organized intimidation, which made
life bitter to thousands of innocent persons.
I wonder if he ever thought for a
moment what following our Cabinet by
an anti-coercion Cabinet meant. All that
we desire is that the law be effec-
tively carried out in our months, and
means nothing else in our months, and
to compare that with the coercion that
Mr. Gladstone exercised at Kilmainham
is a mere juggle upon words. (Cheers.)
Who is this Ireland and what are her
own affairs? It is an Ireland that speaks
with two voices—

DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS,
resolutely, permanently, or at least in-
veterately and bitterly opposed to each

other. To personify such an Ireland as she
is an attempt to mislead the country.
England sympathized deeply and rightly
with the efforts of Greece and Italy to
obtain independence, but they were large
bodies of men speaking with a single
voice; but in Ireland you have a quarter
to a third of the whole population
absolutely opposed to the residue upon
this identical question. Their demands
are supposed to be derisive. (Cheers.)
You may say the majority should have
its way, but let us apply that doctrine
fairly. Ireland sends 15 members to Par-
liament opposite to 85 in favor of Home
Rule. You will find that 15 bears a
larger proportion to the 103 total number
of members that Ireland returns than 85
to 670, the total number of members of
the House of Commons. (Cheers.) If
the majority is to rule, why is the great
majority of the kingdom not to govern
over the wishes of these people. If the
majority is not to rule why should not
the minority in Ireland be protected just
as much as the majority in England
against the population of Great Britain.
(Cheers.) The demand of one, Mr. Glad-
stone calls a nation struggling for its rights.
The demand of the other speaks of as
that of the ignoble few. What justice is
there in that? You must not be deceived
by the word "self-government," which
in Ireland means being governed by some
body who detests you; and you tell
Ulster loyalists when you have fastened
the manacles and chains of the National
League around their legs and laid the rod
of the league on their backs that they are
enjoying the inestimable benefits of self-
government. (Laughter.) I heartily
echo Mr. Gladstone's wish not to import
religious bigotry into the conflict, but I
am not prepared to treat the case of Ire-
land as a matter simply of bigotry.
(Catholics and Protestants, both in Eng-
land and abroad, work together in unity
and in behalf of civilization. Depend
upon it religious bigotry has little to do
with the matter. If Protestants have
shown their deep entangling interest in
the matter it is because they know by ex-
perience that their dearest interests are
involved; they know they will have to
meet a terrible enemy; they have the
unhappy recollection of their hereditary
enemies; they know the character of their
adversaries before their face and are like-
ly to form a more correct judgment of the
destiny in store for them if the bill passes
than by mere unsupported assumptions of
maudlin optimism, which passes for
statesmanship now-a-days. (Cheers.)
They have shown you—though I don't
defend what has been done—how near the
surface lie

THE VOLCANIC FIRES
and have given a foretaste of the inevitable
result of anarchy and standing civil war
if England renounces her duties and re-
sponsibilities and leaves unhappy Ireland
to itself. A point to which I wish to
draw your attention is that the measures we
are invited to support have not the principle
of finality, but by their nature constitute
a sliding greasy slope whereon Ireland
may slide into perdition, which is the
end that Parnellites mean to attain.
Much has been made of the Parnellites'
recent protestation at the debate, but it
should be remembered that Mr. Parnell
said deliberately in America that he would
not be satisfied until he had destroyed the
last link that keeps Ireland bound to
England. This statement has been ques-
tioned, but it has been proved to have
been uttered in Cincinnati. The Govern-
ment's paper safeguards would be
worthless and with no force behind them
they would be destroyed in the first five
years of an Irish government. The mo-
ment a demand is made for their repeal
they must be repealed or simply swept
away. Do not imagine that it affects
Irishmen alone; it affects England in every
way. A separate Ireland means a country
possibly hostile, which in a foreign crisis
might join the enemy; it would mean a
constant additional burden on the
already overburdened taxpayers of this
country; you would have to guard
your western coast, where some of our
most flourishing and populous marts of
industry exist and where workmen have
great interests. If capital is withdrawn,
employment ceases. Wage-earners must
find a living somewhere. I have seen de-
nounced by the labor candidates as a
would-be exterminator of millions of
horny-handed sons of toil from the
mother-land. I confess I am surprised
that my simple suggestion that the State
should assist emigration meets opposition.
Surely, lessening the number of workmen
increases the chances of good wages.
The more you can enable willing emi-
grants to go where they may become
more prosperous, the greater will be the
benefits to those remaining at home. At
the same time they tell me—even Liber-
als like Mr. Tuke say—that in certain
districts in Ireland if you give men land
they must still starve. It is a ridiculous
contention (cheers). It must be under-
stood that I mean willing emigrants.
But the last thing I wish is to draw the
migration of the pauperized Irish popula-
tion into England, as it would neither be
good for them nor good for us. (Cheers.)
They would only demoralize the labor
market, and that market here is already
overstocked. If not assisted to do
themselves, they will inevitably come here.
Workmen would feel the fatal results of
Irish policy. (Cheers.) You ask whether
I am prepared to answer the demand for
local government in Ireland? My reply
is that local government and Home Rule
have nothing whatever to do with each
other. I have always advocated a good
system of local government for England,
Scotland and Ireland, the essence of which
is that it is under control of the central
government and undertakes duties con-
signed to it (cheers), that it passes by-
laws, not laws, and should not be inde-
pendent. Men can manage their local
affairs better, or at least more to their
taste, than those at a distance can manage
them for them, and they also can learn in
the practice of local government their
duties to the Imperial Parliament. I
thoroughly admit all this in the case of
England, but unfortunately Ireland is in a
dissevered state, and powers given her for
government might be used for oppres-
sion or as a lever to press the Im-
perial Government to give her possession
of Imperial powers. Earl Spencer
warned us of this danger, and therefore I
can't treat it as chimerical, but as subject
to necessary precaution. I believe that
the extension of local government to Ire-
land, I mean a good system, would have
the effect, though I say it would take a
long time of making Ireland gradually
incapable of habit of mutual forbear-
ance necessary for a civilized com-
munity. (Cheers.) But all these must be

questions of time and opportunity.
(Cheers.) The announcement that unless
the Parnellites were got rid of the Eng-
lish Legislature would be demoralized
was very terrible. If 855 mem-
bers are to be at the mercy
of 85 depending upon its dis-
cretion, it is entering into a parliamentary system
which no adjustment of the Irish ques-
tion can remedy. (Cheers.) I know this
system of what may be called levying
blackmail, has made fearful progress in
recent years. The strife of parties is so
keen and the organization of parties so
good, that a handful of members keeping
themselves outside of both political
parties, can go everywhere by one and the
other, and almost get their own prices by
promising assistance in any direction that
arises. This is a terrible state of things.
The question really put by the
present crisis to the English people,
is whether they are willing to be
eaten up by the party system
and be the victims of this plan
of political blackmail, or whether the
party system is in their minds only a
subordinate to be thrust aside the moment
that any such audacious
encroachment is meditated against it
(cheers). They must decide whether they
are strong enough to continue to bear a
burden which their fathers bore or
whether patriarship has so eaten into
their souls that representative govern-
ment is no longer a fit government for
them. It is indeed a critical period
in our national life. If we can-
not exterminate this evil we
shall undoubtedly succumb. It is time
indeed for the manhood of the English
mind and English moral nature to assert
itself (hear, hear), and on the success
with which such assertion is made de-
pends the destiny of the empire you have
inherited from a long line of ancestors.
For many generations we have been ac-
ting together as a party, and have a
temptation to resist, but let us pay all
honors to those distinguished men of the
Liberal party (loud cheers) who have
shown themselves in this great conjunc-
ture magnificently superior to party ties.
(Cheers.) Lord Hartington (applause) and
Mr. Chamberlain (applause) have re-
sisted the temptation of flowing with
the easy stream of party discipline.
The easy stream of party discipline
has not been overruled by such consistent
conviction and honesty as which they
own political position and career by doing
so. In doing so, they have given us an
argument which I welcome as a happy one
of the fibre and robustness and honesty
which still belong to the English race.
(Loud cheers.) They negative the
puillanimitous fact that we were bound
to yield to the imperial blackmail, and that
we have not strength enough to resist
their solidifications. I would only ask you
now, you and other Conservatives in
this struggle on which we are entering, to
meet them in the spirit in which they
have acted. Do not let any inferior
consideration prevent you from
giving them all assistance which their
service has deserved—(cheers)—es-
pecially where a Liberal Unionist is
speaking. I would advise all Conserva-
tives not to allow the circumstance that
he is not a Conservative to diminish the
earnestness of their support or warmth
of their enthusiasm (Cheers). I would ear-
nestly beg them to make every exception
for him just as much as if he were one
of their own trusted leaders, to remember
that there is time for all things, there will
be time for discussing other issues upon
which we differ with them, and that
nothing which we do now will
prejudice those ulterior decisions;
but there is now before us
one great issue, the issue which we
are overhauling and that we have to de-
termine whether this great empire that
we have inherited from our fathers and
forefathers, which is the glory of us all
is to be destroyed and it will depend
on the self-sacrifice, self-control and de-
termination of the two parties who are
joined together in this noble strife,
whether we are able to hand down to pos-
terity this splendid gift which we have
received from those who have gone be-
fore. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Home Rule.
LONDON, June 20.—Sir Michael Hicks-
Beach addressed the electors of Bristol
yesterday. He said the Government
schemes would be dishonorable to Great
Britain and disastrous to Ireland and
lead to separation or civil war. Political
organizations cannot, he said, be permitted
to seek their ends through intimidation
backed by outrage and crime. The pre-
vention of this is not coercion, but is
vindication of constitutional freedom.
The political instincts of Ireland cannot
be satisfied by plans for depriving her
sons of a full share in the government of
the Empire. Concessions would only
promote fratricidal disintegration. In such
a case divorcing parties ought to
be forgotten and one great effort made
to preserve the unity upon which depended
the strength of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain's Address.
LONDON, June 19.—Mr. Chamberlain
addressed an open air meeting of his con-
stituents at Birmingham this evening;
the audience was lively and sometimes
uproarious, but a motion approving of
Mr. Chamberlain's candidature was
carried by a large majority. In his address
Mr. Chamberlain said: I have always
been a Home Ruler, even when the bulk
of the Liberals could not see that I would
never agree to concede to Mr. Parnell an
independent parliament for Ireland
which meant the establishing of a new
foreign country a few miles from our
shores animated at the outset by unfriend-
ly intentions towards us. I have not al-
tered my opinions since. I last solicited
your votes. It is for you to say whether
I have forfeited your confidence by re-
maining faithful to the principles I pro-
fessed. He hoped the Liberals would find
themselves agreed in the autumn to some
large measure for home rule and local
government for Ireland.

An Important Letter.
LONDON, June 19.—Mr. Gladstone has
written the following letter to Mr. Cairne,
Liberal M. P. for Barrow, in relation to
the speech recently made by that gentle-
man.—"Your address quotes me as hav-
ing solemnly declared that the decision
of the country must be taken on the
government of Ireland and land
points at once. I request you to point
out where I made that declaration.
This matter is important
and requires early attention." To the
above letter, Mr. Cairne has replied as fol-
lows.—"I didn't quote the statement in
question as a passage of one of your
speeches, but as expressing an opinion of

certain passages of your speeches, and
further, I have read every work spoken
by you and fail to discover any statement
of yours indicating an intention
to abandon the land purchase
scheme. I should be glad if I could un-
derstand your letter as such an indication
even at the eleventh hour. Is this your
intention? If so I deeply regret that
your decision was not sooner declared, as
it would probably have saved the party
from disruption, and many of your de-
voted friends from the painful position in
which they find themselves to-day.

Home Rule Missions.
LONDON, June 19.—The Parnellites ap-
pointed to take charge of the Irish vote
in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday
for the various districts to which they are
assigned. Thomas O'Connor will remain
in London and will be assisted by Dr.
O'Doherty and B. Kelly. A great demon-
stration will be held on Wednesday at
St. James' hall in favor of the Gladstone
candidates in the Metropolitan districts.
A deputation of Ulster Protestants
consisting of clergymen, magistrates and
merchants who are in favor of home rule
is coming to London to address several
meetings under the auspices of the British
Home Rule Association.

Lord Randolph's Reminiscences.
LONDON, June 20.—Lord Randolph
Churchill's manifesto to the electors of
Paddington says:—"A people's disolu-
tion" has come upon us. Such is the
title given by Gladstone to the most un-
happy political convulsion that in our times
has affected this country. By the caprice
of an individual elevated to dignity by an
act of the people, by the boundless ego-
tism of a Premier, the Kingdom is to be
disrupted for the purpose of securing,
in office, if only for a little while,
by the aid of a disloyal faction subsisting
upon foreign gold. The Government has
been deserted by all who could confer
upon the character or reputation. Glad-
stone has reserved for his closing days a
conspiracy against the honor of Great
Britain and the welfare of Ireland more
partially base and nefarious than any
of the numerous deceptions and plots
that for a quarter of a century have
occupied his imagination. Not are the
results of the repeal of the union a matter
of moment to him. No practical
responsibility will fall upon his
shoulders. He regards with inconceivable
frivolity the fact that upon his successors
will devolve the impossible labor of re-
building a shattered Empire. Let the
credulous electorate give him a majority
to aid which another Irish revolution may
be consummated, and his moderate
of ministers will be satisfied to com-
placently retire to repose."

Nature cries aloud—nature to
whose cries he so long turned
a deaf ear. Churchill stigmatizes the
Home Rule bill as insanity, trafficking
in treason, condoning crime, exalting
loyalty, abusing loyalty and a monstrous
mixture of all impudently extravagance and
political hypocrisy. He ridicules the an-
ticipated beneficial results from the bill
and affirms that "the united and con-
centrated genius of Bismarck and Cokney
Hatch would strive in vain to produce a
more striking tissue of absurdities than
those gravely recommended by senile
vanity to a people renowned for common
sense."

A KING'S OBSEQUES.
An Immense Crowd Follow the Re-
mains of King Ludwig to the Grave—
A Mourning People—The Regency to
be Recognized—Otto an Incurable
Lunatic—A Mother's Grief.
MUNICH, June 19.—King Ludwig was
buried this afternoon. The concourse of
people at the funeral was immense. A
number of persons were crushed in the
crowd and injured. Many of the people
wept and sobbed aloud as the King's
coffin was borne away to its last resting
place. The excitement among the Bava-
rian people over the death of the King
remains unabated. The lower classes
of the funeral to-day thronged
the gates of the royal palace, waiting ad-
mission to the chapel and exhibiting all
the signs of sincere grief and sympathy.
People from the country and mountains
flocked to the city all day long. Among
the mountaineers a Tyrolean woodman,
to whom Ludwig once gave a diamond
ring for some service, when he reached
the coffin in the palace chapel he fell on
his knees beside it and sobbed and wailed.
The crowd in and about the chapel was
so great that when the dinner was being
laid on the German Crown Prince Fr. derick
William the servant engaged in convey-
ing the gold plate from the treasury to
the palace dining hall found themselves
unable to obtain access to the building
by the regular door and were compelled
to reach the first floor by means of a ladder.
Men and boys passed all of last night on
the steps of the Loggia in the Ludwig
Platz in order to secure places to witness
the funeral. The hotels of the city are
cramped and lodgings have been at a
premium for several days. It is not pos-
sible to doubt that both chambers of
the Bavarian Parliament will
recognize Prince Luitpold's regency. The
committee having the matter in charge
will on Monday report on the question
and will settle Prince Luitpold's appanage,
Ludwig's insane brother and successor to
the throne, King Otto when informed
of his accession received the news
apathetically and replied, so the soldiers
must make out their. He is mentally
incapable, but his bodily health is per-
fect. Prince Luitpold's sister Theresa
and the ladies in waiting were present
when Ludwig's mother was informed
of her son's death. The announce-
ment was very formal. The
Court chaplain began by reading from
the Bible a text suitable to the occasion.
This he repeated three times. It alarmed
the King's mother, and in a startled way
she asked if anything was amiss with the
Bavarian king. When she was told that Ludwig
was dead she fell back to the floor un-
conscious. She was extremely prostrated
and was placed in bed where she remained
many hours sobbing. It is now stated
that when King Ludwig was removed from
Hopensechawangen to Berg Castle, he
was quite touched at the sight of his
wife weeping over the King's misfortune.
"Never mind old fellow, said he, I shall
soon get the better of that old fool, point-
ing to Dr. von Gruben." The bells of
Bavaria will ring every day for six weeks
from noon till one o'clock in mourning
for the King. The programme of Bayreuth
plays will be continued as usual.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.
LONDON, June 20.—The funeral
pageant of the late King Ludwig in

Munich is described by foreign newspaper
correspondents as the most imposing they
have ever witnessed. The procession was
of great length, taking over an hour to
pass a given point. The cortege was pre-
ceded by a battalion of Bavarian veterans
under the command of the adjutant of
the Minister of War with deputations of
the Prussian Hussars (of which the late
King was honorary colonel). Immedi-
ately preceding the coffin, according to
ancient custom, were posted 25 gappel-
managers clad from head to foot in
black monk's habits covering their faces
except their eyes. Following the great
cross, behind the coffin
walked Prince Luitpold, the regent and
members of the Royal family with the
foreign envoys. After the consecration,
the remains were deposited in the necro-
politan vault. The mourners throughout
evinced the deepest emotion. At the
conclusion of the impressive ceremony,
the dense crowds dispersed quietly. The
widow of Richard Wagner, the composer,
attended the funeral.

BERLIN MOVED.
BERLIN, June 19.—Everything in the
German capital appears to be of second-
ary interest compared to the tragic death
of King Ludwig; it has made a profound
impression, engrossing the interest or sym-
pathy of all to the humblest laborer. The
German newspapers publish columns of
news and gossip concerning the event.
The Emperor William has been deeply
affected by Ludwig's suicide.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
A Freight Train on the Grand Trunk
Comes to Grief—A Miscalculation
the Cause—Considerable Damage
Done.
(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)
BRANTFORD STATION, Ont., July 19.—
The special fast train No. 313, from
Buffalo to Point Edward, was derailed at
the Diamond, a quarter of a mile east
of this place, at six o'clock this evening,
caused by a miscalculation, by which
five freight cars loaded with coal were
overturned down a 25 foot embankment,
almost wrecking them. Engine No. 359
was damaged considerably and left
the track but did not go down the
embankment. Two hun-
dred feet of track ties and
rails were badly torn up. The damage
to the rolling stock is about \$3,000. The
Grand Trunk at this division has an old
and reliable employe in charge of the
switch, who has been in the company's
employ for fifteen years and bears a good
reputation. The Buffalo and Goderich
division switch was turned for the Harris-
burg branch and he mistook the instruc-
tions. Road Inspector Savage is trans-
shipping the passengers and baggage for
the No. 2 Buffalo express and hopes to
have the line clear by midnight.

THE QUEBEC YACHT RACE.
Race for the Governor-General's Tro-
phies—An Exciting Contest—The
Curlew Wins.
QUEBEC, June 20.—The Quebec yacht
race to-day for the Governor-General's
trophies was a grand success. The first
class yachts were the Hirondeille, built
during the past winter, about 37 tons regis-
ter, and modelled much on the Genesta
plan. She is owned by J. U. Gregory.
The Curlew, owned by Messrs. Peters
and second class yachts were the Iris,
Iolanthe, Montagnis, the Duchess, Ripple
and two others, making in all ten yachts
to sail. At 1 p.m. a light westerly breeze
sprang up, when the first gun was fired to
get into readiness, almost immediately
followed by the second as a signal for the
start among the first-class yachts. The
Hirondeille made a splendid start, get-
ting off well with all sail set and cross-
ing the line fully 30 seconds ahead
of the Curlew followed by the Guinever,
at the respective positions were kept until
at about 2.30, when the breeze stiffened,
the yachts being then opposite St.
Laurent, 12 miles down the river. The
Guinever which was in shore, forged
ahead closely pressed by the Curlew, and
rounded the buoy as follows: Guinever
first, Curlew 2nd, Hirondeille 3rd. After
this, the race was one of the most exciting
contests ever witnessed on the St. Lawrence.
Each of the three yachts taking the lead
by turns. As the breeze freshened on their
tack the Guinever was making grand
effort and leading well off St. Jean
where she lost her flying jib and lost her
place, being passed by the Curlew and then
the Hirondeille. But notwithstanding her
severe loss, the Guinever made
it hot for her adversaries during
the time that the breeze
lasted, she at times forged ahead at such
a speed as to threaten the leader. The
race after several days of racing was not
forgotten for the skill and seamanship
displayed, and it can safely be said has
never been surpassed on the St. Lawrence.
When at St. Patrick's Hill the wind had
somewhat abated. The Hirondeille then
got ahead of the Curlew and got home
the leader, crossing the line at 6 hours
52 mins. 10 secs, followed by the Curlew
at 6 hrs. 52 m. 35 s.—the Guinever
some minutes afterwards. The Curlew
was declared the winner, the Hirondeille
having had to allow her three minutes on
canvass measurement. The mishap to the
Guinever was sincerely regretted by all,
as it was felt that she would have un-
doubtedly made a grand race.
The race among the second class yachts
was not without its interest. The Mon-
tagnis took the lead and held it
as far as St. Laurent, when the Iris
passed her and rounded the buoy
in fine style. Her sails here became
tangled in attempting to tack, and before
they could be adjusted she had floated
down the river considerably with the tide.
The Montagnis in the meantime took
advantage of Iris's position, set full sail
and was a mile away before the latter
could recover herself. The Montagnis
came in the winner. No official times
is given.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.
NEW YORK, June 19.—The Executive
Committee of Brooklyn Branch of Irish
Parliamentary Fund, to-day, forwarded
\$5,000 to the Treasurer of the Parnell
Fund in England.

THE WEATHER.
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., June 21, 1 a.m.
The pressure is above normal from On-
tario eastward, and an extended but shallow
depression covers the western part of
the lake region and a large portion of the
western States. The weather is generally
fair and pleasant.

PROBABILITIES.
Lakes—Moderate east and south winds,
mostly fine, moderately warm weather,
showers in a few localities.
Upper and Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf
and Maritime—Moderate wind, fine mode-
rately warm weather.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR CUP.
Another Race of the Great Yachts—The
Puritan Comes in Ahead—The Wind
Furled—The Time Taken in Going
Over the Course.

New York, June 18.—The race be-
tween the great sloops to-day, had, under
the auspices of the Seawanhake Corinth-
ian Yacht Club, and for a subscription
cup worth \$1,000, was more satisfactory
than either of those that have preceded,
but did not prove which of the quartette
was the best boat for the International
Match. There was an unfortunate start,
every yacht being handicapped and the
winds were light and variable most of the
time. The run home went furthest to
disabuse ideas that have been formed
from the already achieved successes
of the Iron Puritan that that yacht was
the coming champion, yet the New York
boat did very well, and had it not been
for several mistakes in her management
she would have done even better. The
mistakes she made, however, generally
effected the Mayflower, and the same un-
fortunate epithet applied to the larger
boat, while the Atlantic once lost the wind
at a time when it would have been of
great worth to her. The general opinion
formed by experts who saw the
race was that the Mayflower was the best
boat of the day. The start was made
in front of Fort Wadsworth. The
fleet of competing yachts numbered nine-
teen altogether. The fifteen of the S.
Club were divided into four classes. Of
these the schooner Grafting had a walk-
over, as did the fourth class sloop Rival.
A contest was looked for between the
cutter Bedouin and the sloop Gracie, but
as the latter eventually gave up the race
and the Bedouin had no trouble in winning
in her class, the second. There was im-
mense interest felt among the
fellows, however, and as the morning
promised a good wind, there was a goodly
number of steam yachts, tugs, excursion
boats and many smaller craft to see the
race begin. It was exactly 11 a.m. when
the preparatory whistle was given. Five
minutes later the starting signal was
blown. The yachts then had, according
to the rules of the club, only five minutes
in which to get across the line. Not one
of them did it. There was only a four
knot breeze from the north-west and
the feet had gathered too far north
of the line to get down in time. The
Puritan was first over, as usual, but even
she was three seconds late. The result was
that everyone was handicapped, that is to
say that whatever time she crossed the
line the vessel's time was taken as being
11.10. The far northward position of the
Mayflower prevented her from getting
down to the start till 11.24.36. This
unfortunately proved enough to take the
prize away from her. The Atlantic was
the next of the first-class sloops to cross;
the Priscilla was third and the Mayflower
last. As they went on the journey the
sloops shook out their ball on jib top-
sails and had their booms swung far
out to port. The wind began to
die out almost at once and there was now
hardly enough to fill the sails. From
the start till 11.24.36, when the
buoy No. 10 to No. 15, the home stay
of the race was exciting, especially the
contest between the Atlantic and the May-
flower. During the first part of the
stretch it remained anybody's race as the
Atlantic had come up behind, when all
the yachts had straightened out for
No. 15 there was not much more be-
tween the Puritan, the leader, and the
Atlantic, the last, than a quarter of a
mile, but the Puritan got wind that none
of the others felt by remaining to wind-
ward and she flew home with everything

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Jury D'Honneur. Mr. Archambault and myself having submitted our difficulty to a jury d'honneur I owe it to myself to declare that their verdict was published without having first been communicated to me. I, therefore, leave to them alone the responsibility of the terms and conclusion of the said verdict.

A Programme. To the Editor of the Herald: Sir, Believing that you take an interest in public affairs, and that you are desirous of keeping the public well informed as to what is going on, and as the Young Liberals of this city have sent out a circular asking for suggestions as to subjects to be brought forward and discussed at their coming convention, I would respectfully suggest the following, among other subjects, that should be adopted as planks on the Liberal platform, &c., providing the party is desirous of overthrowing the present corrupt Administration at Ottawa:— 1. Reform in the tariff whereby the poor will be more lightly taxed.

Montreal, June 19, 1886.

Hotels. Albemarle Hotel, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK. Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St. facing Madison Square.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, 135 TO 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

The Balmoral MONTREAL, Is the Hotel for Business Men.

The Iroquois House, BELLEFLEUR MOUNTAIN, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q. Is now open for the Season.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York.

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

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada in the most modern style, is now open.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely reconstructed.

Laval House, BORD A PLOUQUE. Having leased the above well-known and commodious brick house, now open, it will be new and completely furnished and ready for the reception of permanent boarders on the 22nd May.

GLASGOW, Scotland. PHILIPS COXSBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET. First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated; Moderate Charges; Turkish Baths.

REVERE HOUSE, MONTREAL. MRS. MCNEIL, Proprietress. First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

Steamships. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line For Port Arthur, Manitoba, and the North-West. Alberta and Athabasca.

THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. THE S.S. MIRAMICHI, CAPT. A. BAQUET. Will sail from Montreal on MONDAY, 23rd JUNE for PICTOU.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO. Daily Line between Montreal and Ottawa, commencing June 17th.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1886.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, calling at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands Park, Round Island and Clayton, both up and down trip.

QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY. The steamer UNION, Capt. LECOURS, will commence to run on the 4th May, leaving Quebec at 7 30 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays.

CHEAP RECREATIONS. Commencing 15th May. Every SATURDAY to Boucherville, Verannes and Vercheres, leaving at 2 30 p.m., arriving on returning at 5 30 p.m.

Black Diamond Line. The S.S. CACOUNA, 2000 tons capacity S.S. BONAVISTA, 1850 " S.S. CORVAT, 1850 "

MISCELLANEOUS. MOXIE NERVE FOOD. The Great South American Remedy for a Prostrated Nervous System.

DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. DATES OF SAILING. FROM QUEBEC.

Black Diamond Line. The S.S. CACOUNA, Saturday, July 3rd; The S.S. BONAVISTA, Saturday, July 14th.

Black Diamond Line. The S.S. CACOUNA, Saturday, July 3rd; The S.S. BONAVISTA, Saturday, July 14th.

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Steamships. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE BETWEEN Montreal and Glasgow.

TEMPERLEY LINE. FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN Montreal and London.

THOMSON LINE. MONTREAL - AND - NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE VIA LONDON.

BRISTOL SERVICE, DISCHARGING AT Avonmouth Dock.

MONTREAL FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK ON OR ABOUT THE 3rd JULY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted by any of the above Lines to any point in Canada or Western States.

ROBT. REFORD & CO., 23 & 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. DATES OF SAILING.

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Steamships. The Hansa Steamship Co., of Hamburg, - AND - The White Cross Line, of Antwerp. Under Contract with Dominion Government.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK. Wisconsin, Tuesday, May 11, 11.00 a.m. Alaska, Tuesday, May 15, 5.00 p.m.

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

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Steamships. BEAVER LINE. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL. Completing the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

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THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL. Completing the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

Steamships. ALLAN LINE. contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the CANADIAN MAIL AND UNITED STATES Mails.

ALLAN LINE. 1886--Summer Arrangements--1886. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS.

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NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their address will kindly notify us, so that there may be no interruption in the regular delivery of the paper.

"HERALD" COMPANY.

The Montreal Herald. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT IS WEAKE.

MR. EDITOR.—I am seeking light on the political situation. I notice you are positive in regard to the decadence of the Dominion Government. I have noticed a change of opinion in some quarters, a change unfavorable to the Government. I do not know, I cannot say, that this change amounts to sufficient to overturn the Government. Have you any objection to stating why you believe the Government will suffer at the general elections. If not, I know many who will be thankful for the information.

We have no objection to gratify our correspondent and the "many" who are seeking light. The question is a proper one, and we shall endeavor to meet it frankly and fairly.

The people of Canada believe in the economical administration of their public affairs. The administration of the past four or five years or more has been wasteful, extravagant and burdensome. Hence the Government have fallen in public estimation.

The people of Canada believe in honest legislation and honest government. The legislation and government have for many years been dishonest and corrupt. The details we have published from day to day. Hence the Government have lost the respect of many who hoped for something better.

The people believe in government by the people for the people. The practice of this Government has been to enrich its friends and friendly rings out of the public property and by means of tariff legislation. Contractors and others, who have profited by these favors, hold up their hands for the Government, but the people who suffer and are stripped have only indignation and detestation for those who are scourging them.

The people believe in the costs of the food and fuel of the masses being kept down to the lowest point. The Government have enhanced the cost by the imposition of special taxes both on food and fuel, for the enriching of individuals and rings and sections. Hence the discontent and anger aroused among the working classes.

The people believe in the rights of the provinces being respected and in the most friendly inter-provincial relations being maintained, as a necessity to the continuance of the Union. The Government, on the other hand, have assailed provincial rights,--withheld the territory and other property of some provinces,--repudiated the settlement of just claims of other provinces until forced to deal with them by political pressure--interfered unjustly with provincial revenue--stirred up strife between sister provinces which would otherwise have remained in amity,--and forced nearly every province of the union to proceed against them to recover their rights. Hence, the apprehension, insecurity, expense and turmoil which have existed, have aroused sentiments of indignation in every section of the Union.

The people everywhere are interested in all political parties being fairly treated by the Government of their country, and they do not desire to see the rights of the minority ignored. This sentiment, so honorable and so essential to good government and the stability and harmonious working of our political system, has been trampled upon and outraged every day in the year. The Government has been run without the slightest regard to the wishes of the minority, that minority being one only in name, since the people of Canada are and always have been divided nearly equally between the two political parties. The party majority has been used to inflict the grossest injustice on the minority and the greatest outrages on the country. The party "whips" and party baronets have ruled the Dominion, and have been successful in forcing obnoxious measures on a minority representing, as already stated, about one-half the people

of Canada, or two millions and a half of our intelligent population. Party rule, as illustrated by the present administration, has been a galling tyranny and a terrible oppression to the minority, and consequently the intelligent public opinion of the country has risen against it.

The people desire to manage public affairs for themselves through their representatives in Parliament. They do not desire to see one man calling himself the party and wielding the party's influence and prestige as if his was the only will to be consulted. The people do not believe in the one man power, which is tyranny working within a tyranny. They do not believe in holding their rights and liberties at the will of one man. They never intended that a single individual should govern the state. They do not propose to fall down and worship a man. They do not intend to recognize any master. Yet the Conservative party have so far forgotten what was due to themselves, to the country and to popular government as to create a political fetish and to bow down and worship a brazen image. They have degraded their country and its institutions by so doing. They have passed out of their hands power which they should have retained. And they have suffered for it in public estimation. The power has been abused. The public liberties have been assailed. The country now demands of them an account of their stewardship, and the only account they can render must admit the existence of the grossest abuses and the most corrupt form of administration.

These are a few of our reasons for believing that the present Government of Canada have largely forfeited the confidence which the people voted in them in 1882 and that only something short of a miracle can save them from a crushing defeat when they again appeal to the electors. If the Government, in the time that is left to them before a general election, were to cut clear of all rings and jobbers, if they were to repeal the obnoxious duties on food and fuel, if they were, in short, to make it clear to the electors that they intend to govern in the interests of the people and the people only, there might still be a chance for them, but we fear this is too much to expect. As an independent journal, having nothing to expect from either of the political parties and owing nothing to either, THE HERALD can afford to speak its mind on such matters, and it is our honest belief that the Government stand in a perilous position unless some wave of reform within their party should give them unlooked for strength and renew their reduced vitality.

THE FISHERY SURRENDER. It appears that two sets of instructions have been issued by the Customs Department in connection with fishery affairs. What the "confidential" instructions are we do not know, but the circular first issued, which has been made public, concluded as follows:--

Having reference to the above you are requested to furnish foreign fishing vessels, boats or fishermen found within three miles of shore within your district, [for other purposes than those of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water,] with printed copy of the warning enclosed. If such vessel or boat caught fishing, preparing to fish (or violating the provisions of the Convention of 1818, BY SHIPPING MEN OR SUPPLIES, OR TRADING) or hovering within the three-mile limit, does not depart within twenty-four hours after receiving such warning, you will place an officer on board such vessel and at once telegraph the fact to the Fishery Department at Ottawa and await instructions.

(Signed,) J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

A circular was subsequently issued by the Customs Department which concluded as follows:--

Having reference to the above, you are requested to furnish foreign fishing vessels, boats or fishermen found within three marine miles of shore, within your district, with a printed copy of the warning enclosed herewith. If any fishing vessel or boat of the United States found fishing, or to have been fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing or preparing to fish, does not depart within twenty-four hours after receiving such warning, you will place an officer on board such vessel and at once telegraph the facts to the Fishery Department at Ottawa and await instructions.

(Signed,) J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

It will be seen that the parts we have placed within brackets, in the extract from the first circular, are all omitted from the second circular. It is interesting to note what these omissions are; so we quote them separately:--

"* * * * * FOR OTHER PURPOSES: than those of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water.

"* * * * * Or violating the provisions of the convention of 1818 by shipping men or SUPPLIES, OR TRADING."

Our readers are requested to notice that all that is left for the collectors of Customs to deal with in the case of U. S. fishermen entering our harbors is what relates to illegal fishing and preparing to fish, in Canadian waters. All matters which have a commercial character, such as "trading" or "shipping supplies," which covers the purchase of bait, are omitted from the new instructions. The omissions are most significant.

It is claimed that the omission of the important words alluded to greatly modifies the Government's policy, but this is denied. The following is the official denial as telegraphed from Ottawa:--

OTTAWA, June 18.--There is no truth in the statement telegraphed from Halifax

that the Government has rescinded the orders issued for a vigorous enforcement of the treaty of 1818 against American fishermen. All that has been done has been the issue to collectors of customs of a circular more clearly defining their duties in the matter. In an interview to-day Mr. Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, said, "Yes, a circular has been issued by the Department, but it simply defines the right of customs officers and others as to their power to seize American fishing vessels. It was never intended that these officials should have the power to make seizures. The circular has caused considerable misapprehension, I may tell you." He added: "So far as the cruisers are concerned there is no change. They have the right, and will continue to make seizures of all American vessels found within the three mile limit as heretofore."

The Customs Department is as much a part of the Government as the Marine and Fisheries Department is. The Customs Department deals with what may be called the commercial side of the question,--the enforcement of the law as against United States fishermen seeking our harbors for the purchase of bait and other "supplies," trading, shipping men, etc. The Marine Department deals with what is called the public instructions to its collectors the authority necessary to seize or arrest vessels for purchasing bait or other supplies or for shipping crews for the United States fishing vessels. That is to say, United States fishermen can now enter Canadian harbors and purchase bait and other supplies and ship men, and the collectors of Customs and Marine officials have no power to prevent them, provided they do not remain in port over twenty-four hours. No other construction can fairly be placed upon the new instructions. Officials may say this is not a "back-down," not a modification or change of policy, but they will be alone in holding to such an opinion. There has been, we conceive, a great change, a remarkable backward, and it is precisely the change we told the Government they would be obliged to make.

Mr. Tilton explains that there has been no change in the orders to the officers of the cruisers. That may be. The duties of these officers have no necessary connection with the duties of the collectors of Customs. The duties of the latter are plainly defined by the circular of the Commissioner of Customs, and a comparison of the two circulars shows that the collectors are now without authority to seize for the purchase of bait and other supplies, and the shipping of men, and the cruisers can have no orders to the contrary, even if their duty fall that way, which it does not. Those who recall Captain Scott's warning to all and sundry that U. S. fishermen could not enter our harbors for these purposes will speedily realize the extent of the "back-down."

We do not blame the Government for retracting their steps when they found they were in the wrong. It was clearly their duty to make the change if they were convinced that they had acted hastily and without giving the subject the full consideration that it should have received. Canada cannot afford to do an act which cannot be justified before the commercial world; and the prohibition of the purchase of bait and supplies was an act of this character. The seizure of the "Adams" and "Doughty" was made under a false view of the Government's rights, and we told the Government at the time that the "Adams" would have to be surrendered, and it is now very clear that neither she nor the "Doughty" will be claimed for purchasing bait. We warned the Government of the consequences of resting the whole question of our fishery rights on such weak and worthless cases as these, and they must now see that the people of Canada have a right to complain of their bungling and incompetency in dealing with the most important matter ever committed to the hands of a Canadian Administration. Where the Government are blameable is in not knowing the extent of their authority, in not informing themselves as to how far they could safely go, before ordering the seizure of the vessels of a foreign nation, and in rushing headlong into international complications without being able to count upon the assistance of the Mother Country, where the people are prepared to back Canada up in everything that is right and that we can fairly claim. As matters stand, the Canadian fishermen, the United States fishermen and the people of both nations are agreed in believing that the Canadian Government have "backed down," and our country is humiliated in the eyes of the world. This is going to be a serious business for the Government, and they will require to marshal all their excuses into line and work their partisan press as it never was worked before. They have now to prove that black is white, that a national disgrace is a national triumph. We shall probably be told that by some mysterious means we have gained a great point, while Canadians everywhere are bowing their heads with shame and confusion.

VERY LIKE A WHALE. We understand that the gentlemen who have acquired the Island of Anticosti are preferring a claim to the ownership of vessels that may be wrecked upon the shores of that interesting spot. The next thing they will probably claim is the proprietorship of anyone who bumps against them in the street. His watch and chain, purse and hat--if it is a good one--they will maintain is lost, and jettison and ligan. We understand that Anticosti has been considered a proper field for the operations of a joint stock company. We beg to suggest an improvement on the idea of proprietorship in wrecked vessels that has just been mooted; the establishment of a corps of wreckers for service on the island. By putting the managing director, with a lantern in his hand, astride of a lame donkey and running him along the cliff, his light might be mistaken for that of a ship and so lead vessels to run themselves ashore. By this means a good dividend could be paid to the shareholders. There is of course another view of the case, and perhaps a more just one, viz., that these gentlemen who have purchased Anticosti should be required to take it away out of the road, or failing to do so, be held liable for all damage done by it. We think this is the view that will most commend itself to our shipping interests, and if we, having the third or fourth largest mercantile marine in the world, do not take care of our shipping interests, where are we?

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, ETC. There has been a singular absence of spadelegism amongst the more important journals of the United States in the Fisheries dispute. The "Podunk Banner of Liberty" and the "George Lafayette Washingtonville Bird of Freedom" have told Canadians what insignificant creatures they are, and have threatened the fleets of Great Britain with immediate capture if they dared to interfere with the sacred right of collaring other people's fish, but the less warlike portion of the

American press have babbled of law, treaties, other people's rights, solutions of the difficulty, and so forth. It is unnecessary, therefore, to address ourselves to them. It is to the twisters of the British Lion's tail, the scammers of effete Europeanism, that we would venture to point out that--perhaps frightened out of our ordinary understanding by their anger--we are unable to reconcile their denunciations of the resolute protection of our fisheries with their own action in seizing Spanish fishing boats twelve miles off the coast of Florida. Why twelve miles, or why at all? Is the adage concerning looking over a hedge and stealing a horse applicable to this case? Our neighbors surely do not mean to say that three miles from a bay means one thing applied to American bays, and quite another applied to Canadian bays, and that violating a treaty is meritorious in an American but worthy of the severest penalty in a Spaniard? And yet it looks like it.

OUR NEIGHBORS are beginning to complain that they have too many lawyers, and that the supply continues in a degree altogether out of proportion to the demand. We don't know how they find it in the matter of doctors, but in Canada we, too, are beginning to realize that the native product in both lines is more than sufficient for the demand and that we have a surplus for export. We do export a fair quantity, more particularly of the latter kind, when in point of fact we could as well spare the others, and this superabundance of our manufacture goes to swell the stock on hand of our neighbors. There is absolute free trade in this particular. It seems to be quite useless warning young men that the gown of the lawyer is not a habit that fits every man. The prizes of the law are few in comparison with the numbers that enter that profession, and the temptations to sacrifice honor and self-respect are many. Men who have climbed know that to achieve success at the bar, long and close study and diligent application at a time of life when such is not congenial, are necessary, and the chances of moderate success with a continuance of the respect of fellow-citizens are heavily handicapped. To those who are considering the propriety of becoming lawyers more often than to any other class may be offered the advice--don't.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE PROTESTANT Hospital for the insane has been issued. It contains the names of the Bishop of Montreal as President and a large number of Protestant clergymen and leading citizens of Montreal as provisional governors and officers. A suitable site for the asylum has been obtained on the Lower Lachine road, about three miles from Montreal, comprising a farm of 110 acres known as the Hadley Farm. The Government agree to pay \$115 per annum for each insane patient and \$80 per head for the care of idiots, and they agree to lend \$25,000 at 6 per cent. towards the erection of the building. The estimated amount required is \$100,000, after the expenditure of which it is believed that the hospital will be self-supporting. There are now upwards of 200 Protestant patients confined in Beaupret and Longue Pointe Asylums. Contributions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, at Molsons Bank, and when the amount contributed is over \$100 it may be made payable in three or five years.

THE LETTER CARRIERS of New York, who are obliged to work 12, 14 and even 16 hours a day, while a day's work in other departments of the Government is 8 hours, seem to have good reasons for asking a reduction of their time. The everlasting tramp, tramp of the letter carrier means hard, monotonous work, and, as a rule, no public service is more satisfactorily performed.

SPECIAL NOTICE. AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENTS AND MATERIALS IN GREAT VARIETY. NOTMAS & SONS. 21 BEURRY STREET. June 16 11 6

DIED LUNN--At No 679 Sherbrooke street, on Saturday, the 19th inst., William Lunn aged 80 years and 11 months. Friends will please accept his funeral from his late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd, at 3 o'clock. Friends will please accept his funeral from his late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd, at 3 o'clock. Friends will please accept his funeral from his late residence, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22nd, at 3 o'clock.

New Advertisements. Bishop's College, Lennoxville. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Convocation of the University for the Conferring of Degrees in the Faculties of Divinity, Arts and Law, will be held in the College, on THURSDAY, 24th June, at 9 a.m. Friends of the institution are respectfully invited to attend. EDWARD CHAPMAN, Registrar. June 17th, 1888. 237 148

The International Railway Co. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the office of this Company, in the City of Sherbrooke, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of JULY NEXT, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of a proving of the purchase of the International Railway of Maine, of selling the consolidated Railway to the Atlantic & North-West Railway Company, or authorizing the transfer to the said Company of the contract with the Government of Canada for the construction of a part of a Railway for connecting Montreal with the ports of St. John and Halifax, and for the transaction of other business incidental to the foregoing purposes. J. DAVIDSON, Sec.-Treas. Sherbrooke, 18th June, 1888. 157 148

PARTNER WANTED. Either active or silent, with a capital of \$10,000, in a well-established manufacturing business in Western Canada. Full particulars on application to D. S. R. Bremner, 67 St. Paul street, Montreal. m 19

New Advertisements. EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. DIVIDEND No. 53. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after FRIDAY, 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th of June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, W.M. FARWELL, General Manager. Sherbrooke, 1st June, 1888. 17 148

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS invites tenders for the supply of about 300 TONS OF COAL. Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of TUESDAY, 22nd INSTANT. For particulars apply to the office of the Board. E. W. ARTHUR, Secretary. June 18 17 148

To Whom It May Concern! Take notice that a mortgage, which William Hammond alias Dawson William Hammond, alias W. A. Hammond, alias D. William Hammond, now in prison in Montreal, is endeavoring to sell, from Eliza S. McHutecheon to Homer J. Ranson, dated November 1, 1883, covering S. W. 1 section 19-1-5, for \$1000, land in Re-ubie County, Kansas, U. S. A., is not the property of the said Hammond, but my property, bought Jan. 12th, 1884, and sold by me. The bond accompanying the mortgage is without the bond. The mortgage is of no value without the bond. M. E. HAMMOND, Franklin Falls, N. H. June 21 m 17 148

16 YEARS SUCCESS! FLAVORING SILVERMAN'S EXTRACTS. WHOLESALE DEPOT & FACTORY: 504 & 506 ST. PAUL STREET. Telephone 1284. June 18 17

DOES IT PAY TO BUY Weber Piano? The following from the Star answers that question. An auctioneer in Montreal recently sold a second-hand square Weber piano, which had been several years in use, for \$315. This is believed to be the highest price yet realized for a second-hand square piano in Montreal. He had used for ten years, and should be repaid for a Weber of the cheapest class in New York City is \$88 per month. Take the rental for the few years it was in use, and add to it the price realized at the sale, and we find it amounts to \$140, or nearly three times the original cost of the instrument. It will thus be seen that the purchaser of a genuine Weber piano can enjoy all the pleasures of its magnificent tone while he uses it, and should he resolute to part with it, he will be at no loss to find a purchaser at 50 per cent. of the original price. The New York Piano Company are wholesale and retail agents for Weber in Canada. They also sell the beautiful pianos of Dunham, Ducker & Son, Vose and Hale, of New York, from their warehouses at 225 & 226 St. James street. Purchasers will have one of the largest stocks in the country to select from. The first lady in the United States, the wife of President Cleveland, has just ordered a fine Weber. Whole sale and retail prices obtained on application to N. Y. PIANO CO., 225 St. James St. June 18 m 146

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. EXHIBIT JONAS' ELA VORING. De Brascoles St. MONTREAL. Frequently imitated but never excelled.

Building Lots, Building Lots FOR SALE. Large block of land for sale. Contains about 40,000 feet. Situated only a short distance from the property sold to DUNCAN MCINTYRE, ESQ. Lovely sight for villas. R. K. THOMAS, 30 St. John Street. 145

Position Wanted. Wanted, situation by a young married man, competent book-keeper; understands dry goods; best of references. "DONALD," Herald Office. 148 t

DR. MAJOR, Specialist to the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Montreal General Hospital, will be absent in Europe until September. 88 UNION AVENUE. May 25 1y 110

Amusements. THEATRE ROYAL. Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers. One WEEK commencing Monday June 21. EVERY AFTERNOON & EVENING. The Fashionable Event of the Season! Bronson Howard's Union Square Theatre Success.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. Special Scenery, Gorgeous Properties, New and Magnificent Costumes, and the Original Music. Admission--10, 20 and 30 cents.

Art Association of Montreal. Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture, PHILLIPS SQUARE. Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission--Non-members, 10 cents. May 10 SATURDAYS FREE. 111

New Advertisements. FOR SALE, 50 puns Choice New Barbadoes Molasses 100 cases No. 10 Pickles, hexagon bottles 30 do Lobsters, Young's celebrated brand 100 do Mackerels 50 qts. Dry Codfish 200 boxes Bonito Fish 30 Kites New Mackerel, packed expressly for family use Brls. and halfbrls. Labrador Herrings 100 brls. Pure Newfoundland Cod Oil 30 do do do Cod Liver Oil 50 do Steam Refined Pale Seal Caledonia Mine Steam Coal and Screening delivered in quantities to suit purchasers, now landed ex steamships Domingo, Carnabrae and Mylio. J. & R. McLEA, 8 Common Street Montreal. Telephone 866. P. O. Box 1274. June 18 11

For Dyspepsia or Weak Digestion drink St. Leon Water after each meal. For constipation take it before Breakfast. ST. LEON WATER CO., A. FOULIN, Manager, 4 VICTORIA SQUARE, HERALD BUILDING. 135

PARKS' SHIRTINGS. WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE RETAIL AND COUNTRY TRADE. To the fact that the SHIRTINGS made by us are much Better Weight, Faster Colors and More Durable THAN ANY OTHERS in the MARKET.

The experience of those who have used them for the past six years, and an examination of the goods, will prove the correctness of this statement. They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses. W.W. PARKS & SON, Limited ST. JOHN, N.B. May 21 147 DW 229

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The cheapest and most effective means of extinguishing fire. Every public building, mill, factory, hotel, store and private dwelling should be supplied with these invaluable safeguards against fire. Manufactured in Quebec for the Herdren Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher, manufactured in Chicago, and of the Globe Hand Grenades, manufactured in London. Ont. Price, \$8 per dozen. All orders promptly filled by JACKSON BAE, 30 St. John Street. 147 157

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE ALLANS ES. MANITOUBAN, R. CARRUTHERS, Commander, from GLASGOW, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, Montreal, 17th June, 1888. GASTON FLUID (Registered) A delightful refreshing preparation for the heat, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair, and is good for the family. 25c per bottle. H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, 14 St. Lawrence Main Street.

THE KNIGHTS DENOUNCED

By all the Bishops in the Province In a Collective Pastoral Letter. The Decisions of the Late Ecclesiastical Council of Quebec.

The results of the deliberations of the Fathers of the Seventh Council of Quebec, which was held in the City of Quebec at the beginning of the present month, have been made known in a collective pastoral letter which was ordered to be read yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches of the Ecclesiastical Province, which, as is known, includes a portion of Ontario. This document, which is a very lengthy and important one, is signed by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, His Grace Archbishop Fabre, and their Lordships Bishops Racine, of Rimouski, Lachapelle, of Three Rivers, Racine, of Sherbrooke, Dubamel, of Ottawa, Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, Gravel, of Nicolet, Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, and Bossé, Vicar Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The letter was read in full at Notre Dame and other churches, and caused much comment, though it was not unexpected. It commences by referring to the fact that the Holy Father, in his encyclical letter Humanae Genus, issued on the 20th April, 1854, denounced Freemasonry and other secret societies. The Sovereign Pontiff warns the Catholic world that the great struggle between good and evil continues, and that "the most impious and most formed and strongly organized under the name of the Society of Freemasons." Canada is not safe from this danger, since as early as 1851 the Fathers of the first Provincial Council of Quebec denounced secret societies, and this condemnation was reiterated at the subsequent meetings of the Council. The letter then goes on to state that their lordships have felt it to be their duty to conform themselves to the desires of the Holy Father and to denounce Freemasonry and all secret societies: to expose their real objects and means all to keep away from, and assist those who have joined them to leave them. After devoting space equal to about four columns of a newspaper to condemning the Freemasons and secret societies in general, the document states: "The cosmopolitan character of secret societies, particularly that of the Knights of Labor, necessarily exposes many who belong to them to obey the orders of a council sitting in a foreign country, which, at a given moment, may be opposed in interests, and even at war with the Government to whom its members owe allegiance. To be obedient Catholics and further of the danger of placing themselves under the control of a hidden power, the Fathers quote the words of Mgr. Martin, an American bishop, who they say was well able to pronounce upon the constitution of these secret societies. "The quotation referred to is as follows: "The pronouncements against the Freemasons and the secret societies, of which the Knights of Labor are held to form part.) And further, "The third danger of affiliation to secret societies, is that they are a menace to those who incur their displeasure, their hatred or their vengeance. These lodges may serve the worst ends and become instruments of tyranny even in opposition to the best recognized rights. We may suspect with reason that he who enters a lodge wishes to encroach on the rights and liberties of others by hidden means which are characteristic of such organizations. This is, unfortunately, what so often takes place in these days, and especially by means of those strikes which are disastrous to both the employers and the employees." (Here follows another quotation from the same bishop of Quebec, in which the workmen of a factory are warned not to join societies for "mutual protection" and other high-sounding titles by which his credulity is too often imposed upon.) The letter then states: "Yes, our dear brethren consider as dangerous, any society which prevents the legitimate exercise of their rights either on the part of the employer or the employees, especially if it has recourse to violence to obtain its object. And truly it is not a flagrant injustice to use violence to prevent brethren from honestly earning their livelihood. Do not be deceived, therefore, our dear brethren in our good Mother, the Church, condemns Masonry and other condemnable sects, such as the carbonari and the Freemasons, and especially the Fenians." And further—"Those who form part of these societies and refuse to leave them, cannot be admitted to partake of the sacraments, even at death, and are deprived of ecclesiastical burial." "For men who have conserved their faith, is not the bare thought of being deprived of the sacraments of the church sufficient to stop them?" The concluding portion of the document dwells upon the necessity of sound religious education, and approves of societies in which one or more priests are permitted to become members for the purpose of supervising their actions. All societies are required to conform to this rule and to submit a copy of their by-laws and regulations for the approval of their Ordinary.

New Advertisements.

Carsley's Advertisement!

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE SILK STOCKING SALE

Special Sale of Ladies' and Children's Colored Silk Stockings, at less than wholesale prices.

At S. CARSLY'S.

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Just received, a large stock of the above in Pale Blue, Pink, Cream, Salmon, Fawn, Gold and other fashionable shades.

At S. CARSLY'S.

RIBBONS RIBBONS

In every Fashionable Shade. In every cheap price.

At S. CARSLY'S.

JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for hand or machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular Sewing Cotton in England for manufacturing purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs. Brooks & Bros. have reduced the price down to the same as ordinary Spool Cotton the demand has kept steadily increasing.

THE LOW MOOR IRON COMPANY, Of Yorkshire, England.

The undersigned have much pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

of the above old and highly esteemed Company. The quality and finish of the Low Moor Bar Iron and Boiler Plates are well known as amongst the highest in the world.

Orders for these Irons and Plates shall receive our best attention and prompt execution.

PROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN Montreal, June 17th, 1886. r 178 145

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of July next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

Toronto, May 25th, 1886. 27M 3,14,22,127

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 9.

The annual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be paid on 15th July, to Shareholders of record 8th June.

CHAS. P. SCLATER, Sec.-Treas.

16, 19, 23, 26, 30, 37, 101, 147 144

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Close to Crystal Palace, LONDON. One of the largest and best family hotels in the Kingdom. Situated in its own beautiful grounds of six acres. Renowned for its healthy position, and highly recommended by the first physicians of the day.

HOTEL WELLESLEY.

Krino Park, Wellesley, Mass. Unsurpassed accommodation for 500 guests. Remarkably healthy location; 700 acres of fine groves, orchards, and lawns. Excellent game, lakes and river. The favorite of all summer resorts. Illustrated circular.

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W. McLEA WALBANK, B.A. So.

Architect, Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Valuator.

214 St. James St., Montreal.

Water Works and Drainage a specialty. Consultation hours between 12 and 1 p.m. daily.

Using Imperial Extract Co's Flavouring Extracts, best in the World.

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO., 48 Colborne Street, Toronto.

BENSON'S CAPSINE PLASTER'S WILL CURE LOCALIZED RHEUMATISM.

pain in the back, pleurisy, and like ailments when no other plaster, or indeed any other plaster, will cure them. It is a city physician the other day. You ask me, "What is it?" because they are porous for a plaster may be full of holes without any curative qualities whatever, but because they are originally and powerfully medicated. I have both used and prescribed them, and absolutely know that they will accomplish in a single day what the dull porous strengthening plaster does not do at all.

H. OOTZ, Accountant and Auditor. Address: E. O. Box No. 1,866. September.

New Advertisements.

RICHELIEU!

The Prince of Table Waters.

Families who wish to get a pure, wholesome, natural Table Water, ask your Grocer for it.

For sale by the leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Grocers.

J. A. HARTE, 139 Notre Dame Street. Telephone 1190. March 20. mws 227

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.

MILLS AT PORTNEUF.

Office and Warehouse: Nun's Building 21 & 23 DeBrosses St., Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF

News, Manila, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO—

Hanging, Sheetmetal and Roofing Papers and Card Middles.

Nov. 19. dm 178 101

SPEEDIE BROS.,

Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen.

83 Bellgrove Street, Glasgow.

Sales of all classes of Fat Cattle and Sheep, at the Cattle Market, every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

Bankers—The Commercial Bank of Scotland (Limited), Glasgow.

Cable address: "Speedie," Glasgow. May 6. dm 178 108

DAVID J. CRAIG,

ACCOUNTANT, J. P. AND COMMISSIONER,

FOR QUEBEC AND ONTARIO,

110 St. James Street MONTREAL.

Special attention given to the management of Insolvent Estates, Estates of Deceased or Absent Persons, and Trust matters generally. May 1. dm 178 104

MR. WM. CARTER SMITH,

Solicitor, &c.,

3, COLLINGWOOD STREET WEST, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Commissioner for administering Oaths in the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada. For investigating and advising debtors in respect to their estates, and for submitting true reports to their creditors. For procuring and securing loans, and the promotion of companies.

For all matters of business appertaining to that of accountants, assessors, valuator and agent.

Business confidential, and personally attended to by JOHN LIVINGSTONE, "Mail" Buildings, Toronto 281 vrs

Debtors' & Creditors' Agency.

For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors, and for arranging matters of contract in dispute. For investigating and advising debtors in respect to their estates, and for submitting true reports to their creditors. For procuring and securing loans, and the promotion of companies.

For all matters of business appertaining to that of accountants, assessors, valuator and agent.

Business confidential, and personally attended to by JOHN LIVINGSTONE, "Mail" Buildings, Toronto 281 vrs

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ON SALE

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BALMORAL HOTEL NEWS STAND.

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BOUDREAU, L. 377 St. James St.

BONAVENTURE DEPOT NEWS STAND.

BRADFORD, MRS. 220 Selgrouse St.

CHARLEVOIX, F. 210 McCord St.

DAVIDSON, W. 1371 St. Catherine St.

DAWSON BROS. 1338 St. Catherine St.

DRYSDALE, W. 1428 St. Catherine St.

DALLAIRE, MRS. 2579 Notre Dame St.

FOURNIER, M. R. 33 St. Andre St.

FEATHERSTONE, A. W. 125 St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

FISHER, JOHN, & CO. 125 St. Francois Xavier St.

GUILFOYLE, J. 211 Selgrouse St.

GREAVES, J. J. 816 St. Catherine St.

GREAVES, J. J. 816 St. Catherine St.

HALEY BROS. 2128 Notre Dame St.

HARKINS, MRS. 388 St. Catherine St.

KELLY, J. 194 St. Antoine St.

LEFORT, L. 1115 St. James St.

LAFFRENIERE, C. 225 St. Denis and Craig Sts.

MARCHALL, W. G. 2014 Notre Dame St.

MYERS, S. 133 St. Antoine St.

MILLOY, MRS. 1201 St. Catherine St.

MURPHY, PETER. 598 St. James St.

MICHE, MRS. 1442 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, S. B. 291 St. Antoine St.

MCMAHON, J. 369 Dorchester St.

MCGRATH, J. P., Boston Bakery, 471 St. Lawrence St.

MCCALLUM, R. N. 1305 St. Catherine St.

MCCANN, MRS. 534 Craig St.

MCCANN, MRS. 534 Craig St.

MURRAY, J. & Co. 630 St. Catherine St.

O'HARE, J. 377 St. James St.

O'ROURKE, E. 90 St. Antoine St.

PRINGLE, S. 212 Dorchester St.

REDMOND, J. 10 Chaboullies Square.

RIENDEAU, M. 3, 687 St. James St.

RICHELIEU HOTEL NEWS STAND.

RIVARD, E. 461 Craig St.

SHARKEY, MISS. 1349 Notre Dame St.

SAIT, H. T. 1205 St. Catherine St.

SCOTT, A. S. 78 St. Lawrence St.

SCHREY, WALTER. 25 Bierry St.

SIEBA, CHAS. 1392 Notre Dame St.

SMITH, H. 291 St. Antoine St.

SHELLY, MRS. 147 McCord St.

STOCKWELL, C. A. 388 St. James St.

WINDSOR HOTEL NEWS STAND.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

ALBERT & CALDWELL, 309 Wellington St.

MONTREIL, W. 157 Congregation St.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

MCCALL, F. D. Post-Office TORONTO.

ALLAN, P. C. 35 King Street West.

QUEEN'S HOTEL NEWS STAND.

OTTAWA.

MCPYKE, J. 565 Sussex St.

RUSSELL HOUSE NEWS STAND.

UGLOW, R. Sparks St. QUEBEC.

HOLWELL'S NEWS DEPOT.

Opp. P. O.

FOR SALE.

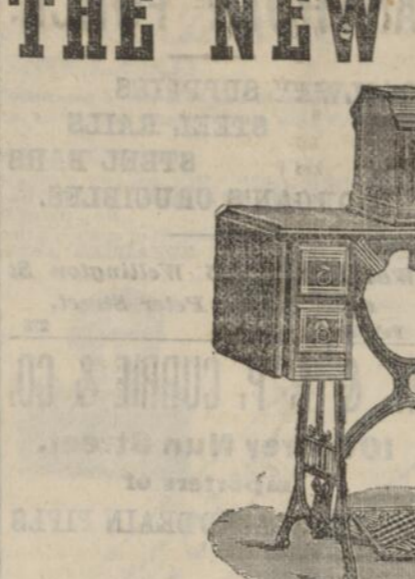
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT

This choice building site, corner of Pea Street and Partridge, 115 x 115, the best, 500 sq ft in the city, for sale CHEAP.

Apply to W. McLEA WALBANK, B.A. So., Architect. 214 St. James St., Montreal.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW WILLIAMS



SEWING MACHINE

During the comparatively short period it has been before the public has gained for itself a name and reputation that other machines have failed to acquire in twenty years.

Intending purchasers should bear in mind that the NEW WILLIAMS is not a mere improvement on the old reliable Singer Machine, but a new and improved machine constructed on an entirely different principle. It has a High, Roomy Arm, a Self-Threading Shuttle, an Automatic Bobbin Winder, a Tension-Thread, Roomy Arm, a Self-Adjusting Castor or leveling mechanism on uneven floors, and several other new and valuable inventions.

It is very light running, quiet, and easy to learn.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

1733 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

June 19. 149

McINTYRE, SON & CO.

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,

13 Victoria Square, Montreal

October 18. 248

MONTREAL

WALL PAPER FACTORY.

COLIN, McARTHUR & CO.

New Designs for 1886-'87 are now out and Travellers on the Road.

Large Variety of Colored Window Shades on Hand.

Samples to the TRADE on application.

15 to 21 Voltigeurs Street, MONTREAL.

(FORMERLY MOLSONS COLLEGE.)

June 12. 1M 141

LEOPOLD GALARNEAU,

AGENT IN CANADA FOR

Sandeman, Buck & Co. (Pemartia), Xerez, Sherries

Delbec & Co., Oporto, Ports

Leacock & Co., Reims, Champagnes

Good & Co., Madeira, Madeira Wines

Sourin Freres, Bordeaux, Claret

P. Clermont & Co., Bordeaux, Claret

Alex's Signette, La Rochelle, Brandy

W. Maingay, Rotterdam, Gims

L. Rambard & Mariaguas, Apt., Glaces and Crystallized Fruits

Hy, White & Co., London, Red Heart Rum

DePesse's Fils, Marseille, Olive Oil

350 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 1M 114

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS AND the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal, as a good remedy for everybody who has given it a good trial. It is a safe remedy to bring relief.

As an EXPORTER it has no Equal. It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any Form. 25¢ Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1290 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz.:-

The Northeast Quarter of Section 18.

The Northeast Quarter of Section 19.

The Southeast Quarter of Section 17.

The Northwest Quarter of Section 4.

The Northwest Quarter of Section 5.

The Southwest Quarter of Section 6.

The Southwest Quarter of Section 6.

The Northeast Quarter of Section 6.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any Lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of two Railway Stations.

Terms of Payment Reasonable.

Apply to THE HERALD OFFICE Montreal, Dec. 5 1885

New Advertisements.

Help Wanted—Male

WANTED, an office boy. Apply to James Stewart & Co., Auctioneers, 138 St. James Street.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy. The mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken the hands and feet become cold and clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of waivering sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired, white spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such that medical men have mistaken on each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia [for this is really what the disease is] all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

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

Professional Cards.

JAMES BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St. Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value and pay prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage Business Done. "NO MONEY LOANED." July 23 1y 175

Legal Cards.

MACDONALD & MACINTOSH, [Late Mr. H. Sandfield MacDonald.] BARRISTERS, CORNWALL, Ont. GEO. S. MACDONALD, J. A. MACINTOSH. May 19 1y 120

New Advertisements New Advertisements.

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE, LONDON, ENGLAND. A Weekly Journal of Information and Comment Upon Matters of the and Interest to Those Concerned in Canada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian Investments. Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "THE STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR-BOOK," "THE DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS" (published annually), "THE LONDON BANKS," (published half-yearly), etc. Every THURSDAY. Price Three-pence, including postage to Canada. Four-pence, or \$4.88. Editorial and Advertisement Offices—1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. 4 M.W. 118

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR. This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Paley, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompts relief in all cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN RESTORATIVE is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE. Price 25 per Bottle. 60 B. Bottles for \$3. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus— without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, E.C. 4; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL AGENTS.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD. LANCET: "Carefully prepared and highly nutritious." IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL: "Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids." TRADE MARK OF THE MANUFACTURERS. J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds. Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. AGREEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS DRAWN. All matters relating to PATENTS transmitted with accuracy, promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. BENTLEY, Solicitor and Expert, 22 St. James Street, Montreal. Correspondence Invited. May 19 1y 111

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

BLANGARD'S PILL, IODIDE OF IRON. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and especially recommended by the Medical Colleges of the World for Scrophulous, Tumors, King's evil, etc., the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poverty of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating the periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blangard, 40 rue Bonaparte Paris." E. FOSTER & CO., N.Y. Agents for the U.S. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents Sold by Druggists generally.

IF you want a Housemaid's place advertise in The Herald, free. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. For a list of the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. True & Co., Augusta Maine. 1y

Miscellaneous.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. KAY'S COMPOUND OF LIMESEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chloroform. KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs and Colds. KAY'S COMPOUND, for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle. KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c. COAGULINE.—Cement for Broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Sole Makers, KAY BROS., Stockport, England. W dm 44

FRAGRANT YELLOW OIL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

SIROP DE BRIANT. Druggist, 150 Rue de Rivoli, PARIS, FRANCE. For more than 50 years, Physicians have recommended Briant's Syrup for all diseases of the Chest: COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CATARRHS, &c. It is the most active, the most agreeable, and the cheapest of all medicinal modifications. Lyman, Sons & Co., Agents, Montreal.

EPILEPSY. According to the present state of Medical Science COCAIN EA (P) D. K. A. G. (Sugar Coated Pills), are acknowledged to be the most active and most active remedy against this terrible disease.—J. MOUSNIER, Physician, Soaux, Seine, France. Jan. 12 1y 10

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a moment, but to remove them entirely. I have made the discovery of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING CONVULSIONS, after a long and arduous study. I warrant by remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed to do so, I have made a special study of the disease, and have discovered a new and powerful remedy, which I will cure you. Address DE H. B. BERRY, Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto. March 9 6m DW trs

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BULLOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the system, at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrophula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the Influence of BULLOCK BLOOD BITTERS. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

MAN'S ORGANISM. Is the most complex work of the Creator and when this complicated structure, so exquisitely wrought, is disturbed by disease, the most efficient aid should be sought from the most skilled physician—for the human body is too precious to be neglected. It becomes the question, then, what physician shall be employed to cure this disease? Dr. OSCAR JOHANNESSEN, of the University of Berlin, Germany, has made a life-long study of ailments of the Nervous and Genito-Urinary System. HIS REMEDIES—CURE Any Debility or Derangement of the Nervous System, including Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, etc., etc. BECAUSE you may have been cheated and fooled by quacks who claim to cure this class of disorders, do not hesitate to give Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S method a fair trial before your case becomes chronic and incurable. FREE. A valuable treatise, explanatory of Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S system, will be sent by mail post paid and securely sealed, on observation, to any applicant, addressing his sole authorized agent for the United States and Canada. HENRY VOGELER, 49 South Street, New York.

WOMEN ONLY. A Quick Remedy for ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS, VAGINA, AND BOWELS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y. March 9

WOMEN ONLY. A Quick Remedy for ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS, VAGINA, AND BOWELS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y. March 9

IOURATED DRUGS. Beware of Imitations. DELAUNIER'S (late BOUQUIN), 31, r. de Clerf, PARIS, and at all good chemists.

Business Cards.

THOMAS SUTTON, Hair Dresser, Perfumer and Gentlemen's Haberdasher, WINDSOR HOTEL, 227 Hot and Cold Baths 25 cents. 1y 270

JAMES DUNNE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. Oct. 1y 280

KEPPLER & SANCTON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. No. 68 Broadway, New York. RUDOLPH KEPPLER, Members of N. Y. W. & S. SANCTON, Stock Exchange. Oct. 30 1y 280

R. H. HALSTED, H. B. McLANE, HALSTED & McLANE, BANKERS AND BROKERS. OFFICE: 31 Broad Street, New York Oct. 30 1y 280

James Thomson, "THE CABINET MAKER," House Furnishing and General Decoration, 227 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Oct. 1. 1y 287

Cochrane Cassils & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Boots and Shoes, Wholesale, CORNER OF St. Francois Xavier Streets, MONTREAL. Oct. 21 1y 282

DE. MAJOR, Specialist to the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Montreal General Hospital. Nov. 1, 398 St. Catherine Street, 1y 297

Railways. MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RY. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Thursday, April 1st, trains will run between Portage la Prairie and Selkirk, as follows:— No. 1 (No. 2 Mixed Pass. Leave Leave a.m. 11:30 11:30 Portage la Prairie 12:30 12:30 Selkirk 1:45 1:45 Gladstone 2:30 2:30 Neepawa 3:15 3:15 Minnedosa 4:00 4:00 Newdale 4:45 4:45 Strathclair 5:30 5:30 Selkirk 6:15 6:15 Portage la Prairie 7:00 7:00 Selkirk 7:45 7:45 Portage la Prairie 8:30 8:30 Selkirk 9:15 9:15 Portage la Prairie 10:00 10:00 Selkirk 10:45 10:45 Portage la Prairie 11:30 11:30 Selkirk 12:15 12:15 Portage la Prairie 1:00 1:00 Selkirk 1:45 1:45 Portage la Prairie 2:30 2:30 Selkirk 3:15 3:15 Portage la Prairie 4:00 4:00 Selkirk 4:45 4:45 Portage la Prairie 5:30 5:30 Selkirk 6:15 6:15 Portage la Prairie 7:00 7:00 Selkirk 7:45 7:45 Portage la Prairie 8:30 8:30 Selkirk 9:15 9:15 Portage la Prairie 10:00 10:00 Selkirk 10:45 10:45 Portage la Prairie 11:30 11:30 Selkirk 12:15 12:15 Portage la Prairie 1:00 1:00 Selkirk 1:45 1:45 Portage la Prairie 2:30 2:30 Selkirk 3:15 3:15 Portage la Prairie 4:00 4:00 Selkirk 4:45 4:45 Portage la Prairie 5:30 5:30 Selkirk 6:15 6:15 Portage la Prairie 7:00 7:00 Selkirk 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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The First Day's Racing at Blue Bonnets.

Iolanthe Wins the Queen's Plate.

Felix Captures the Trial Purse and the Merchants' Purse.

Vigilance Takes the Hurdle Race.

The Sixth Match in the National Lacrosse Championship.

The Shamrocks Meet With a Defeat at the Hands of the Ontarios.

THE TRIFL.

THE BLUE BOXERS RACES.

There was a large and fashionable gathering at the Blue Bonnets Fashion Course on Saturday afternoon to witness the first day's racing of the Province of Quebec Turf Club. All were highly pleased at the result, and the event was successful in every respect. The races were well contested, among the runners being some of the best horses in the Dominion. The delightful weather added a charm to the event. Among the numerous ladies and gentlemen on the course were His Worship the Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Dr. Craik and ladies, Mr. Chas. Cassils, Mrs. Cassils and Miss A. Patterson, Mr. A. A. Allan and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, the Misses Allan, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mrs. and Miss Kaulbach, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Dowker, Ald. Grenier, Chief Paradi, Ald. Prefontaine, Ald. Beauvois, Mr. A. Thibaudeau, Mr. Lacroix, Mr. C. A. Geoffrin and Madame Geoffrin, Mrs. and the Misses Hendrie, Mr. Burnett, of Cayuga, Mr. and Mrs. George May, Mr. J. A. Stephenson, Mr. George May, Mr. W. V. Ogilvie, Mr. S. Goulet, Dr. Roger, Madame C. Lamotte, Mr. C. O. Perrault, Mr. H. Fiske and many others. Mr. H. S. Macdonald acted as judge and Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead as starter.

THE TRIAL PURSE.

Shortly after 2.30 the course was cleared for the first race on the programme:—The Trial Purse, of \$125; \$100 to the first horse and \$25 second, weight for age. Distance, 1 mile. The following horses started:—Toronto Stables' g Willie W., age 5 years, weight 117 lbs. W. E. Owen's g Felix, age 5 years, weight 104 lbs. Wm. Hendrie, Jr., b s Inspector, aged, weight 123 lbs. M. Gorman's b h Kieber, age 6 years, weight 120 lbs. W. L. H. O'Brien's g Cooperstown, age 4 years, weight 115 lbs. W. Carson's g Tantrum, age 4 years, weight 115 lbs.

THE SECOND RACE.

No. 2. Queen's plate, 50 guineas, for horses foaled, raised and trained in the Province of Quebec and that have not previously won public money; distance, 5/8, to go with the plate to the first horse.

THE THIRD RACE.

Four horses had been entered for this race, but Mr. J. R. Woodward's oh. m. Charmante was passed, its owner having protested against Dr. Craik's Iolanthe being allowed to run, because she won second money in a hurdle race last October. The protest was not allowed.

THE STARTERS WERE:—

Dr. Craik's ch. m. Iolanthe, age 5 years, weight 117 lbs. J. K. Wilby, b s Belle P., age 5 years, weight 117 lbs. A. Alex. Stratby, b g Birdcatcher, aged, weight 120 lbs.

Iolanthe was ridden by Johnny Lowe, Belle P. by Cowal, and Birdcatcher by Morton. The racing was a half one, and was well contested, though it was evident from the start that Iolanthe would win. She took the lead and maintained it throughout. Birdcatcher came in a close second. Time, 3m. 30 secs.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE, \$225; \$175 to first horse, \$50 to second. Weight for age, mile heats.

Four horses had been entered, but M. Gorman's Kieber was scratched, leaving the following in the field:—W. E. Owen's g Felix, age 5 years, weight 104 lbs. John Forbes, b g Geo. L., aged, weight 119 lbs. W. Carson's ch g Tantrum, age 4 years, weight 115 lbs. Felix was the favorite for this race, and though the race was a close one, this horse took the first heat easily, with George L. second and Adam third. In the second heat was also taken by Felix, with Geo. L. second, but as he carried light weight, second money was given to Tantrum.

THE FOURTH RACE.

Hurdle Race, \$20; \$15 to first horse, \$5 to second. Over eight hurdles 8 f. 6 in. Welter weights. Distance, 3/4 miles.

Ten horses had been entered, but C. E. Bryant's Little Jack and Toronto Stables' Willie W. were scratched. The following started:—W. E. Owen's b s Spectacle, age 5 years, weight 117 lbs. T. Bennett's g Minto, aged, weight 148 lbs. Lachlan Stables' b g Vigilance, age 4 years, weight 148 lbs. Wm. Hendrie's b h Inspector, aged, weight 123 lbs. H. O'Neill's ch g Scott Act, age 6 years, weight 148 lbs. J. R. Woodward's g Wizard, aged, weight 148 lbs. M. Minogue's g Barrister, aged, weight 148 lbs.

Bennet's Minto was the favorite, with Vigilance for second in choice. A good start was made and all the hurdles were well taken except the last, where Owen's Spectacle threw its rider, who was not injured, however. The race lay between Minto, Inspector and Vigilance until near the finish when the latter took the lead in a grand style and came in winner by half a length, with Inspector 2nd, and Wizard 3rd.

The officers of the club are deserving of credit for the manner which the programme was carried out. The following gentlemen are the officers:—President, Andrew Allan, Esq.; Vice-president, John Crawford, Esq.; Secretary, Jas. P. James, Esq.; Dr. Craik, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, M.P.; Hon. Mr. H. Cochrane, Esq.; O'Brien, Esq.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS.

Table with 4 columns: Names of Clubs, Points, Wins, Losses. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Cornwall, Shamrocks.

SPORTING NOTES.

The presentation of prizes won at the recent trials completed by the 5th Royal Scots will take place on Thursday evening.

All those who wish to enjoy a delightful sail down the river, and to spend a thoroughly enjoyable evening, should not forget to attend the annual excursion of La Trappeur Snowshoe Club which takes place every evening.

The grand moonlight excursion of the First Prince of Wales Rifles will take place on Wednesday evening, the boat leaving the Island wharf at 9 o'clock.

The regatta brass and string bands will be in attendance, and a good time may be secured of a most enjoyable time.

RELIEF FOR VANCOUVER.

The meeting of citizens called by the Mayor to take measures to afford relief to the sufferers by the fire at Vancouver, B.C., was held on Saturday at eleven o'clock at the City Hall.

Owing to the very unfavorable hour, but few persons were present. Among these were Mayor Beaugrand, Aldermen Greiner and White, Messrs. Hollis Shroyer, George Hague, E. K. Greene, W. C. McDonald, Morton and Dr. Buller.

The Mayor having been called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and stated that he had conferred with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that it had been decided that the city would contribute \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers at Vancouver.

Mr. Shroyer reported that the citizens' subscriptions now amounted to \$1,255 and more still coming in. Mr. Shroyer then moved, seconded by Mr. E. K. Greene, and it was resolved:—

That the citizens of Montreal, in public meeting assembled, desire to express their sympathy with their fellow-countrymen who have been the victims of the disaster which has befallen them in the entire destruction of the City of Vancouver by fire on the 13th of October last.

That the Mayor be authorized to communicate with the Mayor of Vancouver, and to request that he be authorized to contribute \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers at Vancouver.

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CITY NEWS.

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SIDEWALKS WANTED.—The residents in the eastern portion of the city complain of the state of the sidewalks in that portion of the city, and wish the attention of the Board of Public Works to the matter. A street that is particularly in need of attention is Parthenais. The workmen in the city are also complaining that there are no sidewalks on the east side of Colborne avenue, nor on St. Catherine east to Logan street. These men, all taxpayers, have often to walk ankle-deep in mud on going to and from their work, and are certainly deserving of some consideration at the hands of the authorities.

NEIGHBORLY SAVENGRERS.—The police of the city are reported to have seized several barrels and a pile of oil have been left by the scavengers opposite No. 143 St. Etienne street for several days, and the residents in the neighborhood are loud in their complaints in consequence. The police also report several unexploded cartridges were found in the vicinity of Wellington street, and a load of entrails deposited on Beverly street near Lagache street. Several defunct dogs are also reported lying on the streets in various parts of the city, all of which nuisances are causing numerous complaints.

THE RAW HIDE CASE.—On Saturday morning the Recorder rendered judgment in the case of A. Gougeon, who was charged with keeping a number of offensive hides in his cellar on St. Helen street. His honor, in finding him \$5 and costs or fifteen days in jail, stated that it had been proved that the hides were a source of annoyance to the neighbors, and that they were enough to constitute an offense under the by-law, even though it had not been proved that they were injurious to the public health. He thought that if the hides were placed on a cement floor and other precautions taken no one could raise objections to them.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Judge Dugas presided at a sitting of the Court of Special Sessions held on Saturday morning, and the following cases were disposed of:—Alexis Viron, whose arrest for burglary on Lacroix street has already been chronicled in THE HERALD, chose a summary trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Elzer Lapointe, for burglary, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and John Murray and Charles Doyon, accused of robbery, were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict.

THE ENTERPRISE BULLDOG.—Another burglary took place some time between Friday night and Saturday morning. This time the premises visited were those of Messrs. Mills & Hutchison, corner of Victoria Square and Craig street. The crack-smoking gained entrance by a window on Maxwell's lumber yard. In the office of the firm they secured a cashbox containing about \$35. They made their exit by a skylight in the roof, and entered the adjoining premises of Messrs. Fisher & Lachapelle. Before beginning their operations in Messrs. Fisher's they must have become frightened, as they left by the back door without disturbing anything, leaving as a memento of their visit a number of tools. As yet the police have obtained no clue to the identity of these mysterious deprecaters.

HONORING THEIR COLOR-SERGEANT.—On Saturday evening the members of No. 7 company of the 5th Royal Scots, who were their army and accompanied by Captain Ibbotson, marched to the residence of Color-Sergeant J. Watson, on Notre Dame, and there presented him with a handsome silver cup, which was won at Lacute by the tug-of-war team, of which he was captain. Captain Ibbotson, a few well-chosen words, made the presentation, to which Color-Sergeant Watson feelingly replied, thanking the men for their kind appreciation of his services, and concluding by hoping that the tug-of-war team of the 5th Royal Scots would always be as successful as they had been always before. After the address refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was spent, the company breaking up at a late hour, singing "God Save the Queen."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sores, wounds, ulcers and other diseases afflicting the skin, are amenable by the cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had been given up. None but those who have tried the soothing remedy of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used, it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for, as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gonorrhoea, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The following from Mr. McShane M.P.P., speaks for itself:—

QUEBEC, June 19, 1886.

Editor Montreal Herald.

Montreal merchants will be glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Murray's amendments to Mr. Tartelet's Insolvency Bill have been carried by a vote of 23 to 16.

JAMES McSHANE, Jr.

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION.

Blotches, pimples, eruptions, "fever-sores," ulcers and enlarged glands are but so many outward manifestations of poisonous and scurfy humors in the blood, which sooner or later are apt to attack the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing ulceration and consumption of the organs. Be wise in time and use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier, pectoral, and strength-giver yet known to medical science. It cures all these dangerous maladies having their origin in the blood, if taken in time.

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