

RIEL

An Answer to the Memorandum of the Government.

To Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.,
(Minister of Justice during the proceedings against Riel.)

"Sir, I have read with attention the Memorandum which, as 'Minister of Justice' during the proceedings against Riel, you have published in defence of the Government, entitled 'Memorandum respecting the case of The Queen v. Riel' prepared at the request of the Committee of the Privy Council."

First, let me congratulate you upon having presented to the public the case for the Government with so little delay. This course, it is true, was not strictly parliamentary. Usually the Government accounts to the House of Commons and the members of the House account to the people; but in this case the decision of the Government had created so much public excitement that it would not have been wise to await the opening of Parliament.

The publication of the Memorandum leaves it no longer open to question that the Ministry had not given that serious consideration to this unfortunate affair which its importance required.

In your Memorandum you altogether fail to notice the most important reasons against the prisoner's execution. General Middleton, on the battle-field of Batoche, when the result of the fight was still uncertain, sent a written invitation to Riel to surrender, together with his Council. Upon this invitation Riel gave himself up, although he might have escaped just as easily as did Dumont and Dumais. Did not this invitation imply a promise on behalf of Canada that Riel should be treated with humanity?

To hang an enemy giving himself up under these circumstances is an act of cruelty unprecedented in civilized nations. How does it happen, Sir, that you have omitted to consider this important fact in your Memorandum? As it purports, on the face of it, to be prepared at the request of a 'Committee of the Privy Council' it is not surprising that this argument against Riel's execution was not even discussed in the Council.

But this is not the greatest omission. In carrying out the verdict, an essential part—the recommendation to mercy—has been ignored. The jury said 'the culprit's life should be spared,' and the Government hangs him. Can a single case be found, in a country under the rule of the English criminal law, where a political offender recommended to mercy by the jury has been executed? This ground set forth in so many ways sent from all parts of the country, also escaped the attention of the Cabinet. Not a word is said about it in your Memorandum, and it must, therefore, be assumed that it was equally overlooked in Council.

Again, why this silence as to the last request, ordered on the very day fixed for the execution (November 10th), for reasons known only to the Government, and which it does not make public? Was the object of this last request simply to add six days of torture and agony to the terrors of the scaffold?

You tell us you do not wish to examine the political question connected with the North-West rebellion, and which, you say, belongs to the jurisdiction of Parliament, but, in the meantime, you affirm that Riel was neither a hero nor a patriot. This may be, but, in so, was that a reason for hanging him?

You tell us, again, that Riel was a bad man, more disposed to sell than to defend his countrymen, and that he incited the Indians to massacres. Admitting for a moment the truth of all this, does it constitute a sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of the jury, who must be taken to have considered all the circumstances of the case in arriving at their decision?

Is it, however, proved that Riel was willing, as you say, at any moment 'for the sake of his country' to be hanged? 'Yes,' says the evidence quoted by the Government is not conclusive. 'He said' (to quote from page 6 of your Memorandum) 'that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the States.' Why did he say this? To raise the other 'nationalities,' and against whom, other than the Canadian Government and on behalf of his people?

This is the evidence upon which you charge that Riel was not a patriot, and that he cared more for himself than for his countrymen, a series of charges against the memory of a man who, if, as you say, he was a man who was, at least, never suspected of venality. In 1870 and during the recent rebellion he was always found in destitution, and caring nothing for himself.

But you say, Riel incited an Indian war and is responsible for the depredations and massacres committed by the savages. Was he tried for this? Was he charged with the murder of the Catholic missionaries and the white settlers at Frog Lake? No, you do not do this, and it is a strange reason to give for Riel's execution, that it was necessary in order that you might hang the Indians. Their lives should have been all spared. Horrible as were their crimes in our eyes, their degree of civilization was the standpoint from which to judge of their criminal intentions. In their eyes, these massacres were only accessories incident to war.

The Government of the United States acted on, and recognized, this principle when they set free Sitting Bull and his warriors, after the Minnesota massacres. Has the memory of Custer, to whom you refer, left deeper feelings of revenge amongst us than amongst our neighbors, that it should induce us to hang Riel and the Indians? Will not our country henceforth deserve to be called 'the country of the gallows'?

Finally, Sir, you tell us that it was Riel's second offence. Yet, at least, do not revive the memory of Thomas Scott; this was left for one of your colleagues, a French-Canadian, in his address to his constituents at Terrebonne. But was Riel convicted of Scott's murder? Is it not a fact that in 1874 he was condemned to banishment for five years by the High Court of Parliament as a punishment for everything connected with the so-called first rebellion? Is it not a fact that this was done against the protests of the whole Conservative party of the Province of Quebec, expressed both in the House of Commons and in the Provincial Assembly?

On December 17th, 1874, Mr. Chapleau moved, in the House of Commons, an address to the Governor-General, in which the following expressions occurred:—'that the leaders of this movement' (i.e., the movement of 1869-70) 'constituted themselves a government, and that an unfortunate act, done under the authority of that Government, was the execution of one of Her Majesty's subjects; that the people have been seen with sorrow and surprise that proceedings had been taken against certain persons implicated in these troubles, charging them with murder for acts proceeding from the authority of the Government created during the movement.' Who were the real offenders in the

troubles of 1869-70 in Manitoba? Was it Riel or the Canadian Government? During the debate, which took place last evening on the North-West rebellion, Conservative members, and, among others, the member for Provencher and myself, asserted that the blame lay with the Government. The Government of Canada was, in fact, responsible for the events of 1869-70, because they attempted to take possession of the territory, regardless of the vested rights of the population, and before the deed of transfer from the Hudson's Bay Company to them had been executed. This was the reason why the Canadian Government promised a full amnesty, and allowed Riel and his friends to remain at liberty. So complete was the pardon supposed to be that in 1872 the same Louis Riel, hearing of Sir G. E. Cartier's defence for Montreal East, retired in his favor, and procured his election by acclamation for Provencher, the only constituency where the French half-breeds could express their gratitude.

We have now only to deal with the action of the Government regarding Riel's condition.

You say, Sir, that the jury, in finding Riel 'guilty,' also found him sane. Should it not rather be concluded that, as the plea of insanity was the only defence set up at the trial, the recommendation of the jury to mercy expressed some doubt in their minds as to his mental state, and that they were strong enough to justify his acquittal, but strong enough to save his life?

While admitting that the six jurors were the legal judges of his mental condition, it can be fairly argued that they were actually competent to decide a difficult question. Can it even be said that the opinions of the Manitoba judges, quoted by you, were enough to convince the public that justice was done in this respect. In a case which recently attracted much attention in Montreal, where a much less complicated question of insanity presented itself—I refer to the Lynan case—the judge, after hearing a mass of evidence, felt compelled to refer the case to an expert, Dr. Wallace, superintendent of a lunatic asylum. The jury had no legal power to refer the case to the trial, and who were all of opinion that Riel was not responsible—in the face of the fact that for months he had been confined in the lunatic asylums of the Province of Quebec, at a time when he had no motive for feigning lunacy, was it not the imperative duty of the Government to order a thorough investigation by experts?

The Government saw the weakness of the evidence as to his sanity, and, at the last moment, as you say, had him examined 'confidentially.' But the circumstances of the case demanded an official inquiry, not a 'confidential' one. Who were the experts employed? Were they competent and impartial? Where and how long did they sit? Did they hear evidence? Where is their report? The answer to all these questions is silence.

This was not the medical commission demanded by the whole Province of Quebec and the half-breeds of Manitoba and the North-West in numerous petitions sent in from August 18th till the day of execution. This was not the full inquiry promised by the Government to its members and among others to the undersigned. Such a mockery was this so-called commission that the Government has imposed absolute silence upon its nominees and calls it 'confidential.'

Now, the law provides for a genuine examination when, for instance, the point is, should Riel remain in a lunatic asylum or not, an expert is publicly named by the Court, lawyers and witnesses are heard, and the expert's report is immediately made public. But when the question is, whether a man should be hanged or not, no precautions are necessary and the public must take your word, that everything is all right. You will never be able to remove the conviction that it is evidence that Riel was a lunatic from a large portion of our population. Some days before his execution (Nov. 3rd), when he wrote to his lawyer, Mr. Lemieux, he spoke of visions of angels. To the last, even at 2 o'clock on the morning of his execution, and in his farewell letter to his mother and wife, he adhered to his signature of 'Prophet, Louis Riel.' A few minutes before he left the jail to ascend the scaffold, observing one of the veins of his hand, he said that the spirit was telling him that he was destined to reign over the North-West. Finally, it is in evidence that Riel was a lunatic from a large portion of our population. Some days before his execution (Nov. 3rd), when he wrote to his lawyer, Mr. Lemieux, he spoke of visions of angels. To the last, even at 2 o'clock on the morning of his execution, and in his farewell letter to his mother and wife, he adhered to his signature of 'Prophet, Louis Riel.' A few minutes before he left the jail to ascend the scaffold, observing one of the veins of his hand, he said that the spirit was telling him that he was destined to reign over the North-West. Finally, it is in evidence that Riel was a lunatic from a large portion of our population.

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Nov. 21. If 257

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E. P. HEATON,
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Oct. 10. If 248

North British and Mercantile
FIRE & LIFE
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(ESTABLISHED 1809.)
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.
Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000 Stg
Subscribed, - - - 2,500,000
Paid-up, - - - 635,000
At 31st December, 1884, \$1,397,225 9 1/2
Assets and Reserves, 3,941,682 3 1/2
Revenue, Fire Branch, - - - 201,068 11 1/2
Life & Annuity Branches, 587,361 8 1/2
WILLIAM EWING, Inspector
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector

Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal
D. LORAN MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
October 1. If 255

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C. C. FOSTER, Chief Agent.

ASSETS, 31st Dec, 1884, \$16,500,000
Oct. 8. Jan 1 261

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Vice-Pres. ARTHUR GAGNON,
Geo. R. McHENRY, Sec.-Treas.
Oct. 2. If 256

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THOMAS HART, Esq.,
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SARNIA.....Saturday, Dec. 12
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Above rates include rail fare to and from New York.
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For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Liverpool, to N. G. SKEWES & CO.; in New York, to ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Kemble Building, Whitehall St., or to
H. E. MURRAY,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
Nov. 21

WHITE STAR LINE
Calling at Cork Harbor, Ireland.
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS
PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenants MAYNARD'S lane routes at all seasons of the year.
Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—
FROM NEW YORK.
*Adriatic.....Thursday, Oct. 29, 9.00 a.m.
*Germanic.....Thursday, Nov. 5, 9.00 a.m.
*Celtic.....Thursday, Nov. 12, 9.00 a.m.
*Adriatic.....Thursday, Nov. 19, 9.00 a.m.
*Germanic.....Thursday, Nov. 26, 9.00 a.m.
*Celtic.....Thursday, Dec. 3, 9.00 a.m.
*Adriatic.....Thursday, Dec. 10, 9.00 a.m.
*Germanic.....Thursday, Dec. 17, 9.00 a.m.
*Celtic.....Thursday, Dec. 24, 9.00 a.m.
*Adriatic.....Thursday, Dec. 31, 9.00 a.m.
*Germanic.....Thursday, Jan. 7, 9.00 a.m.
*Celtic.....Thursday, Jan. 14, 9.00 a.m.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, \$30 and \$100.
*This steamer has very superior intermediate accommodations. Rate \$35. Excursion \$25.
Return Tickets, \$110, \$140 and \$180.
Tickets to London, \$7, and to Paris, \$22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.
Passengers who do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

STEERAGE RATES.
From Montreal to Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Liverpool, Paris to New York, at lowest rates.
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates, and for further information and passage apply to
J. Y. CILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Oct. 29. 166

INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.
City of Chester, Saturday, Dec. 5, 3.30 p.m.
City of Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 12, 9.00 a.m.
City of Chester, Saturday, Dec. 19, 3.30 p.m.
City of Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 26, 9.00 a.m.
City of Chester, Saturday, Jan. 2, 3.30 p.m.
City of Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 9, 9.00 a.m.
City of Chester, Saturday, Jan. 16, 3.30 p.m.
City of Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 23, 9.00 a.m.
City of Chester, Saturday, Jan. 3

Dec. 19 1989

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Palliser's Exploring Expedition.

A correspondent, in an interesting letter to a contemporary, thinks the name of the Kicking Horse Pass must be derived from the kicking propensities of a pack horse, and he is not far wrong. In 1858, John Palliser, C.M.G., arrived at Fort Garry, in charge of an important expedition, under the British Colonial office, with orders to explore the North-West, and examine and report on the various passes through the Rocky Mountains with a view to their fitness for a railway. He had considerable experience with Indians during his sporting tour alone up the Yellowstone River, and had published a book, "The Solitary Rambles of a Hunter," which had quite a run in those days. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, John Ball, M.P., being an old college friend, offered him the command of the Expedition, thinking he would get on well with the Indians, an expectation fully realized.

The Government chose Dr. Hector, now C.M.G., and head of the New Zealand geological survey; also Captain Blackiston, Royal Artillery, to assist him—the first as doctor and geologist, the latter in charge of the observations; with Mr. Sullivan, a master from Greenwich Naval School, to be in the calculations. There was also Monsieur Bugeaud, from Paris, a well-known botanist. Captain Palliser was a good surveyor, having studied the subject, securing the medal for astronomy and observations at college.

This expedition had unlimited supplies of cash, and was found in the very best instruments money could buy.

A supply of sporting arms from the best makers in London was also secured, and issued to twelve of the most skillful hunters, selected by the Hudson Bay Company, to accompany the expedition and keep it supplied with food.

Two years and a half were passed by this expedition between McLeod and Edmonton. The Rocky Mountain passes were accurately mapped, as also the rivers North and South Saskatchewan, Bow, Belly, Red Deer, Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle rivers. The intervening country was carefully examined. The coal was discovered and geological sections sent home to be lithographed for the Parliamentary report. The richness of the soil was noted, and botanical collections duly made. The boundary with the United States was accurately laid down; so much so that an officer of the Royal Engineers, who had been on the boundary commission with the officers of the United States' engineers, stated, when reading his paper on the work before the London Geological Society, that a disagreement being discovered by the two commissioners, the officers decided to "split the difference." "On going to the spot to make their mark, they found Capt. Palliser's cairn." This remark was received with applause by the meeting.

All difficulty with Indians was overcome in the following manner: When entering their country it was reported that there was great suffering in a large village 100 miles distant. The men were sick, the season was bad, and some equines and many children had died of starvation. Capt. Palliser seized the opportunity and announced that he would send hunters to their relief. Six men were sent to the village, and arrived just in time. Their skill and excellent rifles soon provided abundant food, and Dr. Hector followed in due course with his medicines and admirable talent. The news of this soon spread all over the country. Chiefs came to Captain Palliser to know if it was true the Great Queen had sent him to provide all Indians with food?

He said: "Not so, but Her Majesty had directed him to examine the country, especially the distant mountains where no man had yet set his foot. Her Majesty had as much consideration for starving Indian women and children as for any other of her subjects. Himself and party were Her Majesty's subjects as well as the Indians, and it was his duty to prevent the starvation of women and children; and he would always do so, wherever he was, and to the best of his ability." This led to a long pow-wow among the chiefs. They said, at last, "It was good. That the Queen was wise, and had chosen a wise chief for the expedition."

They then said: "What can we do to you in return for this you have done to us?" He said, "I ask only one thing, and that is that you keep your young men from taking my horses." "Oh!" said they, "is that all? You shall not lose a penny or anything else you or your men have." They kept their word; not an article was stolen in the two years and a half, nor did a man die in the expedition. One or two only were sent away, a "cast iron" law towards any of his men who intruded with equines. Indians of those days were less demoralized than now, and this course towards those who sought their women, only raised the expedition, and its chief, higher in their estimation.

Captain Palliser drew no pay whatever for his services during the expedition, but he had admirable sport and a delightful time. Captain Blackiston surveyed the Kootane Pass, and the mountains in those parts. Dr. Hector undertook those more north including the Kicking Horse, which he thus named from being severely knicked by his horse when floundering in the river. Their most tedious and difficult route was that from the mountains to the coast of British Columbia. They had to cut their way for days through fallen timber, and had it not been for great previous precaution on the part of Palliser regarding the storing and transporting of pemican, the expedition would have been in a bad way for food.

The report to the British Parliament was published in 1861, a large blue book, with maps and colored sections of the geological survey. He received the thanks

of the Minister of the Colonies, and later on the order of the C. M. G. through the friendly action of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. He was pleased to state that the work was of the greatest value to the Government when taking over the great North-West Territory from the English Government, and that it was the hand-book of explorers and engineers sent out by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Jas. Ross, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that the only reliable map the Minister of Railways and Canals had to give him was Captain Palliser's, and that it was of the greatest service to him on account of its accuracy, the heights given varying only 50 feet, at altitudes of 5,000 feet and upwards.

The family was first represented in Canada by Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, commander of the fleet which brought Wolfe before Quebec. He was a scientific officer, and was then assisting the education on board his ship of one, Cook, a clever sailor. When Palliser became one of the Lords of the Admiralty he promoted Cook, and got him appointed chief of the exploring ships, in which he was assisted by George III., and the Royal Society. Hence, Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, and the interesting monument to the memory of the latter, erected by his patron on the top of a hill in his seat, Vache Park, Buckinghamshire, when he was slain by the savages. This monument was visited by the late Queen Emma a few years since, then Queen of the Island, whose former inhabitants slew the great explorer.

Before concluding, we may say that the two largest rifled cannon in Canada, one 180 pounds and one 120 pounds, are the gift of a brother, the late Sir William Palliser, C.B., member of Parliament for Taunton, Somersetshire, when he died. He presented them to the Canadian Government, paying £60 for their quick passage, on account of information received from United States officers of the design of Russian cruisers, then assembled in American ports, to attack and harass Canada into separation from the Empire. This design was extinguished when Lord Beaconsfield ordered the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles.

The guns are mounted on the most commanding positions in the Citadel of Quebec, by order of Major-General Strange, then in command at Quebec. They are both excellent weapons, the Ordnance Committee at Woolwich having frequently fired them at armor targets with Palliser shot, and getting good results. They can both penetrate solid iron plates eight inches thick, and, therefore, come under the head of "armor-piercing ordnance."

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Monthly Meeting of Directors Held Last Evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Protestant Associated Charities was held, last evening, in the Board Room of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. Present: Alderman W. D. Stroud (Chairman), Rev. J. Paterson, James Tasker, S. J. Symons, Edward Hollis, Secretary, J. Ritchie and D. McMillan.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last monthly meeting, which were confirmed.

There only being a quorum of members present and the business to be transacted being of importance the meeting adjourned for one week.

In order to facilitate the work of the officers of the Associated Charities, the following list of District conferences for the city, for the ensuing year, has been arranged:—

DISTRICT NO. 1.
From St. Denis street to city limits, and from river to western limits.
(a.) City boundary east to Colborne Avenue, Rev. R. Lindsay, 280 Dorchester street.
(b.) Colborne Avenue to Plessis street.
(c.) Plessis street to Montcalm street.
(d.) Jacques Cartier street to St. Denis street. Rev. J. Kines, 35 Plessis street.
(e.) Jacques Cartier street to Sanguin street. Rev. Canon Mills, 228 St. Denis street; Secretary, Mr. Edwin J. Bone, 16 Barre street.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
From St. Denis street to St. Lawrence Main street, and from river to western boundaries.
President, Rev. C. M. Doudiet, 441 St. Dominique street; Vice-President, Rev. R. P. Ducloux, corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets; Secretary, Rev. C. H. Ducloux.

DISTRICT NO. 3.
From St. Lawrence Main street to Bloor street, and the area eastward from the river northward.
President, Mr. A. G. Gower, 245 St. James street; Vice-President, Mr. M. Thomson, 465 St. Dominique; Secretary, Mr. Thomas H. Turton, 118 St. George street.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
From Bloor street and intervening places to Metcalfe street.
President, Rev. James Barclay, 747 Dorchester street; Vice-President, Mr. Walter Paul, 1403 St. Catherine street; Secretary, Mr. James Tasker, 138 St. James street.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
From Metcalfe street and intervening space to Mountain street from Bonaventure street northward.
President, Rev. W. S. Barnes, 118 Union avenue; Vice-President, Rev. A. G. Upham, 1134 Dorchester street; Secretary, Mr. S. J. Symons, 246 St. Martin street.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
All west of Mountain street from Bonaventure street northward. Officers not yet chosen.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
St. Bonaventure street and all south of it to canal, and from McGill street eastward. Officers not yet chosen.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
Point St. Charles. Officers not chosen, excepting a secretary, Mr. James Clay, 98 Congregation street.

USE ACID.—When the Liver and Kidneys fail in their action, this acid in excess is thrown into the blood, causing Rheumatism and other painful conditions of blood poisoning. You may cure this condition by a prompt resort to the purifying, regulating remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

A CHILD KIDNAPPED.

Is It Another Charlie Ross Mystery?

The adopted child of Mr. William Semmelhaack, who was abducted on Saturday last, remains as great a mystery as ever except in the fact that Detective Gladu yesterday arrested a man calling himself Morrissey, who is believed to have been connected with the crime. The facts, as obtained last evening, are as follows: Two men who had boarded a few days with Mrs. Semmelhaack, on Saturday afternoon, just before seven o'clock, sent the child across the road to get change for a quarter of a dollar. As she left the foot of the stairs to go upon the sleigh who was in waiting in a carter's sleigh who placed her in the conveyance and drove rapidly up the street. Upon arriving at No. 78 St. Dominique street, the child was left in the passage-way where she was soon found by the crime. The child was taken in and kept for a few moments when a strange woman put in an appearance and claimed the child as hers. The woman took her away, since which time the child has not been seen and no trace of her can be discovered, although it is believed at police headquarters that the mother of the child is in possession of the secret of her whereabouts.

EVENING BLAZE.

At about 9.15 last evening a telephone message was sent to No. 5 Fire Station, St. Catherine street, informing them that their services were immediately required in Mr. Allan Brown's dwelling house, 17 Shuter street. The men, with their usual promptitude, were soon on the scene, and having discovered that the fire was raging between the floors underneath the furnace soon set to work. A stream was laid, but owing to the difficulty in getting at the fire it was not required. The position offered to the men was rather unpleasant, owing to the smoke, and also in locating the exact spot where the fire had started. The furnace, which was newly put up, had to be totally demolished before the flames, which lasted until 2.30 this morning, were subdued. Four Babcock charges were used, and the total damage will be in the neighborhood of \$500, fully covered by insurance in the Royal.

THE EARLY BIRD, ETC.

At an early hour this morning, the police from No. 5 Station, St. George street, arrested two men, one charged with obstructing City street with his vehicle, and using threatening language towards the police, and the other with challenging a policeman to fight. They were both locked up and will appear this morning.

New Advertisements.

Frank Bond & Co., BROKERS.

14 Place d'Armes Square.

New York Stocks, also Wheat, Corn and Provisions bought and sold in Chicago. Commission 1 percent. each way. No other charges.

CORRESPONDENTS IN CHICAGO:

MILNINE, BODMAN & CO. J. H. HURLBUT COMPANY.

Nov. 7. Im 297

McGIBBON & McLENNAN, Barristers, Advocates, &c., STANDARD BUILDING.

157 St. James Street

Dec. 1. MONTREAL. Im 297

MACMILLAN & CAMERON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c., LONDON, ONT.

235

THOMAS SUTTON, Hair Dresser, Perfumer and Gentlemen's Haberdasher, WINDSOR HOTEL.

237 Hot and Cold Baths 50 cents.

Nov. 1. ly 270

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent.

Several Properties for Sale.

H. M. PERRAULT, Architect.

No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

B. A. BOAS & CO., Importers and Manufacturers' Agents of DRY GOODS.

Montreal, Toronto.

230 McGill Street. Colborne Street.

Minden, Germany.

Dec. 5. SM 291

PIANOS & ORGANS.

We are now receiving some beautiful Pianos and Organs of the best American and Canadian makers for the Christmas holidays.

Those desiring to purchase should call and examine our stock.

To be obtained at all Hardware Dealers and Carriage Supply Stores throughout the Dominion.

Apply to

226 St. James Street, N. Y. Piano Co.

Dec. 8. m 292

PAINT

—AND—

VARNISH!

USE THE

Crown & Anchor Brand of White Lead

Never deviates in quality and is always Reliable.

"CROWN AND ANCHOR" Carriage Varnish surpasses every other kind for Carriage work, Baking Jars, Spirit and Furniture Varnishes of every grade.

To be obtained at all Hardware Dealers and Carriage Supply Stores throughout the Dominion.

AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Nazareth St., Montreal.

Nov. 5. SM 271

SPRING HILL COAL.

We would remind steam users that we can deliver them this

Coal FRESH MINED, ex cars,

during the winter as required.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY,

J. R. COWANS, Secretary.

CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 418 Alexis Street.

Oct. 31. ly 14

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

DAWSON BROTHERS

Have Received a Full Supply of all the

ANNUAL VOLUMES:

Sunday at Home Leisure Hour Sunday Magazine Good Words Chatterbox Girls' Own Volume, &c., &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS: Graphic, Illustrated News, Yule Tide, Father Christmas, Holly Leaves, &c., &c., &c.

DAWSON BROTHERS, 233 St. James Street.

BRANCH: 1336 St. Catherine Street.

Dec. 8. u 293

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST!

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE

Possesses more New Improvements and points of Superiority than any other Sewing Machine yet introduced, namely:—

A new Self-Threading Shuttle, which can be instantly threaded by a blindfold operator.

An Adjustable Castor, which steadies the machine on an uneven floor.

An Automatic Bobbin Winder, which winds the thread as even as a spool of cotton without assistance.

A Tread Release, which prevents the necessity of pulling up the slack when taking out the work.

It runs smoothly and swiftly, never getting out of order.

It is unequalled for beauty and utility.

It carries off the highest awards wherever exhibited. The Bronze Medal was awarded to it at Antwerp, and the only Diploma was awarded to it at the last Dominion Exhibition.

It is manufactured at Plainfield, N. Y., and in Montreal, P. Q. Agents and Canvasers wanted. Apply to

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

1733 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Dec. 5. sws 291

R. HAY & CO. TORONTO.

LIQUIDATION SALE.

Owing to the failing health of the senior member of our firm we have been obliged to abandon the contemplated continuance of the business.

The Manufacturing Premises, Machinery, etc., have already been sold.

The entire stock of Furniture, Upholstering Material, etc., amounting to over \$80,000.00, must be disposed of as speedily as possible.

The Furniture is all our own manufacture, and the reputation earned by the firm during the last fifty years is sufficient guarantee of its quality.

The liquidation being pre-emptory dealers and the general public are now afforded such an opportunity as has never occurred heretofore in Canada.

R. HAY & CO. Toronto, 12th November, 1885.

Nov. 2. mwf 14D 278

The secret of our success IS that we use only the best raw material, and are careful to always send out a No. 1 article. Hence the popularity of

McCull's Lardine!

THE MACHINE OIL of the Nineteenth Century.

McCull Bros. & Co., TORONTO, ONT.

Oct. 18. Jan. 18. sw 171

Sole Manufacturers.

McINTYRE, SON & CO., IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,

13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

October 16. lf 248

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

Reliable and Always Uniform in Quality. Gives the Perfection of Artificial Light.

No change of lamps necessary. Ask your Dealer for it.

WHOLESALE BY C. PEVERLEY, 1782 Notre Dame Street

January 9. 249

RICHELIEU!

The Popular Canadian Table Water.

Use Imperial Extract Co's Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World.

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO., 48 Colborne Street, Toronto

Nov. 24. 250

Ask your Grocer for it, and insist upon getting it.

Analysis on every bottle of the Genuine.

Oct. 3. lf 237

New Advertisements. SPECIAL NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF COTTON WARP.

We find it necessary to call the attention of those who use Cotton Yarn or Warp to the fact that the Yarn made by us is the only

Water Twist Yarn made in the Dominion, no other mill having the machinery on which to make it. Our Yarn is, consequently, very much superior for weaving purposes to any other in the market, a fact which is well known to those who have used it for the past

TWENTY YEARS.

All our Yarns have our name upon the label, and none other genuine. For sale by all Wholesale Houses.

WM. PARK & SON, (LIMITED), New Brunswick Cotton Mills.

WM. HEWITT, 11 Colborne St., Toronto. DUNCAN BELL, 70 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Dec. 7. lf 292

NEW IMPORTATIONS THIS SEASON.

OFFICE DESK and LIBRARY BASKETS.

Fox Tail, Ostrich and Feather DUSTERS.

KEY BOARDS!—New design for Painting or Covering with Plush.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

1755 Notre Dame St.

Nov. 21. MONTREAL. ly 27

Use Imperial Extract Co's Flavoring Extracts. Best in the World.

IMPERIAL EXTRACT CO., 48 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Nov. 24. sws 291

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Dec. 7

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rolls of assessment for the City of Montreal, for the year 1885, are now open for inspection at the City Hall, Montreal, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 4 o'clock, P.M., on every day of the week, except on Sundays and public holidays.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from the date of the last insertion hereof, without further notice.

JAMES F. D. BLACK, City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 3rd Dec., 1885. 749D 292

Road Department. Wheeled Vehicles.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that no Wheeled Vehicle will be allowed to run in the public streets or highways after this date until further notice.

By order, PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY HALL, Montreal, December 5, 1885. 292

Road Department. Sewers.

ALL PARTIES requiring Public Sewers to be constructed in any streets of the City of Montreal are requested to send in their applications to the Road Committee without delay.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY HALL, Montreal, Dec. 5, 1885. 292

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and on or before the first day of December next, will be received at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, City Hall, until noon on FRIDAY, 11th December next, for the following articles of Summer Clothing for the City Fire Brigade, viz.—4 Guards' and 8 Men's Coats and Pants, the whole equal in value to \$100.00.

All the above articles must be delivered on or before the first day of May next. Parties tendering to furnish made-up samples of the required clothing. Unaccepted samples will not be kept.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By order) CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, Nov. 30, 1885. 11D 286

PUBLIC OIL LAMPS.

To Contractors.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and on or before the first day of December next, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon on FRIDAY, 11th day of December next, for the lighting and taking care of the oil lamps of the City, for the term of five years from the first of May next, (1886), in accordance with the terms of the specifications to be seen in the City Clerk's Office.

No tender shall be entertained if not accompanied by an accepted cheque, to the order of the City Treasurer, for \$500, which sum shall be forfeited in case the party tendering declines to accept the contract if awarded to him at the price stated in his tender. The amount so deposited to remain in the hands of the City Treasurer so long as the Committee may deem it advisable.

The tenders to have besides the actual signatures of two solvent persons, residents in the city, and willing to become sureties for the due performance of the contract.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Read Yesterday at the Opening of the United States Congress.

The Austrian Mission—The Nicaragua and Other Canal Schemes—The Chinese Question—The Congo State—The Fishery Claims—Extradition Matters—Boundary Disputes—Commercial Treaties—Copyright—The Tariff—The Navy—The Indian Question—Polymathy—Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In his annual message to Congress President Cleveland refers in fitting terms to the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

He congratulates the people on the friendly relations existing between the United States and all foreign Powers. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government.

The Argentine Government has revived the long dormant claim against the United States for an indemnity for their loss of the Falkland Islands, but the President considers the claim wholly groundless.

He refers to the appointment of Kieley as Minister to Austria, and the request of the Austrian Government that his nomination be withdrawn, and states that to have complied with this request would have been to violate his oath of office. The Austrian Government refuses to receive Mr. Kieley. That gentleman resigned, and the post has since been left vacant.

He refers to the action of the United States during the recent

action which, he says, was highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia. The treaty with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal at the expense of the United States submitted by President Arthur, is withdrawn, the President believing that the precedents established by entangling alliances with foreign states. The President does not favor a policy of acquisition of distant territory or the incorporation of remote interests with those of the United States, contending that the present duty of this government is to address itself mainly to the development of the vast resources of territory already committed to its charge. He favors connecting the two oceans by canal, and believes the Tehuantepec route perfectly feasible, and urges its advantages over others more remote from the axial line. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Harmony with China has not been interrupted by the recent attacks on Mongolia in this country. The President admits that, despite restrictive legislation, the Chinese question is far from satisfactory. The President says the recent disturbances were the result mainly of race prejudice, which exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing the domestic peace of the good relationship of the United States with China. The admitted right of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If the existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, the President says he will earnestly consider any further remedial legislation within treaty limits. The creation of

the sovereignty of the King of Belgium is referred to in fitting terms of approbation. The restrictions upon the importation of pork by European countries have not been removed and there is no present prospect of a reasonable change. The President hopes that the temperate and just attitude of the United States with regard to such question will lead to a satisfactory understanding with Germany as to the proper interpretation of existing naturalization treaties, of which he says the Imperial Government has shown a tendency to extend the scope of residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable. The President says: "Marked good-will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1885, would have resulted in the abrupt cessation, on the first of July of this year, in the midst of ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for the diplomatic understanding reached with Her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extorsory arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon confidelity and intercourse, the consideration thereof, in all their intricacies, might also properly come within the purview of such a commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. Correspondence in relation to the fishing rights shall be submitted. The Arctic exploring steamer "Alert," which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of her humane purpose, returned to Great Britain. The adequacy of existing engagements for

tered into by us, stipulated for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes less inimical to social welfare should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practice. Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may soon be attained. The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, allows the demarcation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth the territory line is supposed to traverse admonishes us that the time has come when an

ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BOUNDARY is needed to avoid jurisdictional complications. I have invited Her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line, to be established by meridian observations or by known geographical features, without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole. The President hopes that needed legislation to put in effect a commercial treaty with Mexico may not be long delayed. The new treaty with Spain was found inadequate, and another has been prepared. The President favors international copyright and assents to the termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 with Turkey. He points out the inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization, which, he contends, should be extended to include the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original governments. These evils have had

MANY FLAGRANT ILLUSTRATIONS. Referring to his withdrawal for further consideration of the treaties with Spain and Santo Domingo, the President comments: "It is evident that a tariff regulation by treaty diminishes the revenue, which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the actions of the Government. By the fourteenth section of the Shipping Act, approved January 26th, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage duties were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway have asserted under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States a claim to like treatment in respect of vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. The Government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to tax vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the Act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with

whose territories form so large a frontier line, difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demands special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase the facilities of intercourse which our contiguity makes natural and desirable." The President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and says: "The fact that the revenues are in excess of the actual needs of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now an occasion for a general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of the protective system. Justice and equity dictate that in any modification of the present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the staple of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for

A PROTECTIVE POLICY. Within these limitations certain reductions should be made in our Customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the enquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens? I think a reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the tax upon imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and realize to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry. The President favors an amendment of the present compulsory silver coinage law, and suggests that it be left discretionary with officers of the Government as to the amount of coinage. He points out the danger of the present system, which, if continued, must necessarily lead to the hoarding of gold and a depreciation in the value of silver coin. There is certainly enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is a ceaseless stream that threatens to

OVERFLOW THE LAND, which causes fear and uncertainty. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capitalists are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at the risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect it. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens, especially of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of unemployed."

The President advocates the separate establishment of the Signal Service Department and its removal from under the

control of the War Department. Referring to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the President says: "All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, yet we have

NOT A SINGLE VESSEL OF WAR that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. A nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak and its negotiations are conducted with a disadvantage, because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice."

Taking up the report of the Secretary of the Interior, the President deals at length with the question of the treatment of the Indians, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of careful inspection from time to time of all Indians upon reservations, or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of ascertaining their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. This plan contemplates the selection of persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question and who have practical ideas upon the subject of their treatment. Referring to the laws directed against

POLYGAMOUS PRACTICES IN UTAH, the President says: "There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation. I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent."

Referring to the civil service, the President says: "I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendments in the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to a system which distributes public positions

PURELY AS REWARDS for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent."

The President makes many suggestions concerning needed legislation for various important departments, and concludes his first annual message in the following words: "I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and associations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subvert these to the narrow advantages of particularism or the selfishness of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, with a determination to perform our duty, will, I trust, give us a place among those who have added in their lives to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land."

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McGAW & WINNETT, Proprietors.
September 8. Sm. 215

Miscellaneous.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux
M. NISA, Kores do la Frontera
JACKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Opp.
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A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The annual address read by Dr. J. A. Grant, of Ottawa, before the Medical Society on "The Epidemic Zymotic Diseases of Animals, and How they are Communicated to Men," appears in the December number of *The Canadian Lancet*. It is an extremely valuable and interesting paper, and contains information which not only every member of the medical profession, but every man and woman of intelligence ought to possess. Are the diseases to which the lower animals are subject identical with or analogous to those to which man is liable, and are they communicable to man? are questions of the utmost importance to every one. To these questions Dr. Grant, in his address, gives clear and decided answers. What he says, no doubt, embodies all that is at present known on the subject by the medical profession. He deals with his subject cautiously, and it is evident that the conclusions he arrives at are the results of deep thought and wide research.

Dr. Grant answers the questions propounded above in the affirmative. He says that the analogy between the endemic and epidemic diseases of men and those of the lower animals "is so close that they are designated by the same names," and that "several are propagated in the human organism." "The exact causes of these diseases," he adds, "although not positively known, is supposed in the animal organism to act like ferment, hence the term 'zymotic.'" Recent enquiries have shown that the "organic germs" of disease "generated in the individual" or by fermentation in the diseased "excretions of the organism and are transmitted through various media from body to body, at a sensible and insensible distance." This is the philosophy of what is generally known as "catching" a disease. "The organic germs"—the seeds of disease—to which scientific men give names which sound very hard, leave the body of the diseased person in many ways, are sometimes communicated directly to others, and sometimes transmitted in the air or in clothing, or by means of some other conveyance or medium to where they find in the human body or in the bodies of the lower animals a seed-bed prepared for them, where they increase and multiply at an extraordinary rate, sending out new germs in every direction. The object of the sanitarian is to kill these germs, and in every way that science dictates and ingenuity can devise to prevent their diffusion. Cattle are isolated and killed and their bodies destroyed, and in this way the disease is "stamped out," but in the case of men so thorough a process cannot be resorted to, and, unhappily, as we have seen and suffered from in this community, many, from ignorance of the nature of disease and the means by which it is spread, offer the most strenuous and bitter opposition to the simple and obvious means necessary to prevent its diffusion. A fuller and more general knowledge of the nature of zymotic or fermenting diseases would cause people not only to cease placing obstructions in the way of medical men and others who are endeavoring to prevent their spreading, but would impel them to co-operate with the sanitarians actively, intelligently and effectively. If such knowledge as is contained in Dr. Grant's address were imparted by masses in such a shape that it could be grasped by persons of ordinary education, the task of preserving the health of the people both in the city and the country would be greatly facilitated. If they knew that "impurity in air, soil and water" helped to breed the diseases that bring suffering and death to so many homes, if they realized that the seeds of death are often brought into the home in "milk and meat" they would be careful to have sources of contamination removed, so that air and water and food should be as pure as prudence and forethought and the strictest enforcement of sanitary regulations could make them.

Dr. Grant says: "The death-rate in men and animals from foul stock-yards and filthy alleys, in towns and cities, is much greater than the public is aware of." While dealing with the same subject, he says: "Until recently there has been greater attention bestowed upon the 'arrest of disease in animals than man, as far as Government is concerned.'"

Dr. Grant goes on to show that some of the diseases which affect the lower animals are communicable to human beings. He gives an instance in which the foot and mouth disease was communicated to a veterinary surgeon "from a pocket-handkerchief which he had used while examining beasts suffering from this disease," and he says that the "milk from such diseased animals is often carried to individuals, the infant most frequently coming in for its share of the disease influence."

Eating raw or insufficiently cooked pork has been known to be the cause of disease in men. The flesh of the pig sometimes contains parasites which, when taken into the human system alive, propagate and produce the disease which is known as trichinosis. "Measly pork," Dr. Grant says, "contains the immature form of one of the tape worms of man which originate the parasite known as *cysticercus cellulosae*." The tape worm is also found in the flesh of mutton or beef. "Raw material," he says, "favors the life of the parasite and hence the subsequent trouble."

Men have been known to catch the glanders, or farcy from horses, but the cases are not frequent. The case treated by Dr. George Ross, in this city, in July last, which ended fatally, is cited in the address.

Dr. Grant is of opinion that consumption (tuberculosis) is communicated to man through the milk and the flesh of animals suffering from that dreadful disease. He cites the observations made by M. Hurd, M. R. C. V. S., of Newport, as demonstrating that "the bacillus" of tuberculosis of man is the same as the "bacillus tuberculosis of bovines," and

says, "the cultivated tuberculosis of man, when introduced into cattle by inoculation, results in tuberculosis. To the question whether consumption is infectious, Dr. Grant gives the following answer: 'There are many recorded cases which prove that tuberculosis is a very infectious disease, transmissible from man to man, and from animals to man. Fully one-seventh of the human family death rate is from tuberculosis, hence the great importance of the most careful enquiry as to all circumstances connected with the development of the disease.'"

The truth contained in the above short quotation is a most important one and should influence the conduct of every one whose duty brings them in contact with persons suffering from consumption, and should also make housekeepers most careful as to the quality of the milk and meat consumed in their households.

Typhoid fever is also transmissible in milk. The fact that two such deadly diseases as consumption and typhoid fever can be conveyed in meat and milk should, as Dr. Grant suggests, cause the authorities, both provincial and municipal, to insist upon an inspection of these necessary articles of food.

Dr. Grant's paper is an intensely interesting one and is calculated to do much good. It is a paper that should be read by the heads of every household in the Dominion.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED.

Written by J. E. Shaw.
Astronomers, with some few exceptions, express the opinion that it is impossible for human beings to inhabit Mercury and Venus because of the great heat generated upon these planets by their proximity to the sun. They would have us believe that the globe upon which we live, having a mean distance from the sun of 91,500,000 miles, is the only planet inhabited; that Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, in consequence of their great distance from the sun, are so cold and dark as to be uninhabitable.

Can it be possible that our learned astronomers, in this age of intellectual progress, can reasonably reconcile themselves to believe that the Creator who has brought into existence our sun and her offspring, namely, the planets just named, besides ten thousand millions of other suns and their planets, did not possess the power to arrange their atmospheres so that the sun's light and warm rays could be refracted on the other planets as well as upon this earth?

For many centuries the people of our earth were taught to believe it was flat and that upon the yielding water of the sea rested the crystalline dome of the sky. The sun, moon, and planets were of a sublimity and their use being simply to give light to man.

The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 and the circumnavigation of the earth by Magellan in 1521 proved its sphericity and broke the chains that bound physical science and astronomy for thousands of years, and opened the way for the introduction of the Heliocentric System as taught by Pythagoras 600 years B.C.

Not until the 16th century was this theory restored to life by Copernicus and it was quickly adopted by Kepler, Galileo and Newton.

In 1609 Galileo invented the telescope. This instrument had a magnifying power of thirty diameters and it showed that each of the planets, like the earth, rotated on an axis in an elliptical orbit around the sun, which is the central attractive power of the system.

The important discoveries made by Galileo demonstrated the correctness of the Copernican theory.

Among the discoveries to which allusion has been made are the laws of refraction of light and light; these wonderful principles, all the planets are made inhabitable for human beings. I will now make this plain. The burning-glass is a double convex lens which brings the rays of solar heat to a focus at nearly the same point at which it collects the rays of light. These rays of heat and light are concentrated by refraction at a shorter or longer distance from the lens according to the form of its opposite surfaces.

The eye of a youth as a refracting lens might be compared to the atmosphere of the planet Mercury, which is nearest the sun, and therefore the youngest of our system. Age flattens the eye, and its focal distance is changed; but this distance is easily regulated by the aid of a ground glass lens, which brings the light to a focus at the requisite distance. With a proper glass, a person, however old, may be enabled to see almost as well as a youth without a glass.

The atmosphere being collections of molecules of oxygen and nitrogen, are vast lenses, so to speak, of each of the planets. Its refractive power is in operation on Mercury, whose distance from the sun is 40,000,000 miles, and on Neptune, which is at the vast distance of 3,000,000,000 miles.

As a matter of fact, the law of refraction applies equally to the atmospheric lenses of all the planets, doing its work as well, as accomplishing its purpose as effectively for Mercury and Neptune as for the earth, which we know human beings dwell. We can, therefore, conclude that all the planets are peopled with human beings.

Under this view, how blest must be the inhabitants of Saturn, with its eight satellites and grand system of rings, and all the other planets surrounded by their retinue of little worlds.

Words cannot describe the grandeur of the scene and magnitude of the Creator's power. How beautiful is nature, how great her creative power! Everything so perfect yet changing every hour. The trees and shrubs all dressed in robes so like man, all must wither, die and pass away.

But magnificent as these planets must be, which, by reason of certain well-known facts, have advanced to the celestial age say 20,000 years beyond that of earth, we doubt if any of them have any accommodation for travelers that can compete with the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, since its proprietor has made certain improvements in this splendid structure; it now contains 123 rooms, upon which more than one million dollars has been expended.

Some learned philosophers have declared that it is impossible that these rooms could all be inhabited. But as the astronomers have been mistaken in regard to the inhabitable of all the members of the Solar System, so have these philosophers erred in regard to the possibilities of the Grand Union Hotel.

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riage hire. Guests arriving by steamer or railroad from Europe, South, North, East, or West, are conveyed to the Grand Union Hotel by the Elevated Railroad for \$3 from five to fifteen cents, thereby saving \$3 carriage hire.

Much to the surprise of our philosophers, the simple fact is, that during the last year one hundred and ten thousand people occupied the 613 rooms of the Grand Union Hotel at \$1 and upwards per day, including, of course, its elegant suites of rooms for families, on the European plan. The dining rooms, restaurant, cafe, lunch and wine rooms were supplied with the best at moderate prices. Families lived better at the Grand Union Hotel, and for less money, than at any other first-class hotel in New York.

The inhabitants of our good old mother Earth, as well as those of all the other planets of the Solar System, are invited to give the Grand Union Hotel a trial.

A little book, entitled "Are the Planets Inhabited?" will be mailed to any address, free, upon receiving three cents in postage stamps.

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March 1

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Hugh H. McLean, Esq.,
March 14

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December 31, 311

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Hector Cameron, Q.C. J. McPhillips,
May 7 ly 109

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Change of Time,
Taking Effect Oct. 5th, 1885.

Time Table.

The Feast of the Immaculate

pure and conceived without original sin had been acknowledged by all the faithful of the Christian world, the Church, in support of this, Father Toupin quoted the Old and New Testament and the Fathers of the Church. The Feast of the Immaculate Conception, he said, had been celebrated by the Latin Church from the second century, in the thirteenth century, when it was well-known to all hearers that all England was Catholic, the Western Church—that was composed of the nations of England, France and Italy—contended between themselves as to which would have the honor to celebrate the festival. At that time the Pope had granted special indulgence to all who should celebrate the Feast. In the fifteenth century, Pius V. fixed the feast on the eighth of December; and in our own century Gregory XVI., by Papal Bull, confirmed the fact that the pure and conceived without original sin, but it remained for Pius IX., the Immortal Pontiff who had filled the chair of Peter in the longest period of any of the Roman Pontiffs, to give the feast the name of

AT ST. HYACINTHE.

under on being standing on one platform (Cheers). The theme of the 16th November had thrown the Province into the throes of a violent agitation, the consequences of which could not now be foretold. He did not apportion blame to any member of the Legislative Council, because the Quebec Government had nothing to do with the case, but as a citizen of the Province who had her interests at heart, he would come forward to protest in the most solemn manner against the execution of Riel, which had wounded the French-Canadian people at heart (Hear, hear). He came to vindicate in common with his former rights and private property, the sacred nationality. (Cheers). This was a sacrilegious trust which reposed under the folds of a banner which was glorious enough to shelter good men of all nationalities at any time (Hear, hear). He protested against the strongest terms used in the inexcusable act of the Government of Ottawa (Cheers). He wished it perfectly understood

be held responsible. He would ask Mr.

Mr. Moody at St. Albans, reported that meetings will be held from Saturday morning, January 2nd, until Tuesday evening, January 5th. Three meetings will be held each week day and four on Sunday, the particulars of which will be announced in due time. The meetings will probably be held in St. James Street Methodist Church. The following committees were appointed: Finance, music, general arrangements and ushers. The society will meet at once and take steps to further the success of these meetings. It is expected that Mr. Sankey will accompany

AMUSEMENTS.

He had, at about 12.30 p.m., yesterday, a street, his shoulder dislocated. He was at once removed to the Montreal General Hospital, where the injured limb was replaced.

Theodore Roy, of No. Bonsecours street, was working at Bonsecours Market, yesterday, he accidentally fell and broke his left arm. He was attended to at the Notre Dame Hospital.

At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Patrick McCall, of 108 Wolfe street, while working in the Compagnie des Eclairages, sustained a compound fracture of the right arm, by getting it entangled between the friction ropes and frame of the elevator. He was at once removed to the Notre Dame Hospi-

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