

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Montreal Hunt—The Meet at the "Kennels."

A very large gathering of guests and friends of the Montreal Hunt was attracted to the Kennels on Saturday, the hosts being the hunting members, and right royally they entertained their friends.

Messrs. H. M. Allan, W. Meredith, and E. A. Whitehead were the committee appointed by the executive to carry out the arrangements, for the completeness of which they deserve all praise.

The field was a fine one, and was well fully fifty ladies and gentlemen, well horsed, started for the first covert. Reynard was at once found, and set off at a rattling pace for the Wiseman and Nolan coverts, then through Beaubien's cedars to Martin's farm, where he saved his brush by getting under a barn.

This was a clinking run of over four miles, with scarcely a check, across as stiff a country as can be found on the island. The only members up at the end were the master, Mr. Baumgarten, and one of the whips, the field came straggling in later on.

Unfortunately, when the find was made a large number of the members had not reached the covert. After waiting for some time, the hounds were seen in the distance making towards the Back River road, but before reaching it, they picked up the scent of some straggling fox frightened out of Bag's Gully, which, after a short brush, was killed. Miss Deere, of Moline (Mich.), who had ridden remarkably straight all day, was handed the brush, which she will, no doubt, be pleased to carry back to her western home, to give a glowing account of her "outing" with the Montreal Hounds.

After crossing the road, Mrs. Hughes' coverts were drawn, where a fox was soon found which made for Molson's rock cart, and being hand pressed he circled and made for Brown's farm and then doubled back, making for Henderson's cedars, but was killed in the open before reaching earth. The field in this run was pretty well up. The brush was given to Mrs. Whitehead, who in both runs was among the first flight, as she usually is. This ended the day's sport and the members returned to the "Kennels", where a capital lunch was served. The meet next Saturday will be at Mrs. Hanna's, Lachine. Among those present at the "Meet" on Saturday were noticed Mr. A. Allan, Mr. W. Meredith, Miss Arnot, Miss A. Amos, Miss E. Amos, Mr. B. Allan, Mr. A. Allan, Mrs. C. J. Alloway, Mr. J. Allan, Miss A. Boyer, Mrs. and the Misses Bethune, Miss Brown (New York), Mrs. A. Baker, Hon. Justice Baly, Mr. B. B. Babt, Mr. C. Bouthillier, Mr. H. Bouthillier, Miss Burton (Toronto), Mrs. F. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Brayley, Dr. and Miss Bringham (Frelighsburg), Dr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Clouston, Mr. C. Clouston, Capt. Campbell (ex-Master), Mr. B. Campbell, Miss Clouston, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlin, Mr. J. Crawford (ex-Master), Mr. and Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss Chaudier (Stanbridge), Mrs. and Miss Deere (Moline, Mich.), Miss Donner, Mr. C. P. Davidson, Mr. T. and Miss Davidson, Mlle. DeKochblave, Miss Donnet, Mr. J. Dawson, the Misses Dow, Mr. W. Desrivieres, Miss Delisle, Capt. DeMonteuch, Mr. J. Drummond, Mr. A. Drummond, Miss Dorion, Mr. and Miss Darling, Mr. Elmenhorst, Mr. Esdaile, Mr. Elwes, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch (Toronto), Mr. E. Furniss, Mr. B. Furniss, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Fulford, Mr. Florence (Philadelphia), Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Geoffroy, Mr. Green, Mr. L. Galarneau, Mr. A. Galarneau, Mr. J. R. Harper, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. P. Holland, Mrs. Hickson, Mr. A. W. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, Miss Bete Hutchings, Mr. Hope, Miss Irving (Hamilton), Sir Wm. Johnston Bart, Miss Johnston, Mr. Jeffrey, Miss Kilby, Miss Leslie, Mr. H. C. Lloyd, the Misses Lambes, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, Mr. A. Leclaire, Mr. Claude De B. Leprohon, Mrs. Millburn, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. MacDonnell, Mrs. and the Misses De B. Macdonald, the Misses Millers, Mr. R. D. and Miss McGibbon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Marler, Mrs. McIndoe, Mr. Major, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nelson, the Misses Nelsons, Mr. Nesbitt, Miss E. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton, Miss Playfair (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. Pinder, Miss Plimsole, Mr. Duncan Robertson, Mr. and the Misses B. Roy, Miss Ramsay, (Hamilton), Mrs. Rockwood, Miss Rae (Quebec), Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strath, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Mr. G. Stark, Mrs. St. G. Smyth, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Slessor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Jr., Mr. and Miss Sills, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sutherland, Mr. C. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, U. S. Conant, Mrs. Tiffin, Mr. Tees, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Col. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Wolf, Mr. T. Wilson, Col. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Miss Ethel Waddell, Mr. Cornwallis West, Mr. Ward, Miss Walsley, (St. John), Mrs. C. S. Wartsel, Captain Wilson, ["B" Battery Quebec], and Mrs. J. H. Walker, [Kentucky], and Mrs. Yates, [Rochester].

The New York Sportsman of Saturday last contains the following letter from Mr. Samuel Fenjiston, of Lachine, which alludes to matters that will prove of interest to Montreal lovers of the turf.

EDITOR SPORTSMAN—Enclosed you will find the programme of the Montreal Hunt Steeplechase.

1. In the Green Steeplechase there is an allowance of 7 lbs. for half-breds and 3 lbs. for mares and geldings, and in the general conditions there is an allowance of 7 lbs. for gentlemen riders in open races, that is, races where both jockeys and gentlemen can ride; allowances not cumulative. I enter Madeline, chestnut mare, by Helmbold, dam's pedigree unknown, and claim 10 lbs. allowance—3 lbs. for sex and 7 lbs. for a half-bred. The stewards say I can have but one either sex or half-bred, as allowances are not accumulative. Now, I think the sex allowance is a regular thing in all races, and as my mare is ridden by a gentleman rider, she is entitled to 10 lbs. allowance—3 lbs. for sex and 7 lbs. either for a half-bred or for a gentleman rider.

2. When I go to weigh for the half-bred steeplechase, on the chestnut gelding Pilot I claim 10 lbs.—3 lbs. for sex and 7 lbs. for a gentleman rider. This time they gave me the full 10 lbs. allowance, reversing their decision in the first race. In which case were they right?

3. In the open handicap they refuse to give an allowance for gentleman riders, saying the horse must carry the weight allotted by the handicapper, although their rules say gentleman riders are allowed 7 lbs. in all open races.

4. The hunters' flat race was won by Glengyle. In the Hunt Cup Glengyle refused the first fence, and, as far as I know, has never been over a steeplechase course. Was he qualified to run in a hunter's flat race?

Yours truly, SAM PENNISTON.

allowance could not be claimed for any one animal. 2. They were right in the Pilot case. 3. It is an unnecessary thing to give an allowance to a gentleman rider in a handicap unless the conditions expressly so state. 4. If Glengyle was eligible in the Hunt Cup he was also eligible in the hunter flat race. This is a question, on a matter of fact, for the stewards to decide.

MONTREAL VS. LENOXVILLE. The match between the above elevens, which came off on the Montreal Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Montrealers, after a spirited contest.

TORONTO VS. MCGILL. Another match was played on the University Lawn between Toronto and McGill Universities. Toronto University won by a goal and a try goal.

OTTAWA VS. HAMILTON. TORONTO, Nov. 4.—Yesterday afternoon, on the Toronto acrosses Grounds, the Ontario Football Club defeated the Hamilton Club by two goals to one. The victory of the Ottawas leaves the contest for the championship between Ottawa and Toronto, and the Toronto go to Ottawa for the final round next Saturday. Yesterday the Ottawa and Hamilton light team, fairly Ottawa, although a splendid game for Ottawa, and Murray, Hendrie, Martin and Banker were among the best for Hamilton.

Hares and Hounds. "THE ALBERT HARRIERS." The above club held their usual paper chase on Saturday afternoon, when sixteen members and visitors took part and had a very enjoyable run. The hares started five minutes before the pack and laid a splendid trail in the vicinity of the two mountains, the extent of nine miles out and home. The pack kept very well together, and arrived home about three minutes after the hares, the time occupied in the run being an hour and seventeen minutes.

Lacrosse. CORNWALL VS. INDIANS. CORNWALL, Nov. 3.—Cornwall played a special picked team of Indians selected from the Island and St. Regis, defeating them in three straight games; time, 7, 44 and 11 minutes.

The Wheel. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3.—A ten mile bicycle race, for a prize of \$200, between Hendeen of Springfield, and Robinson, of England, was won by Hendeen in 33 minutes 12 seconds; Robinson three lengths behind.

[COMMUNICATED.] THE SPECIFIC ORGANISM OF CHOLERA. We have already stated that investigations by eminent microscopists had resulted in the discovery and identification of the specific cholera-organism as a minute microbe. More recently the German Government, not satisfied with the doubts which obscured the previous searches for an organism that could be identified as stable, specific, and bearing such undoubted relationship to Asiatic cholera—and to that form of disease alone—as could justify the declaration that it was the specific germ, sent the eminent Dr. Koch (the discoverer of the Bacillus of consumption) to Egypt, with an able staff of assistants, to conduct investigations, with this object in view, among the sufferers from the epidemic of cholera there, and the announcement that he has succeeded in his mission, will be received with satisfaction everywhere.

It must not be forgotten that for several years everything has pointed to the existence of a specific contagium in a specific form organism, and the more definite result of Dr. Koch's investigations, and the conclusions he may be able to draw therefrom, is all that is wanting to give positive authority to a theory which has been acted upon in all the quarantine regulations that have been framed since the researches carried on under the auspices of the British Government by eminent physicians and microscopists, including Professor Lewis and Dr. Douglas Cunningham, the results of which were embodied in a special report by the published reports of the Sanitary Commission of the Government of India. Dr. Douglas Cunningham also gives, in his last report, an interesting account of his examination of the air, soil and water in their relation to the discovery of cholera germs.

The investigation of the conditions under which cholera and water become receptive of the cholera germ and under which cholera outbreaks occur de novo without evidence of recent importation, is the most difficult problem with which the East India Sanitary Commission has had to contend, and which, in a practical way, they have done much to solve.

The relationship between true Asiatic cholera and kindred diseases, ranging from typhoid to cholera morbus, cholerae, cholera, cholera nostras and cholera form disease—names given to cases presenting all the features of true cholera but without evidence of recent importation—indigenous or spontaneous—is a problem on which recent researches in relation to the Egyptian epidemic may throw much light and correct some of the preconceived notions as to their absolute clinical distinctions. In discussing this subject, a high authority says: "It is difficult, if not impossible, to foresee the result of any new and well affirmed scientific discovery of the kind, and it is not for us to attempt to define the limits of the value of such a discovery, or in any way limit the possibilities which may arise out of it. It is, however, useful to remember that should Dr. Koch's conclusions in identifying this specific organism of cholera be confirmed in every respect by his own further research and by the continued experiments of other independent observers, such a discovery will only confirm the view which has been acted upon by British sanitarians and Indian medical officers for many years."

We also referred to the specific germ or cryptococci of yellow fever, and now comes a report that a system of Rio Janeiro, acting upon the theory of vaccination propounded by M. Pasteur, for the prevention of epidemics of these germinal diseases, has instituted the practice of vaccination as a preventive measure against yellow fever. Should success attend his endeavors, we have here one more to rob residence in the tropics of its greatest terror.

COORRESPONDENCE. Letter from Mr. Boxer. To the Editor of THE HERALD: In your report of the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, at which I was unable to be present, I find it stated by Dr. Mount, in relation to the block in Charlotte street, that he had not found the place as bad as I had represented. I do not think Dr. Mount could have seen the worst of it. Words are not sufficiently strong to denounce the state of this place from filthy privies inside of the houses, and at the threshold of the back doors, and my statement was corroborated, in quite as strong language, by the Sanitary Inspector at a previous meeting.

This place had been complained of by tenants to the Health office long since, and had been inspected, but nothing was done, until I brought the subject before the Board and in full public press. It is due to me alone that any efforts are now being made to do away with the vile nuisances in this block of houses, and not to any official of the Board of Health. It matters little to me to whom property belongs; nothing will prevent me from exposing such nuisances when they come to my knowledge. It cannot be expected that the Chairman of the Board of Health, a merchant and an alderman, with his whole time engrossed with private and public affairs, can have his eye over all the nuisances which must trust to the officials, and, to a great extent, to their representations, and if these officials neglect their duty, or misrepresent matters, he cannot be expected to be responsible. But if the Board of Health had a commissioner at its disposal for only twelve months, vested with full authority to carry out the Health by-law, even in its present imperfect state, the death rate of this city, from the abatement of zymotic diseases alone, would be found to be considerable.

F. N. BOXER, Secretary Canadian Sanitary Association. Montreal, Nov. 3, 1883.

THE BRITISH NATION AS SEEN BY CARDINAL MANNING. Long Centuries of Courage the Real Foundation of Its Greatness—Responsibility of Its Rulers and of Its People. Boston Globe.

Cardinal Archbishop Manning has contributed to American newspapers an article on the British empire, in which he says: "If we were to say that the men of merry England are courageous, would not all the nations say the same of themselves? But if the men of merry England are not courageous, England would have ceased to be merry long ago."

It is not easy to say when England became merry, or why it got the name. But it is not hard to say what would damp or mirth and quench our merriment. We are told that there are cities and plains in Germany which have never revived since the thirty years' war. The cities have not been rebuilt, and the battlefields bear no corn to this day. No foreign foot has trodden down England for ages. Nor can it, if we be true to God and to ourselves. If we fall in either of these duties, nothing, however unimagined, to our baseness and self-conceit, may not come upon us in an hour. Our fidelity to God consists in acknowledging him as our lawgiver and our supreme judge; our fidelity to ourselves will consist in the courage of our people.

Are we then a courageous people? What form of courage for the faith or for the battlefield is wanting in Ireland? What self-command and inflexible persistence in duty can surpass the courage of the people of Scotland? What shall an Englishman say of the people of England? We are abused, and criticised, and railed at by foreign nations, but no one has ever said that Englishmen are cowards. They tell us that we are slow and never ready, over-confident, and wanting in the sharp look out which prepares for danger; that we continually pay dear for our idleness and want of foresight, but that, after disasters, and in spite of an almost stupid improvidence, we pull ourselves together and break through the greatest straits and losses.

This is not the bearing of the Mysians, who, Herodotus tells us, were a conquering race on land, were not seafaring, and it needed three sea voyages to gain an earldom. Of Danish hardihood and Norman conquest we have had proof enough. From such a confluence of courages, as Shakespeare would say, we might well look for an imperial race. The conflicts which have made England, Ireland and Scotland one are a long record of courage in all its kinds and degrees. It is energy and hardihood of heart and will that has added the plantations of America, the islands of the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, the colonies of South Africa, the continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and of Ceylon and the vast empire of India, stretching east, west and north, over 250,000,000 of men. This structure is not the work of weak hearts or feeble hands. The Egyptians boasted that no free-born Egyptian labored to rear the Pyramids. We may boast, if boasting were not a sign of folly, that none but free-born men have reared the British empire. It is a great edifice built up by centuries of manhood and intelligence, and force of will and sustained energy. It must be acknowledged, with shame that fraud and cruelty and injustice have tarnished its beginnings. But as it now subsists it is a reign of law and justice. Individuals in civil or military authority may abuse their power, and have abused it, but

THE EMPIRE IS A WORK NOT OF THE WILL OF MAN, but of a will that overrules all human wills, and binds them in the path of His supreme wisdom. It is not only the massiveness of the world-wide structure which is full of wonder, but this imperial power has perched itself, as it were, on crags, on coigns of vantage, which by their smallness show the greatness of the power they represent—Heligoland off the coast of Germany, Jersey off the coast of France, Gibraltar on the very soil of Spain, Malta in the straits of Italy and of the east, the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, Borneo in Polynesia, Hong Kong in the Chinese Empire, what are all these but tokens of the self-reliance of a great and courageous people?

"No jutting frettle Battress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird's nest made his pendant bed." Take once more the Indian Empire. We came as deliverers of the millions of Hindus from the Mahometan yoke. We have 600 sovereign princes under our imperial sway. They were in old times in perpetual and intestine war. We have imposed the British Empire, what are all these but tokens of the self-reliance of a great and courageous people?

Are men more ordered than when Julius Cæsar smiled at their lack of skill, but found their courage worthy his frowning at? So much for the Britons. Aristotle says of the Celts that they feared neither earthquakes nor waves." We have been lately told that the British navy is the heirloom of Scandinavian sea kings; that Nelson was a Viking with a Scandinavian patronymic. The Saxons, a conquering race on land, were not seafaring, and it needed three sea voyages to gain an earldom. Of Danish hardihood and Norman conquest we have had proof enough. From such a confluence of courages, as Shakespeare would say, we might well look for an imperial race. The conflicts which have made England, Ireland and Scotland one are a long record of courage in all its kinds and degrees. It is energy and hardihood of heart and will that has added the plantations of America, the islands of the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, the colonies of South Africa, the continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and of Ceylon and the vast empire of India, stretching east, west and north, over 250,000,000 of men. This structure is not the work of weak hearts or feeble hands. The Egyptians boasted that no free-born Egyptian labored to rear the Pyramids. We may boast, if boasting were not a sign of folly, that none but free-born men have reared the British empire. It is a great edifice built up by centuries of manhood and intelligence, and force of will and sustained energy. It must be acknowledged, with shame that fraud and cruelty and injustice have tarnished its beginnings. But as it now subsists it is a reign of law and justice. Individuals in civil or military authority may abuse their power, and have abused it, but

THE EMPIRE IS A WORK NOT OF THE WILL OF MAN, but of a will that overrules all human wills, and binds them in the path of His supreme wisdom. It is not only the massiveness of the world-wide structure which is full of wonder, but this imperial power has perched itself, as it were, on crags, on coigns of vantage, which by their smallness show the greatness of the power they represent—Heligoland off the coast of Germany, Jersey off the coast of France, Gibraltar on the very soil of Spain, Malta in the straits of Italy and of the east, the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, Borneo in Polynesia, Hong Kong in the Chinese Empire, what are all these but tokens of the self-reliance of a great and courageous people?

"No jutting frettle Battress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird's nest made his pendant bed." Take once more the Indian Empire. We came as deliverers of the millions of Hindus from the Mahometan yoke. We have 600 sovereign princes under our imperial sway. They were in old times in perpetual and intestine war. We have imposed the British Empire, what are all these but tokens of the self-reliance of a great and courageous people?

Are men more ordered than when Julius Cæsar smiled at their lack of skill, but found their courage worthy his frowning at? So much for the Britons. Aristotle says of the Celts that they feared neither earthquakes nor waves." We have been lately told that the British navy is the heirloom of Scandinavian sea kings; that Nelson was a Viking with a Scandinavian patronymic. The Saxons, a conquering race on land, were not seafaring, and it needed three sea voyages to gain an earldom. Of Danish hardihood and Norman conquest we have had proof enough. From such a confluence of courages, as Shakespeare would say, we might well look for an imperial race. The conflicts which have made England, Ireland and Scotland one are a long record of courage in all its kinds and degrees. It is energy and hardihood of heart and will that has added the plantations of America, the islands of the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, the colonies of South Africa, the continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and of Ceylon and the vast empire of India, stretching east, west and north, over 250,000,000 of men. This structure is not the work of weak hearts or feeble hands. The Egyptians boasted that no free-born Egyptian labored to rear the Pyramids. We may boast, if boasting were not a sign of folly, that none but free-born men have reared the British empire. It is a great edifice built up by centuries of manhood and intelligence, and force of will and sustained energy. It must be acknowledged, with shame that fraud and cruelty and injustice have tarnished its beginnings. But as it now subsists it is a reign of law and justice. Individuals in civil or military authority may abuse their power, and have abused it, but

THE EMPIRE IS A WORK NOT OF THE WILL OF MAN, but of a will that overrules all human wills, and binds them in the path of His supreme wisdom. It is not only the massiveness of the world-wide structure which is full of wonder, but this imperial power has perched itself, as it were, on crags, on coigns of vantage, which by their smallness show the greatness of the power they represent—Heligoland off the coast of Germany, Jersey off the coast of France, Gibraltar on the very soil of Spain, Malta in the straits of Italy and of the east, the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, Borneo in Polynesia, Hong Kong in the Chinese Empire, what are all these but tokens of the self-reliance of a great and courageous people?

Are men more ordered than when Julius Cæsar smiled at their lack of skill, but found their courage worthy his frowning at? So much for the Britons. Aristotle says of the Celts that they feared neither earthquakes nor waves." We have been lately told that the British navy is the heirloom of Scandinavian sea kings; that Nelson was a Viking with a Scandinavian patronymic. The Saxons, a conquering race on land, were not seafaring, and it needed three sea voyages to gain an earldom. Of Danish hardihood and Norman conquest we have had proof enough. From such a confluence of courages, as Shakespeare would say, we might well look for an imperial race. The conflicts which have made England, Ireland and Scotland one are a long record of courage in all its kinds and degrees. It is energy and hardihood of heart and will that has added the plantations of America, the islands of the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, the colonies of South Africa, the continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and of Ceylon and the vast empire of India, stretching east, west and north, over 250,000,000 of men. This structure is not the work of weak hearts or feeble hands. The Egyptians boasted that no free-born Egyptian labored to rear the Pyramids. We may boast, if boasting were not a sign of folly, that none but free-born men have reared the British empire. It is a great edifice built up by centuries of manhood and intelligence, and force of will and sustained energy. It must be acknowledged, with shame that fraud and cruelty and injustice have tarnished its beginnings. But as it now subsists it is a reign of law and justice. Individuals in civil or military authority may abuse their power, and have abused it, but

upon the old chaos, with all the multiplied powers of destruction with which we have armed it. We have not made India Christian, but we have lifted it in the scale of human civilization.

EMPIRES DO NOT CONVERT MEN TO CHRISTIANITY; but under the material structure of the material power of Rome, the apostles and their successors created a Christian world, and under the world-wide empire of Britain a new Christian world is rising to repair the ruin of the old. This is not the work of a race without the courage, which is masculine, grave and fearless in its effort, but calm and bright, and merciful and merry, like the song of its legions and its sailors, its resplendence and its little children, in the green hamlets of the heart of England.

This great empire is one link in the chain which draws out the history of the world. It is our responsibility and our day of visitation. If we have not the courage to keep it up, we shall deserve the shame of cowardice if we give it up. And in the day in which we betray our trust to the millions under our sway, the energy which goes out of England and Ireland and Scotland will find no training ground for high and noble deeds in civilization, and if the stern necessity arise, in warfare. Our expansive powers, if checked, will fall in upon themselves, and become turbulent and insular and selfish. Empires spring from an imperial race, and generate an imperial mind. England will cease to be a merry, if it ever be shut up in its own four seas, as Holland is ditched in by its own dykes. Even the click of the spinning jenny will slowly die, and the voice of England will be saddened. A clear command, and a sense of duty and self-command, make a great and imperial people, and in the households of such a people there will be no fear, but peace and justice, confidence, courage and mirth.

HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop. NEW BLOOMFIELD, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880. I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel so well, and I am so glad to be so well, that I bless you for such a relief by your medicine from the torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clear and smooth as ever.

HENRY NOCHE. CORN TO SEE THE TRAINED GOAT AT THE MONTREAL RIME MUSEUM.

New Advertisements. S. CARSLY'S. LADIES' in every UNDERWEAR weight and UNDERWEAR quality. UNDERWEAR.

S. CARSLY'S. COMBINATION in Wool, SUITS COMBINATION Merino and SUITS COMBINATION Silk. SUITS.

S. CARSLY'S. SILK the largest UNDERWEAR stock in UNDERWEAR Canada. UNDERWEAR.

S. CARSLY'S. MANTLE the prettiest TRIMMINGS MANTLE is the TRIMMINGS MANTLE city. TRIMMINGS.

S. CARSLY'S. MANTLE handsomest FRINGES MANTLE in the FRINGES MANTLE city. FRINGES.

S. CARSLY'S. MANTLE all new ORNAMENTS MANTLE designs. ORNAMENTS.

S. CARSLY'S. BOYS' Strong and HOSEBOYS' durable. HOSEBOYS' HOSEBOYS'.

S. CARSLY'S. GIRLS' in every HOSEBOYS' weight and size. HOSEBOYS' HOSEBOYS'.

S. CARSLY'S. LADIES' Every quality HOSEBOYS' LADIES' represented. HOSEBOYS' LADIES'.

S. CARSLY'S. FUR In all kinds TRIMMINGS FUR and widths. TRIMMINGS FUR.

S. CARSLY'S. LADIES' fancy and HANDK'FS. LADIES' plain. HANDK'FS. LADIES'.

S. CARSLY'S. KID Keeps the largest stock GLOVES KID in Canada and the best GLOVES KID Gloves made. GLOVES.

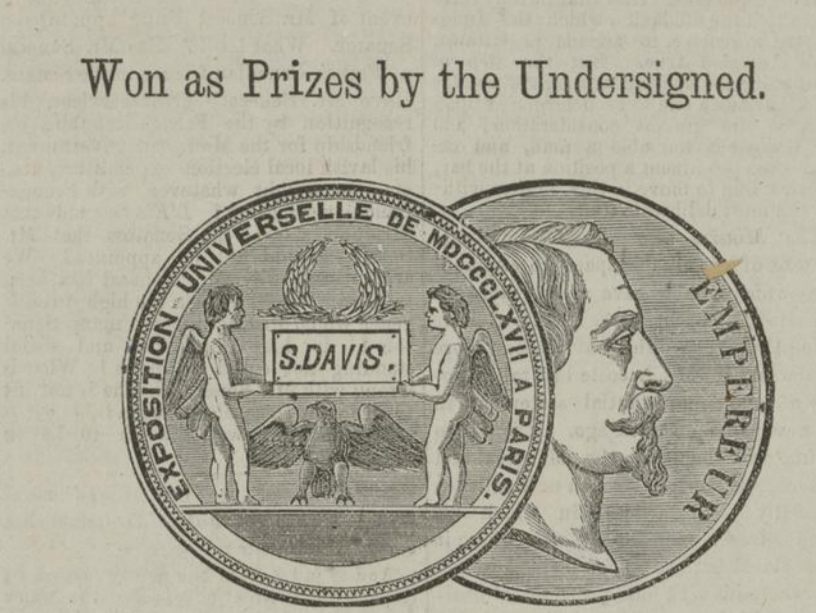
S. CARSLY, SILVER MEDAL IN 1868. 393, 395, 397 and 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

WANTED AT ONCE! 10,000 LABORERS, FOR RAILWAY WORK. Joiners, Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Blacksmiths, Drillers, &c., for C. P. R. Co.'s new extension between Algoma, Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay. For particulars, apply at once. SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO., 29 St. James Street West, next door to the Chinese Empire, 244.

TO MR. J. H. TOUZIN, General Agent of the "HAIRINE," 94 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Sir,—After having long suffered from itching on the body and legs to such an extent that I could not sleep I was advised to try "L. Touzin's Hairine." I used one bottle, and at the end of six days I was cured. I can recommend your remedy to all those suffering from this disease. Yours truly, etc., ULRIC CROTEAU, 332 Mignonne St., Montreal. September 27 231.

MOLINO DEL REY A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry. Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at Gloria. SOLE AGENT, J. A. HENNING, 25 HOSPITAL STREET, Mon November 25.

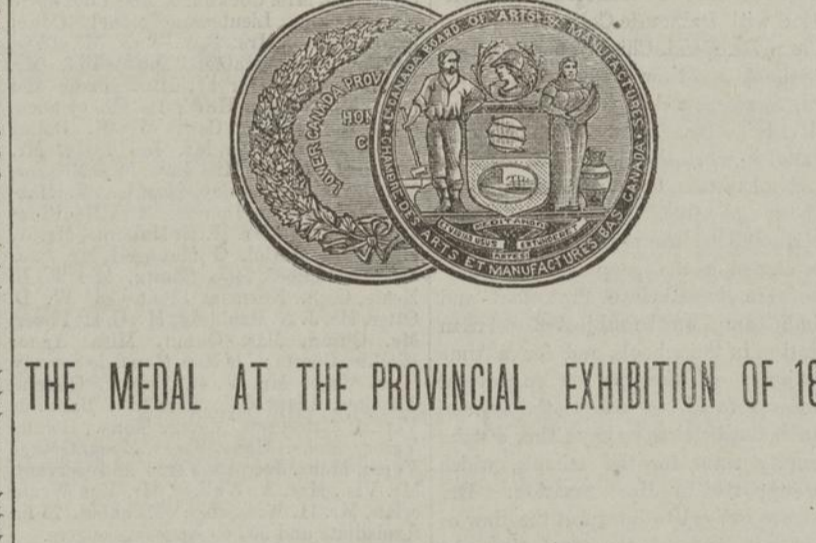
Miscellaneous. LIST OF MEDALS Won as Prizes by the Undersigned.



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE MEDAL AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1863.



S. DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF CABLE SENECA EL PADRE. And other Choice Brands of Cigars. 54--MCGILL STREET--56 73 AND 75 GREY NUN STREET. MONTREAL. January 3

Insurances. Royal Insurance Co., OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - \$10,000,000 FUNDS INVESTED - - - \$24,000,000 Invested in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders, exceeds - - - \$ 700,000 Liability of Shareholders Unlimited

M. H. GAULT, Chief Agents, W. TATLEY, General Agent, Recent London (Eng.) Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow directors can be seen at the Company's Office, corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St. October 8 241

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

Miscellaneous. BLANK BOOKS BLANK BOOKS BLANK BOOKS

Ruled, Printed and Bound, FOR Banks, Railway, AND Shipping Offices. AND ALL KINDS OF RULED and PRINTED MATTER SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE. IN EVERY CASE Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

POSTERS OF ALL KINDS, Cheapest in the City. "HERALD" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Victoria Square MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE COY. AND TRUST COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00 SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES - - - \$94,000.00 Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies. Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DEBENTURES: Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, President Exchange Bank of Canada. Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President, Senator. THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., President Exchange Bank. A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. JAMES CRATHERN, or Crathern & Cavertill. G. F. C. SMITH, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. GEORGE W. CRAIG, Manager. Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal June 27 1882

PATENTS Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN and FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS registered. AGREEMENTS and ASSIGNMENTS drawn. All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with Accuracy, Promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal. Correspondence Invited. August 2 183

The Montreal Herald. MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 5.

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

THE OFFICE OF THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West.—Editorial Rooms, on one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m. Y. M. C. A. Hall—Lecture, at 8 p.m. Free thought—Lecture, at 130 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m. Mechanics' Hall—Performances at 2 and 8 p.m. Atlantic and North-West Railway Co.—At the Company's Office, at 11 a.m.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC GUARANTEE.

The news that the Dominion Government had agreed to guarantee interest at the rate of 3 per cent. for ten years on the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company appears to have had a dreadful effect on the bears of the New York stock market, and to have set them into convulsions of rage. For a long time their efforts have been devoted to breaking down this particular stock and reducing its value, and to effect this cherished object they have hesitated at nothing. By some means they succeeded in getting numerous canards into the press despatches, with a view of inducing people to believe that the Canadian Pacific enterprise was as good as abandoned. The latest of these false reports, published only a week ago, was to the effect that the operations of the Canadian Pacific Company in the Rocky Mountains had been suspended for two years, owing to disputes among the engineers as to the proper pass to be adopted. This barefaced falsehood was intended to administer the final coup to a stock which they had already succeeded in depressing, but almost at the same moment came the news that the Government of Canada had stepped into the breach and guaranteed the interest of the stock, as before stated. The howl of rage that went up from the bears at this announcement was the natural expression by which a baffled and demoralized gang of robbers indicated their grief and despair. The English language was exhausted to find words adequate to express their feelings at so unexpected an event. The Wall Street Daily News, which appears to be the organ of this bear clique, has been hurling every epithet at the heads of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Directorate, that its ingenuity could suggest. It represents the Government as running a "skin faro bank," and speaks of the "Canadian crowd" as running the "Canadian Pacific gamble in three divisions. One lot works the deal at Ottawa, the seat of the Canadian Government, another works Wall street, and the third is working the London market."

It, however, warned its readers against taking the stock at any price, asserting that "the whole concern has got to break down of its inherent rottenness and the Dominion of Canada cannot save it." Two days later the same paper, apparently not satisfied with the result of its former utterances, and finding the stock still going up, returned to the charge with another column of denunciation. It sought to discredit the story that the stock had been guaranteed by the Government, but consoled itself with the reflection that it would make no difference if the Government gave the Company half of Western Canada to build the road. Every issue of the same paper since has contained similar attacks on the Railway Company and the Canadian Government, the last and most ridiculous of which is the following:—

"The Government of the Dominion of Canada" has just proved itself unable to float its 4 per cent. loan. It was only for \$4,000,000, and the bids for it aggregated a little over \$1,000,000—so low has the credit of the country sunk under the lead of the rascally crew of "land jobbers, railway projectors, company promoters and financial conjurers, who have been running the machine at Ottawa for four years past."

Of course the writer of the above knows very well that the credit of Canada, instead of being low, was never higher than at present. Canada could borrow four millions ten times over at four per cent. in the English market as easily as the editor of the Wall Street Daily News could indite a lying paragraph about the Dominion, and the only reason Sir Leonard's domestic loan was not taken up was that the people of Canada can put their money to a better use than investing it at four per cent. These attacks would be wholly unworthy of notice but for the fact that they show the unscrupulous character of the rascally gang who were attempting to destroy the Canadian Pacific Railway, a line in the success of which every true Canadian is vitally interested.

JUDGE PAPINEAU'S ASSAULTS.

After all the boastful statements which have been published, crediting Mr. Lacoste with an intention to impeach Judge Papineau, statements which were allowed to go uncontradicted; after all the "bulldozing" of the Judge by partisan papers like the Gazette and Minerve; and after all the gnashings of teeth which were manifested in consequence of the exposures in the Laval case, we are now assured that Mr. Lacoste has not made up his mind to labor for the impeachment of the Judge! Public opinion on the subject appears to have been strong enough to compel the following explanation from the Gazette:—

Our contemporaries are in error in saying that Mr. Lacoste went to Ottawa for

the purpose of consulting the Government on the subject of the impeachment of Mr. Justice Papineau, on the ground of his conduct in the Laval election case. Mr. Lacoste's visit to Ottawa was for an entirely different purpose. It had relation to a dispute, in which he is interested as counsel for one of the parties, arising out of the failure of the Berthier Best Root Company, and the claim of the Customs Department upon it for duty on certain machinery. That he has been urged to take proceedings against the Judge, and that his own feelings are in that direction, may be quite true. And that he may have submitted the affidavits, which the Judge refused to receive, to friends in Ottawa, may be also true. But the step of petitioning for the impeachment of a judge is too serious a one to be determined upon without the gravest consideration; and Mr. Lacoste is too able a man, and occupies too prominent a position at the bar, to cause him to move in this matter without the most deliberate study.

The Minerve also devotes a large amount of its valuable space to explanations which would have been more appreciated if they had been offered more promptly. It would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Lacoste had taken notice of the circumstantial statements in the newspapers a week ago. It is fair to assume that he reads the Montreal and Quebec newspapers—French or English—especially those articles in which his name is freely mentioned, and where it is associated with that of a learned judge, and where his acts, his professional business and his intentions are fully set forth. These statements seemed to emanate from persons in his confidence, and it appears, were in part—but only in part—correct. When the public cried "shame" in view of Mr. Lacoste's reported action, it became necessary to disabuse the public mind on the subject. The public knew that Mr. Lacoste had no case to call for impeachment; they saw that his position in the affair would be a most indelicate one and altogether unprecedented; and they will now learn with satisfaction that what looked like a threat to intimidate a judge while in the performance of his duties was not so intended, or else that the original intention has been abandoned, if not repented of. To what extent THE HERALD'S criticisms have produced this change, we leave to the judgment of the public.

We would now suggest that it would be well if the Gazette and Minerve would follow the advocate's example. They have repeatedly assailed Judge Papineau since the Laval case commenced; and they have so in the most indecent manner. They can accomplish nothing to the Judge's permanent injury, but, by their reckless conduct, they are covering the press with an amount of odium which, as a body, it does not deserve.

The friends of T. H. Rand, D.C.L., gave him a dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Fredericton, last evening, on his retirement from the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, and his removal from Fredericton. — Telegram from St. John, N.B.

Nova Scotia is robbing New Brunswick of some of her best educational workers. Quite recently Professor Weldon, of Mount Allison College, Sackville, accepted the Law Professorship in connection with Dalhousie College, Halifax; and now Dr. Rand, Chief Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick, withdraws to accept a chair in Acadia College, Wolfville. Dr. Rand went to New Brunswick, when the change was made in the school system, the public schools having been made free. The office of Chief Superintendent was at that time one not to be envied, as the people of the Province were divided into Protestant and Catholic camps on the subject of sectarian education in the schools, and for a time a majority of the people in several counties refused to adopt the system, organize the districts, or pay either district or county rates for the schools, which were supported by direct taxation. Dr. Rand was obliged to interpret the law as he found it, and, at the same time, to exercise such judgment as would render the law as little offensive as possible to the Catholic minority. In a few years all traces of difficulty had disappeared. Under Dr. Rand's management the Provincial Training and Model Schools have attained greatly increased efficiency; the standing of the teachers throughout the Province has greatly improved; the character of the school buildings, school books, and school equipment has changed greatly for the better; while the attendance at school shows an increase far beyond the increase of population. Much of this improvement is due directly to Dr. Rand, whose energy and enthusiasm in the cause of popular education seemed boundless. It will be difficult for the Government of New Brunswick to secure a successor to Dr. Rand who will be his equal in intelligent zeal and in application to the duties of the most important position in the gift of the Government.

PARLIAMENT, it seems, has been protracted for another forty days. It would be well, and it would further the business of Parliament, if the Government would give early intimation of the date at which the session will open. All the great interests which seek the aid of Parliament would, in such case, be preparing in time, and half of the session would not be allowed to pass before any business of importance would be transacted. The haste with which measures of the greatest importance are rushed through in the closing days of Parliament is in strange contrast with the falling that is characteristic of the early part. It is quite impossible that measures can be treated on their merits when a large proportion of members are absent and the rest chiefly anxious to get away, and when those who might oppose a measure on its merits are only too glad to help it through in order to make room for bills in the passage of which they are more immediately interested. The Government ought to be able to say by the middle of November at what date they require Parliament to be called together. The rumors point to

an early session—say January. The increasing extent of the public business and especially of necessary legislation, call for earlier and longer sessions than formerly, although the session may be long enough if the earlier portion were only properly utilized.

L'Electeur is authority for the statement that all the French-Canadian Senators signed and sent the Dominion Premier a "round robin," in which they declared their intention to resign in the event of Mr. Senecal being appointed a Senator. What! all? Has Mr. Senecal no French-Canadian friends in the Senate. Have Mr. Senecal's great services, his recognition by the French Republic, his friendship for the Massachusetts Government, his lavish local election expenditures, etc., no weight whatever with French-Canadian Senators? L'Electeur adds that Mr. Senecal should not be appointed. We are not told why Mr. Senecal has been taboed. Does he lack the high intelligence which distinguishes so many Senators? Is his commercial and social standing not equal to theirs? What is wrong with Mr. Senecal that he is not fit to sit in the Senate of Canada? Explanations would seem to be in order here.

SPEAKING of the Governors-General under whom Sir John Macdonald has served, the Gazette remarks:— And to judge from the jaunty aspect of the veteran Premier at Quebec the other day, he is good for one or two more Governors yet, unless he himself be made the vice-regal ruler of the new nation which he has been the principal agent in creating.

Pray, what "new nation" is this? What "new nation" has been "created"? Where is its constitution? What national powers does it possess? The Gazette would do well to seek to convince La Patrie on this point. While the Gazette is maintaining that Canada is a "new nation," La Patrie keeps calling on us to throw off the British "yoke!"

THE SCOTS in Montreal are not just so "tumble" as the Scots of Ottawa. The latter—who were snubbed by the Marquis of Lorne quite as effectually as if they had received the treatment experienced by the Caledonians of Montreal—are sending the Marquis compliments and good health across the Atlantic. They are going out of their way to show they have no hard feelings. The Montreal Scots do not feel in any amiable a mood, a fact which would have been made manifest to the popular mind if the proceedings of the St. Andrew's Society meeting a few evenings ago had been allowed to be reported fully.

THE Allans mail SS. Sardinian, having on board the ex-Vice-Regal party, arrived at Monville at 4 p.m. on Sunday. The Sardinian experienced nine hours detention from fog on the passage.

PASSENGERS.

RMOSKI STATION, NOV. 3.—List of saloon passengers per SS. Parisian, Capt. James Wylie, for Quebec, Oct. 25th:—Mr. R. Alexander, Mrs. A. Arosberg, Mrs. J. Beaudry, Miss Beaudry, Mr. W. T. Benson, Mrs. Benson, Mr. William Breeze, Mrs. Breeze, Miss Breeze, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. G. B. Burland, Mrs. Burland, Mr. Jeffrey Burland, Miss Burland, Miss Georgina Burland, Miss Henrietta Burland, Miss Burns, Miss Butts, Miss Chesley, Prof. Cockburn, Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Crane, Lieutenant-Colonel Count D'Orsonens, Mr. Jno. Ellis, Mr. Theo. Gabler, Mrs. Gabler and child, Mr. Hardisty, Mr. Harvey, Miss Hasie and maid, Mr. William Heath, Dr. Honeymoon, Miss Honeymoon, Capt. W. F. Bailey Jones, Miss Larkin, Mr. Jas. Long, Mr. Philip Low, Q.C., Miss Low, Miss M. Low, Mr. David MacCawley, Mr. D. W. MacDonnell, Miss MacDonnell, Miss MacPherson and maid, Mr. H. E. Mahonie, Mr. A. Martin, Lieut.-Col. G. Mansell, Mr. A. J. W. McMichael, Miss Mintz, Mr. T. B. Neale, Capt. Norman, Lieut. Col. W. D. Oter, Mr. J. J. Paulding, Mr. C. H. Pozzer, Mr. Quinn, Mrs. Quinn, Miss Agnes Ritchie, Comte de la Rue, Mons. de Serizay, Miss Shaw, Mr. V. R. Taylor, General Thacker, Lieut. Col. Turnbull, Baron de Vere, Baroness Vere, Mons. Roland Vere, Mons. Henri Vere, Mons. George Vere, Mons. Jacques Vere, and servant, Mr. Vis. Mrs. A. Walker, Mr. Von Weckerlan, Mr. H. Wickiewitz; 77 cabin, 25 intermediate and 302 steerage passengers.

Bring your children to the Montreal Dinner Museum.

1883! Dominion Exhibition, ST. JOHN, N.B. BLEACHED COTTONS. FIRST PRIZE, SILVER MEDAL. AWARDED. THE MERCHANTS' MANUFACTURING CO. OF MONTREAL. For Superior Bleached Shirtings.

Extract from special despatch to MONTREAL HERALD, Oct. 5, 1883.—"Another remarkably fine exhibit from Montreal is that of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, for which—

MESSRS. CANTLIE, EWAN & CO. are the agents. The display of Bleached Cottons is certainly far ahead of anything in the fair, and has received the first prize, a silver medal."

October 18 2m rst 249

BANQUE VILLE MARIE Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3 1/2%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. UBALDE GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 25th October, 1883. f ID 256

New Advertisements. FREETHOUGHT!

The Montreal Pioneer Freethought Club have much pleasure in announcing TWO LECTURES, in their Hall, 1310 St. Catherine Street, by Mr. E. F. UNDERWOOD (Editor of Boston Index), as follows:— Monday, Nov. 5th, 8 p.m.—Subject: "The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," and a Reply to Mr. Stevenson's Sermon on Agnosticism. Tuesday, Nov. 6th, 8 p.m.—Subject: "Evolution in the Domain of Morals and Religion." Admission—50 cts. and 25 cts. November 1 e 261

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

ANTHONY FORCE, 76 ST. PETER STREET MONTREAL. AGENT FOR: VICKERS, SONS & CO. (Limited) The River Don Works, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German Steel. Tool Steel, Crossings, Crosshead's Axle Boxes, Axles, Piston and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars, Marine Shafts and Cranks, Belts, &c Messrs. P. & W. MACLELLAN, Clutha Iron Works, GLASGOW.

Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Iron Bridges for Railways, etc., Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 WELLINGTON STREET MONTREAL. August 15 194

GET AN ESTIMATE FOR YOUR BOOK

JOB PRINTING

LETTER PRESS BOOKBINDING, AND FROM JOHN LOVELL & SON, 23 and 25 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL. November 5 de 264

Four Crystal Palaces!

WONDERS OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS! They are most entirely built of the finest Crystal, the frame only is wood. There is not a single spot or fault in those immense glasses, which are so transparent that, if they were not framed, one would doubt of their existence. It is specially when those wonderful palaces are illuminated by Electric Light that they fully appear in all their beauty. No man will worthily describe those thousands of shining diamonds, which hurt as much the eye of the one who dares to contemplate them, as they surpass the imagination of the artist, who will try to give of them the slightest idea. Unmoving and silent they stand inside a large number of mysterious persons. They are men and boys perfectly dressed. Their clothes must have been cut by—because they stick close to them in a beautiful shape. Those suits they wear are of different qualities, colors, etc.; every one will feel his taste satisfied in looking at one of them. A thing, which is certainly very mysterious, is the following—Those men and boys have no heads, no feet and no hands, and they seem to be attached by something. They have, however, their busts, legs and arms, and all wear on their chest a number indicating amounts of money, as follows:—

\$1.15 5.50 7.25 9.50 10.75

Those wonderful facts were reported by a child, who pretended to have seen the Palaces. The author of the present correspondence, wishing to know the truth about that story, went where the boy told him. I would see what he had seen, and, in fact, the child was all right enough. Let me tell you, however, that the Palaces mentioned above, are large and splendid windows, the mysterious men and boys, deprived of heads, hands and feet, are in reality, the simplest things in the world, and you will acknowledge it, when I will tell you that they are Ready-made Suits of different sizes, prices and colors, which are suspended on man shapes; and, finally, those strange numbers, which excited the child's curiosity, are the real prices of the Suits. The great wonder in this is not much, the beautiful windows, the fancy suits and the electric light, but in reality the cheap prices of those Goods. When one can get a good and fancy

COMPLETE SUIT for.....\$4.15 COMPLETE SUIT for..... 5.50 COMPLETE SUIT for..... 7.25 COMPLETE SUIT for..... 8.75 COMPLETE SUIT for..... 9.50 COMPLETE SUIT for.....10.50

he has no right not to be well dressed. Go to I. A. BEAUVAIS, 186 and 188 Notre-Dame Street West, And you will find all those ADVANTAGES. November 3 u 263

WANTED,

A situation as Bookkeeper, Correspondent, or any office work where I can be useful; had 10 years' hands and feet, and in write French and English, and will produce good testimonials from late employer will accept moderate salary. Please address A. B. C., HERALD. October 31 e 260

FOR SALE.

To Arrive per Steamer from St. John's, Newfoundland, ANOTHER LOT 500 BARRELS PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL.

J. S. MAYO, 9--COMMON STREET--9 MONTREAL. October 29 258

FOR SALE.

THE stock of ORIENTAL RUGS at T. Baylis is said by customers to be the finest ever seen here. November 1 261

Fancy Department.

The novelties we are showing in our Fancy Department this season excel anything we have had in former years. The assortment is very much larger and our prices lower. Being direct importers, we are in a position to buy cheap, therefore sell cheap. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

See our New Mantle Ornaments. See our New Mantle Trimmings. See our New Dress Ornaments. See our New Ottoman Ribbons. See our New Satin Ribbons. See our New Silk Ribbons. See our New Velvet Ribbons. See our New Fancy Ribbons.

The above to be had ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL COLORS, ALL PRICES, AT JOHN MURPHY & CO'S 403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET, 105, 107, 109, 111 St. Peter Street. Terms CASH and only ONE PRICE.

Sale of Bankrupt Stock.

SEALED TENDERS will be received till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., for the undermentioned Assets of the Estate of TAYLOR ROBERTSON & CO., Montreal, viz:—

1st. The Stock in Trade of the Insolvents, now in store Nos. 535 and 537 St. Paul Street, Montreal, as also the Furniture and Fixtures of said store, together with Blocks, Tools, &c., to be tendered for separately. The inventory can be seen as also the Stock any time up till 11 o'clock a.m., of 7th inst., say from 10 till 4 daily.

2nd. A large quantity of goods now in warehouses 8 and 9 Common Street Inventory of which can be seen and Goods inspected at said warehouses, and will be sold subject to advances made thereon.

All information will be given to intending purchasers by the undersigned at 535 and 537 St. Paul Street.

TERMS CASH. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Taylor, Robertson & Co's stock." The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES BAXTER, Trustee of Estate Taylor, Robertson & Co., 535 and 537 St. Paul Street. Montreal, 2nd Nov., 1883. b 263

LAROSE'S FAMILY LINIMENT.

Clark Meacham, of Lavonia station, N.Y., writes:—"I had lame back and shoulder for many years, and after trying many other liniments, I did not get any better; I saw the above liniment advertised, I bought some of it; after using one bottle I was cured. I recommend the liniment to all."

Wholesale by H. SUGDEN EVANS & Co., H. HASWELL & Co., Montreal. 259

TO THE PICKLED FISH TRADE.

Parties purchasing Pickled Fish of the Montreal Inspection would do well to ascertain that the Inspector's brand has not been altered. Parties altering the Inspector's brand will be prosecuted according to the Inspection law. L. E. MORIN, Inspector of Pickled Fish and Fish Oils. November 5 m 264

FOR SALE,

One of the Best Properties in the City. Situated within a stone throw of the General Post Office. Yielding over 7 p. c. on the price. Buildings new and most substantially built. A portion of the property could be leased at \$2,000 per annum, on a 5 years lease, to the present tenant. For particulars, apply to R., Box No. 998. November 5 e 264

FOR SALE,

Three Shetland Ponies. Apply at 145 William Street. October 30 r 259

FOR SALE,

The Mount Royal Milling and M'f'g. Co. OF MONTREAL Have been AWARDED First Prize and a Bronze Medal FOR Rice and Rice Products. October 18 249

Amusements. THEATRE ROYAL.

J. B. SPARROW, Manager. For a Short Season Only, commencing MONDAY, NOV. 5th. RAVEL'S DRAWING-ROOM CIRCUS AND CONGRESS OF NOVELTIES! Positively the greatest Show ever given in Montreal, introducing trained Ponies, Horses, Elephants, Dogs and Monkeys, &c. Gymnasts, Tumblers, Clowns and Acrobats. Note the prices—50c, 35c and 25c. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Matinees, 25c to all parts of the house. Seats at Prince's. November 2 262

Art Association of Montreal.

The Art Classes, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT HARRIS, R.C.A., ARE NOW OPEN. In these Classes systematic instruction after the manner of the French Studios is given. Session—Seven months, in two Terms. For further information, apply to S. ENGLISH, Secretary. Montreal, 12th October, 1883. 244

New Advertisements.

"THE NEWSPAPER INTEREST, ITS RISE AND GROWTH."

THE THIRD LECTURE In the Y. M. C. A. Course, will be given by THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M. P., MONDAY EVE'G., Nov. 5th. In the ASSOCIATION HALL. At EIGHT o'clock. November 3 n 263

At STODDART'S

41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street! At STODDART'S! A splendid stock of MUSIC BOXES, with all the latest improvements. Parties leaving small deposits can secure these Instruments for the coming X'mas. Arrived—A splendid stock of WALTHAM, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES. A larger and better selected stock, for cheapness and durability, cannot be found in Canada. Swiss Solid Silver Hunters, silver cap'd, jewelled movements, from..... \$ 8.00 English Levers, from..... 20.00 Do. Compensation or Gold Balances..... 30.00 Waltham Compensation Balance, jewelled pallets, heavy cases..... 16.00 The Largest Stock in the City to Choose from. Guaranteed five years from the factory. The largest and cheapest stock of SOLID GOLD and REAL STONE RINGS in Montreal, being made at our factory, can be produced at first cost. October 30 259

GOLDEN EAGLE CIGARS!

LIMENOS! PRINCESSAS! CONCHA FINA. 1 Case of these fine Cigars at PHILIP HENRY'S, 134 ST. JAMES STREET. October 29 258

FOR SALE.

1 Car-load JAMAICA ORANGES just received. Narrows and Malpeque OYSTERS received daily. Cases CANNED LOBSTERS. Cans CANNED MACKEREL. Brils and h-brils. NO. 1 FAT CAPE BRETON HERRING. TABLE CODFISH. STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL. TESSIER'S COD LIVER OIL. Newfoundland, Halifax, Gaspe A. COD OIL. Barbados, Demerara, Antigua MOLASSES. Mess, Prime Mess, Extra Prime PORK. POOL'S PICKLES, mixed and assorted. TO ARRIVE—Small Cargo of the well-known CALEDONIA MINE COAL.

J. & R. McLEA

8 COMMON STREET, October 24 254

COAL OIL CHANDELIERS!

COLE'S NEW CHANDELIERS, THREE LAMPS ALL COMPLETE, with patent extension to raise or lower. Beautiful New Design \$9.00. The cheapest and best value ever offered. Neat Chandliers, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50. Goods carefully packed for the country. COLE'S LAMP STORE, 418 NOTRE DAME STREET. USE COLE'S PURE COAL OIL. November 1 261

STORAGE!

Good Storage for all kinds of DRIED FRUITS—Valencias, Currants, &c., at BLAIKLOCK BROS'., No. 17 COMMON STREET. October 30 259

GORDON PRESS.

FOR SALE A half medium Gorton (CYLINDER Press; Steam or Treadle; good as new. Disposing of it to make room for a larger machine. Can be seen at the HERALD Office. Excellent Storage Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. BEST quality LINOLEUMS only 85c. at James Baylis & Sons' Carpet Warehouse. November 1 261

MY FIRST DUEL.

[CONTINUED.]

My companion was unusually silent as we walked along; so, partly by way of starting a conversation, partly to quiet the uneasy feeling in my own mind, I asked him whether he and Miss Cornwall had met before. He hesitated a moment ere he replied and then said,—"No. To tell you the truth, Charlie, she is the very image of a Miss Douglas that I used to know in London a couple of years ago, after we were paid off in the old Argus. That was what made me look so queer when I first saw her. But of course they can't be the same."

"No, of course not, as your friend's name was Douglas, and Rose's is Cornwall," I answered pettily. "Yes, of course they are different," he assented. "Well, I shall go on board again. I suppose you won't come just yet? Good by."

I went for a short walk that day before I returned to Mrs. Luton's. I was thoroughly vexed and uncomfortable. That Harry was not quite sure that the resemblance between Miss Cornwall and Miss Douglas was only a resemblance, I was perfectly certain of from the tone in which he spoke, and I could not but confess that Rose's sudden pallor was, at any rate, an unfortunate coincidence; but then, to admit the possibility of this opened up the way to a whole train of suspicions that I would not put into words, even to my own heart; that, indeed, when I returned to Miss Cornwall's, I felt ashamed so far to yield to her as to ask her, as I had intended to do, whether she had ever before met Harry Gordon. From that day forward, however, an estrangement gradually sprang up between Harry and myself. I felt instinctively that he did not like Rose, and would not be sorry to see my engagement to her broken off; and this gave rise to a feeling of irritation and pride on my part that frequently prompted me to say things to him which but for his uniform courtesy and good nature might have caused an open rupture. And so a coolness gradually grew up between us that threatened to increase as time went on, and to sap even the very foundations of our old friendship.

All this time, too, the uneasy feeling that originated in my mind on the day that I introduced Harry to Miss Cornwall had been gaining strength. I could not account for it nor analyze it; it seemed like a vague dread of some impending evil, and, much as I struggled against it, could not shake it off. Even in her presence it did not always entirely disappear; but there, at any rate, it was repressed by my passionate love for her, which forbade me even to hint at anything that might imply any want of confidence on my part. And so things went on, until the day was fixed that was to make Rose and me one. I had made up my mind that I would invite Harry to the ceremony, and the following morning I took an opportunity of doing so, moved there to more, perhaps, by bravado than by any wish that he should actually be present on the occasion. He congratulated me, as I thought coldly, upon the approaching event and courteously declined my invitation; then turning suddenly toward me with a burst of his old cordial manner, and speaking very rapidly and earnestly, he said,—"Nolan, I can't let this go on without an effort to stop it. I must tell you—I ought to have said so long ago, but heaven's sake, don't marry Miss Cornwall. I have the best of reasons for knowing that she is the same girl I used to know in London as Hester Douglas, and you know I was not living a very steady life then. Yes, strike me if you like, Charlie, I see continued as I went a step toward him; "only list-ten. You and I are old friends, and I can't stand quietly by and see innocently marry a girl I know and thought to be your wife. Don't believe me; ask her whether she ever knew Miss Douglas in London, or ever lived at Cornwell's; and draw your own conclusions from her answers. You might have seen from her face, when you introduced me to her that we had met before," he went on with a half-sneer.

I had been silent with astonishment during Harry's speech; but the last few words, the cutting reference to that event, the origin of all those uneasy doubts and half formed suspicions that had ever since so cruelly haunted me, gave words to my anger, and caused me to form a sudden determination. "I will ask her; and if, as I suppose your statement is false—" I paused almost choking with passion. "I will abide the issue," he said, calmly, and left the cabin. Two hours afterward I was in Miss Cornwall's presence. I had been at first all impatience to hear her denial of any acquaintance with Miss Douglas; but during the long row to the shore, and the toll-some walk up the steep hill that leads from the customhouse to the gates, I had full leisure to grow angry, and to reflect that Harry had spoken of no suspicions, but had made a positive statement which he, with his habitual caution, would be of all men, the least likely to do unless he had good reason for believing in its truth. And if it were true; but by the time my reflections had reached this stage I had arrived at Mrs. Luton's door, and after a moment's pause I rang the bell.

Rose was seated at the table writing a letter, as I entered. She got up and came toward me, and taking her hand in mine, I led her to the couch at the end of the room, and seated myself beside her. "Rose, when you were in London did you ever hear of a Miss Douglas?" Her eyes flashed under their long black silky lashes. "Mr. Gordon has been talking to you," she said, vehemently. I looked at her in amazement. If Harry's statement were untrue, what possible association could there be in her mind between him and Miss Douglas? She said that she had betrayed herself, and continued gently: "I thought at the moment that he called here the other day. Did he not tell you of it? I forgot to do so. I don't think he likes me, Charlie. Oh, my darling, don't let him come between us!" she murmured softly, as she nestled closer to my side.

I am neither able nor desirous to follow out the interview. A loving woman, and with all her faults Rose did love me) endearments and caresses at me) sacred to be lightly spoken of; and, excepting in so far as the narration of them may serve to the gratification of a morbid curiosity, it can be a matter of but little interest to any excepting the two most concerned. I suppose I was a fool; perhaps my love blinded me. No doubt I ought to have seen through it all, but somehow I didn't. I only saw a beautiful girl whom I passionately loved, an angel who had been maliciously slandered. Carried away by the witchery of the moment, I forgot my long-cherished doubts; I forgot the probabilities, the suspicious circumstances of the case. It seemed impossible to associate anything evil with one so fair, so gentle, so loving; and returning once more to the unwavering allegiance to the unwavering confidence of old, I wondered what shame how I could ever have allowed myself to doubt. My heart wanted to be convinced, and it was convinced; but my reason was stubborn, however much I might decline to listen to its voice; and this did not tend to abate the irritation which, by an utterly irrational but perfectly natural

reaction, I felt against Harry, a d which induced me to regard him rather as one who had wilfully insulted my future wife than as one who, wishing to save me from what he justly regarded as an irreparable disgrace, had been led to make a false statement under the belief in its truth,—a mistake for which an apology might be a sufficient atonement.

No doubt, had I time for reflection, I should have viewed it in this light; but unfortunately, before I had left Mrs. Luton's house many minutes, whilst the glamour was still upon me, I met a party of men, foremost among whom was Harry Gordon. They were most of them acquaintances of my own, and little as a conversation with them accorded with my mood of the moment, I knew it was impossible to pass them without speaking.

"We are going up to Marti's to play a pool, Nolan," said Bertie Chestle, when the first greeting was over. "Will you come?" "Thanks, I'm going on board."

"Oh, nonsense; you'll do better on the board of green cloth. Come along."

"It's no good, Chestle; Nolan has given up all that sort of thing," broke in Harry, with a laugh.

The speech was innocent enough, but in my then state of feeling toward Gordon I was chafed that he should make any remarks about my actions; and in as hard, cold a tone as I could assume, I replied, "Mr. Gordon is requested to confine his attention to his own affairs, and when he does meddle with other people's, not to make statements which are deliberately untrue."

Every one looked at me in astonishment. Harry turned very white, and from between his compressed lips came one word, "Charlie!" "I said, sir, that your statement was deliberately untrue. Need I say more?"

One glance of pained surprise, and with a slight shrug of the shoulders, he took them of one of his companions and walked away. As soon as he was gone, I turned to a man whom I knew, a captain in the 205th.

To be continued.

LOSS AND GAIN. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pain in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!"

From 225 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound and vigorous but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 9, '81. R. FITZPATRICK. Hop to Get Sick.—Exposure yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

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

If you want to laugh, go to the Montreal Dime Museum.

Professional Cards. ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER. (Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Office: Hamilton Chambers, 17 ST. JOHN ST. (P. O. Box 1867.)

PRIEUR & MACKAY, ACCOUNTANTS & GENERAL AGENTS. 4 Hospital Street, Montreal. Cases of Insolvency and Trust Estates carefully managed. Rents and debts collected. Correspondence solicited.

NEW COAL FIRM!

AUDENREID, BROWN & CO.

Philadelphia, New York and Montreal.

ESTABLISHED HERE in the INTEREST OF CONSUMERS!

214 and 216 ST. JAMES STREET.

SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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

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

NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY, SEASON 1883-1884.

Beg to notify the trade that their large and complete stock of Buffalo Robes, consisting of over 25,000 ROBES, INDIAN DRESSED.

Are now ready for sale. This stock is the only complete lot of Buffalo Robes that will be offered this season. All are this year's Robes, and are strictly graded, properly cleaned, and will be delivered in perfect condition.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: JOHN REPLINGER, Agent, No. 37 ST. JOSEPH ST., MONTREAL. September

Professional Cards. JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT. Commissioner for taking Affidavits of Ontario.

115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. THOMAS DARLING, Accountant and Auditor.

242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late Macleannan & Macdonald.) Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c. Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.

CORNWALL, Ont. American War and Pensions Claims Collected. Marriage Licenses issued. 59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

MESSRS. BATEMAN & QUIRK & Molsons Bank Chambers, MONTREAL. HYDRAULIC AND RAILWAY ENGINEERS. F. POSTER BATEMAN, M. Inst. C. E. of London, England. E. P. QUIRK, M. Inst. C. E. of Dublin, Ireland.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, (LIMITED) CUTLERS, No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty. JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS beg to caution the public against spurious goods bearing their name and made to imitate their genuine manufactures.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS beg to caution the public against spurious goods bearing their name and made to imitate their genuine manufactures. To distinguish articles of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' make be careful to notice that they bear their corporate mark, thus:



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Will Cure Sick Headache. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, gripping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with face-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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—

Medical. FRIEND-OF-ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Among the Leading Necessaries of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. It effectually rubs on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use, in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in GENEVA. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

PURCHASERS should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. October 18. 249

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE.—A Victim of early impudency, causing nervous debility, premature decay, having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REVIEWS, 40 Chatham St., New York July 9 mwf 162

NORMAN'S Electro-Curative Belt Institution.

ESTABLISHED 1874. Norman's Curative Electric Belts, Bands, Insoles and Trusses, are guaranteed to be the best remedy known for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Liver, Stomach and Ches Complaints, Constipation, all Diseases of the Nerves, Genital Organs and Rupture.

Circular and Consultation Free. A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Montreal, Agent. May 21

A BOON TO MEN.

All those who, from indigestion, a weak stomach, weak, unsteady, low spirited, etc., can be certainly and permanently cured without any medical treatment. Endorsed by the Medical Profession and the Press. The Medical Review says: "Denny, &c., is a Nervous Debility, Physical Weakness, etc., which is wholly cured by THE HARVEY BOLDUS." Even hopeless cases, attended with nervous debility, indigestion, etc., can be cured by this effective, cheap, pleasant, and safe medicine. Consultation free. HARVEY BOLDUS CO., 75 Young St., Toronto, Ont. August 30 mwf 207

MANNING RESTORED.

A victim of early impudency, causing nervous debility, premature decay, having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REVIEWS, 40 Chatham St., New York July 9 mwf 162

