

TRADE AND COMMERCE

177,925 for the corresponding week in 1885, \$28,144,700 in 1884, and \$1,907,350 in 1883.

Exchange. The market was very quiet and rates were unchanged.

The Montreal Stock Market. To-day being Saturday there was no meeting of the Montreal Stock Board.

The New York Evening Post of this p. m. says:—

There was more activity and strength in the market to-day than on almost any previous day this year.

The net advances for the day were Delaware & Hudson 2 1/2, Lackawanna 2 1/2, Jersey Central 1 1/2, Lake Shore 1 1/2, etc.

The net declines were Can. Pacific 1/2, Col. Colo. & San Francisco 1/2, preferred 1/2, Northern Pacific 1/2, etc.

A comparison between to-day's and yesterday's closing prices gives the following result:—

Advanced—Western Union 1/2, Lake Shore 1/2, Pacific Mail 1/2, Erie 1/2, Erie 2nds 1/2, Ohio & Miss. 1/2, Mich. Central, Jersey Central 1/2, New York Central 1/2, Del. Lack. & West 2, Del. & Hudson 1 1/2, Union Pacific 1/2, Reading 1/2, Kansas & Texas 1/2, Canada Southern 1/2, St. Paul & Omaha 1/2, do. pref. 1/2, Northern Pacific pref. 1/2, Louisville & Nashville 1/2, C. O. C. & I. 1/2, Texas Pacific 1/2, St. Paul M. & M. 1/2, Pullman 1/2, West Shore bonds 1/2, Declined—North-West 1/2, Rock Island 1/2, Washash 1/2, do. pref. 1/2, Northern Pacific 1/2, Oregon Trans. 1/2, Unchanged—St. Paul, do. pref., Illi. Central, Central Pacific, Missouri Pacific.

Notes.—Missouri sold ex dividend, 1 1/2 quarterly.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Saturday, 18th September, as specially reported for THE HERALD by McDougall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

Table with columns: Stocks, Opening, Closing, Change. Lists various stocks like West Union, Lake Shore, etc.

STOCKS. The following is from the New York Evening Post:—

The bank statement for the week shows comparatively small changes, though in fact the movements of money have been quite large.

There are indications of a scarcity of legal tenders which have been continuingly going on to the West to be used in the marketing of the crops.

At Chicago, New York exchange has been steadily at 70c per \$1,000 discount, and the scarcity of legal tenders caused by this drain to the West has caused gold to be used instead of legal tenders in payments into the sub-treasury here for customs.

One of the pressing necessities of trade in the interior at present is for small notes, and it is claimed that as soon as the silver certificates are issued they will at once be largely substituted in general circulation for the legal tenders, which are of denominations too large for convenience, and that this will result in a movement of the legal tenders back to the banks, thus increasing their reserves and putting them in a condition to largely increase their loans, if they can find employment for the money.

The changes in the leading items of the bank statement are as follows, viz:—

Table with columns: Loans, Deposits, Circulation, etc. Shows financial data for the bank.

These changes increase the surplus reserve \$48,150, and make it now \$7,672,125, against \$7,634,075 last week, \$47,000 more.

STOCKS IN STORE.

Table with columns: Wheat, Flour, Corn, etc. Lists stock levels for various commodities.

Wheat, bush, 298,885; Flour, bush, 11,313; Corn, bush, 1,132,322.

British Breadstuffs and Provisions. Liverpool, September 17.—A leading weekly grain circular says:—The weather has been more favorable.

In New York the posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4.82 for sixties and 4.85 for demand drafts.

The rates for actual business were stiffer for sixties and demand drafts at 4.81 1/2 @ 4.84 1/2 for sixties, 4.84 1/2 @ 4.84 1/2 for demand drafts and 4.84 1/2 for cables.

Continental bills were as follows:—Paris 52 1/2 @ 52 1/2 and 52 1/2 @ 52 1/2, reischmarks 94 1/2 and 94 1/2, guilder 39 1/2 @ 39 1/2 and 40 @ 40 1/2.

Reported specially for THE HERALD by Brax & Jackson, stock, grain, and foreign exchange brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

Call loans on stocks are easy at 4 1/2 per cent. Discounts of approved commercial paper are 6 to 7 per cent.

The rates for money on call on stocks at the New York Stock Exchange ranged throughout the day from 4 to 6 per cent, closing at 5 per cent.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 3 1/4 per cent.

There was no change to-day in the London open market rate for money, which was again 2 1/2 per cent.

The following are to-day's cable quotations for consols, American securities and Canadian Pacific:—

Table with columns: Consols, Am. Secs., Can. Pac. Lists cable rates for various securities.

Bar silver in London to-day was 43 13-16d per cent.

To-day's cable quotations for Paris for three per cent.—12.30 p.m., 82 1/2 @ 7 1/2; 2 p.m., 82 1/2 @ 7 1/2; 4 p.m., 82 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

To-day's transactions in Canadian Pacific were 400 shares at 67 1/2. The closing quotations are reported by Messrs. Brax & Jackson at 67 1/2 asked, 67 1/2 bid.

Those for St. Paul and Manitoba were 117 asked, 116 1/2 bid.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 6,340,000 marks during the week.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. MONTREAL, 18th September, 1886. Breadstuffs.—The market was quiet but firm to-day, and no sales are reported.

Two loaves of bread were exhibited on 'Change this morning—one the Co-operative and the other machine-made—by one of our leading bakers. The majority present expressed their opinions as in favor of the latter.

Stocks of flour in store to-day show a decrease of 4,944 barrels from last week being 40,748 against 45,692. The week's receipts were 22,016 barrels, making with the reduction in stocks 26,960 barrels as of the week.

We quote:—Superior Extra, per bbl., \$4.07 @ \$4.10; Extra Superfine, 3.85 @ 3.95; Fancy, 3.60 @ 3.70; Spring Extra, 3.40 @ 3.50; Superfine, 3.20 @ 3.30; Strong Bakers' Manitoba, 0.10 @ 0.15; Strong Bakers' Canadian, 0.10 @ 0.15; Strong Bakers' American, 0.00 @ 0.10; Fine, 2.90 @ 3.00; Middlings, 2.75 @ 2.80; Pollards, 2.65 @ 2.70; Ontario bags (medium) b.l. 1.95 @ 2.00; [Superfine extra] 1.75 @ 1.80; [superfine] 1.60 @ 1.65; City bags [delivered], 2.25 @ 2.30.

OATMEAL.—Quotations are:—Granulated, per bbl., \$4.40 @ \$4.60; bags, 2.10 @ 2.20; Ordinary, per bbl., 4.10 @ 4.25; bags, 1.95 @ 2.

CORNMEAL.—Quotations are:—White, per bbl., \$0.00 @ \$2.75; bag, 0.00 @ 1.30; Yellow, per bbl., 0.00 @ 1.25; bag, 0.00 @ 1.25.

WHEAT.—The market was not active to-day, but holders are firm at quotations. Stocks in store are 84,122 bushels less than last week, while the receipts for the week were 167,711 bushels. We quote:—Canada spring, No. 2, 84c @ 85c; Canada white winter, No. 2, 82c @ 85c; Canada red winter, 1, 84c @ 85c.

COARSE GRAINS.—Business to-day was of a quiet description at quotations. Stocks of corn, peas, and barley are less this week than last, while oats are slightly increased. Rye remains as given last week.

We quote:—Corn, in bond, 45c @ 50c per bushel of 56 lbs.; peas, 71c @ 72c per bushel; oats 32c @ 33c per bushel of 34 lbs.; barley, 45c @ 46c, according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.; rye, nominal at 75c @ 76c per bushel of 56 lbs.

MALT.—Quotations are:—Western 70c @ 80c, and Montreal at 80c @ 90c per quality of 36 lbs. in bond, according to quality. We quote:—Dan., \$1.20 @ 1.15; shorts, \$1.25 @ 1.15; provender, \$2.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

The following were posted on 'Change to-day:—

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Flour, etc. Lists weekly receipts for various commodities.

MEATS AND BUTTER.

Meats and butters should set in. Some dealers look with apprehension on the situation, fearing that at so marked an advance as has occurred the short interest will be led eventually to the manufacture of the product to fill the contracts by paying such prices for hogs as will operate against a safe investment basis for usual packing operations as the winter season opens.

The export movement for the week was liberal, especially so of lard, exceeding corresponding times of last year in both meats and lard.

The following were to-day's closing prices:—

New York, 2 1/2 p. m.—Wheat, 85c asked September, 85 1/2 bid October, 86c bid November, 85 1/2 asked May, 86c asked May, 86c nominal September, 45 1/2 October, 49c November, 50c December, 50 1/2 January, 53c bid May, Oats, 31 1/2 bid September, 31 1/2 bid October, 32 1/2 bid November, 32 1/2 bid December, 32 1/2 bid May.

Milwaukee, 1 p. m.—Wheat, 73c cash September, 74c October, 74 1/2 November, 74c, 1.20 p. m.—Wheat, 76c cash September, 76c October, 76c November, 76c December, 85 1/2 bid May, Corn, 41c cash, Oats, unchanged.

Detroit, 12.00 m.—Wheat, No. 1 white, 76c cash; Michigan red, 76c cash; No. 2 red, 76c cash; 77c bid October, 79c November.

Provisions. Pork in Chicago was 20c lower on options than yesterday, but the market here is firm. Business was quiet and in small country and jobbing orders. Beef is quiet and firm. Lard, smoked meats and tallow unchanged.

India meso beef, per ton, \$20.00 @ 22.00; Mess beef, 18.00 @ 20.00; Montreal, S.C. pork, 15.50 @ 16.00; Western S.C. do, 15.50 @ 16.00; Western Mess do, 14.75 @ 15.00; Lard, Fairbanks', per lb., 0.10 @ 0.10; Bacon, L.C., 0.09 @ 0.09; Hams, uncured, per lb., 0.12 @ 0.13; Hams, cured, per lb., 0.00 @ 0.10; Bacon, picnic, 0.00 @ 0.10; Ham, per lb., 0.10 @ 0.11; Shoulders, per lb., 0.08 @ 0.09; Tallow, per lb., 0.04 @ 0.05.

Butter.—There is little or no demand for creamery. Eastern Townships moves slowly, while a meeting with better more enquiry, the quality being better than formerly and the price lower than those for other descriptions. We quote:—Creamery, 18c @ 20c; Eastern Townships dairy 13c @ 16c, Western, 11c @ 14c, all according to quality.

CHEESE.—The Press Association cables from Liverpool repeats yesterday's quotation at 4 1/2 per cent. The market here was quiet but firm with but little business being done, while the country markets are reported to be active. The exports from this port for the week were 17,893 boxes, of these 7,546 were on through shipment account. The exports from New York were 30,332 boxes, making the total export shipments from the two ports 48,225 boxes. We quote:—Finest Aurore, 10c @ 10 1/2; medium to fine, 9c @ 9 1/2; other grades 7c @ 8c.

EGGS.—The market is dull and frequent canning is necessary. Old stock, which is keeping the market down, is working off slowly. We quote 13c @ 13 1/2.

Transactions in first hands are scarcely sufficient to justify a quotation. Receipts are small, the total up to-day since September 1 being only 117 barrels. To fill orders it would be necessary to buy from second hands, and \$4 for first lots is the lowest price asked. We quote:—First lots \$3.75 @ \$3.80, per 100 lbs.; seconds \$3.40 @ \$3.50; pearls nominal, firsts \$5.40 @ \$5.50; seconds \$4.25 per 100 lbs.

Commercial Notes. The Chicago Board of Trade will open hereafter on Monday morning at 9.30. The Sydney (Australia) Herald estimates that the colonies will be obliged to obtain 8,700,000 bushels of wheat from abroad to supply home requirements.

Advices received to-day state that the potato disease is making rapid progress in Germany, and a large proportion of the crop is reported to be affected.

BRITISH IRON AND METAL MARKETS. (BY CABLE.) GLASGOW, September 17.—Scotch warrants at 39s 10d. MIDDLESBOROUGH, September 17.—No. 3 foundry, G. M. B., at 30s.

LONDON, September 17.—Tin, spot, at 100 7/6; three months' futures at £101 Market firm; G. O. B. Chili bars at £40 5/4; soft Spanish lead at £12 1/2; 61. September 15.—Best selected copper 43s; soft English lead at £13 5s; Sheet iron, at £13 13s 6d; Hallett's antimony at £30; tinplates at 12s 9d.

LONDON WOOL SALES. LONDON, September 17.—There was a good attendance at the wool sales to-day. The demand was active. Prices are hardening, especially for scored wools, and values are 5 per cent. better than the earlier quotations of the series. The details of today's sales are as follows:—Victoria, sales 1,900 bales—scored at 15s 10d @ 15s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 14s 6d @ 14s 6d; greasy at 7s 10d @ 7s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; fleeces at 2s 4d @ 2s 4d. New South Wales, sales 2,900 bales—scored at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 10s 10d @ 10s 10d; greasy at 7s 10d @ 7s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; fleeces at 2s 4d @ 2s 4d. Tasmania, sales 700 bales—scored at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; greasy at 7s 10d @ 7s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; fleeces at 2s 4d @ 2s 4d. New Zealand, sales 2,000 bales—scored at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; greasy at 7s 10d @ 7s 10d; do. locks and pieces at 11s 10d @ 11s 10d; fleeces at 2s 4d @ 2s 4d.

THE WEEK'S PACKING IN THE WEST. (From the Cincinnati Price Current, Sept. 16.) The week's packing operations in the West show a total of 130,000 hogs, compared with 135,000 last week, and 100,000 for the corresponding period last year. The total from March 1 is 4,445,000 hogs, against 3,820,000 a year ago, making an increase of 625,000, and for the entire time since November 1 an increase of 465,000. Prices of hogs at Chicago made an advance of 5c @ 10c per 100 lbs. and receded to about the same point as a week ago.

Prices of hog product at Chicago have ranged as follows for the week for October delivery:—Mess pork at \$10.27 @ \$11.75, closing at \$10.85; lard at \$6.35 @ 6.70, closing at \$6.35; short ribs at \$6.80 @ 6.85, closing at \$7.30—prices at the close showing an advance of 3 1/2c on lard. These wide fluctuations in pork and meats have been due to the excited condition of the speculative market, while the demand for corn has been unusually fairly active. This mild, however, probably modified for the time if any well defined reaction in tendency of values of

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WESTERN PORTS. CHICAGO, September 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists grain movements for Chicago.

Flour, brls., 17,000; Wheat, bush., 61,000; Corn, bush., 263,189; Oats, bush., 164,376; Rye, bush., 5,000; Barley, bush., 58,255; Pork, 268; Lard, 248,203; Cattlemeats, 412,270; Flaxseed, 5,821.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists grain movements for Milwaukee.

Flour, brls., 17,597; Wheat, bush., 50,886; Corn, bush., 480; Oats, bush., 3,640; Rye, bush., 1,440; Barley, bush., 44,050.

DETOIT, September 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists grain movements for Detroit.

Wheat, bush., 75,087; Corn, bush., 17,405; Oats, bush., 1,100.

SEABOARD PORTS. NEW YORK, September 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists grain movements for New York.

Flour, brls., 26,291; Wheat, bush., 237,800; Corn, bush., 270,100; Oats, bush., 220; Barley, bush., 475; Rye, bush., 2,750; Malt, brls., 6,650.

CHICAGO WEEKLY RECEIPTS. Chicago, Sept. 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists weekly receipts for Chicago.

Pork, 557; Lard, 1,483,103; Cattlemeats, 1,838,560.

MILWAUKEE WEEKLY RECEIPTS. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists weekly receipts for Milwaukee.

Flour, brls., 31,570; Wheat, bush., 230,396; Corn, bush., 139,200; Oats, bush., 43,200; Rye, bush., 3,840; Barley, bush., 235,250.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. TO THE MONTREAL HERALD. United States. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.

LOOSE MEATS—S. C. \$7.45; S. B. \$7.25; L. C. \$7.25; shoulders, \$0.00; G. Hams, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; boxed meats, S. C. \$7.70; S. B. \$7.50; L. C. \$7.50; shoulders, \$0.00 @ \$7.00; \$10.50 @ \$10.00.

ENGAGEMENTS—Wheat, 108,000; Corn, 353,000; barley, 00,000 bush.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 4.24c per bush corn, 3c @ 2c per bush.

PORK—Weak; cash \$9.7 1/2 @ \$10.00; August \$9.00 @ \$9.00; September \$9.00 @ \$9.00; Oct. \$10.25 @ \$10.60; November, \$9.7 1/2 @ \$10.10.

LARD—Irregular; Cash, \$7.25 @ \$7.30; August \$8.00 @ \$8.00; September \$7.3 1/2 @ \$8.00; October, \$5.35 @ \$5.37; November, \$5.17 1/2 @ \$5.20.

BOXED MEATS—Steady; dry salted shoulders, \$6.12 1/2 @ \$6.25; short clear sides, \$7.25 @ \$7.30.

PETROLEUM—2 1/2 p. m.—Grade, in barrels, 50c @ 60c; refined, 60c; cassa. 8c.

COTTON—Firm; Uplands, 9 1/2-10c; New Orleans, 9c.

SUGAR—Firm; refining, 4c @ 4 1/2; Standard 'A', 5 1/2 @ 5 11-16; Cut Leaf and Crushed, 6 1/2-6 3/4; Powdered 6 1/2-6 3/4; Granulated, 6c @ 6 1-16c.

EGGS—Steady; Canadian, 18c @ 20c; State, 19c @ 19 1/2; Western, 18c @ 18 1/2.

There is a firm tone to fine grades of fresh butter, and for such full figures are obtained. The general market is steady. Cheese firm with full prices maintained. Eggs firm and higher, extra Eastern and New Hampshire stock command 20c, with choice Island, Nova Scotia and Canada, at 18c.

Hay remains quiet, with no change in price. Raw straw quiet. Potatoes are easier, with prices lower under liberal receipts. BUTTER—Western extra fresh made cream, 23c @ 24c; some special marks higher; do. extra firsts, 20c @ 22c; do. firsts, 18c @ 19c; do. imitation cream, extra, 14c @ 15c; do. ex firsts, 12c @ 13c; do. fresh factory, choice, 12c @ 13c; fat to good, 11c @ 11 1/2c; do. common old lots, 10c @ 10 1/2c; Northern creamery, extra, 25c @ 26c; extra firsts, 23c @ 24c; Eastern creamery extra, 22c @ 24c; Vt. dairy, extra, 22c @ 23c; do. extra, firsts, 18c @ 19c; do. firsts, 17c @ 18c; do. fair to good, 13c @ 14c. New York dairy, extra, 18c @ 19c; do. extra firsts, 16c @ 17c; do. firsts 14c @ 15c; do. fat to good, 12c @ 13c. Low grades of butter as to quality. The above quotations are recent prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing prices 1/2c higher. CHEESE—Choice Northern, 10c @ 10c; do. sage, 11c @ 11 1/2c; Western, 9c @ 10c; lower grades according to quality; jobbing prices, 1/2c higher. EGGS—Near by, 21c @ 22c; Eastern extra, 17c @ 20c; New Hampshire and Vermont extra, 19c @ 20c; New York extra, 18c @ 20c; Western choice, 16c @ 17c; Michigan extra, 18c @ 20c; Nova Scotia, 18c @ 20c; Northern, 17c @ 18c; Island, 18c @ 20c. Jobbing price, 1c higher. HAY—Choice prime, \$18.00 @ 19.00; fancy, higher; fair to choice, \$16.00; choice Eastern fine, \$13.00 @ 15.00; fair to good do., \$16.50 @ 17.50; poor to ordinary hay, \$12.00 @ 15.00; East, swale, \$10.00 @ 11.00. Rye straw, choice, \$15.00 @ 15.50; oat straw, \$9.00 @ 10.00 per ton. NEW POTATOES—Extra Maine and Vermont, per bbl., \$6.00 @ \$1.50; bulk; Houlton rose, 55c @ 60c per bush; Houlton Hebrons, 55c @ 60c; New Hampshire rose and Hobsons, 55c @ 60c; Vermont do, 50c @ 60c; New York do, 45c @ 50c; northern burbanks, 50c @ 60c. SWEET POTATOES—Virginia extra yellow, \$2.00 @ 2.25 per bbl; medium do, \$1.50 @ 1.75; extra Jersey, 3c.

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All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JERK LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); offices: 1- Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street, West, Montreal; H. O. PETER, STOKELL, President; MR. ALBREP. AUBREY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

MONDAY MORNING SEPT. 20

THAT ROGUS RECEPTION.

The Gazette accepts Sir John Macdonald's repudiation of the Mail as its meant something. It is for the Gazette's interests to do this. The Mail has been killing "the party" in Quebec, and the Gazette gladly accepts the few words Sir John had to say in condemnation of his Ontario organ as if it were to effect the salvation of "the party" in this quarter. There has probably never been seen a clearer case of false pretence than Sir John's professed repudiation of the Mail since the time Sir John "wished to God he could catch Riel" after having provided the money which carried him beyond the reach of justice. Those who would correctly interpret the "repudiation" must compare it with former deliverances of a similar kind from the same quarter.

It is very evident that the public are not being imposed upon by the pretended repudiation. The Witness, which is independent in politics, says:—

Sir John A. Macdonald, in a recent speech at London, declared that neither he nor his Government would consent to be bound by the utterances of any Conservative paper. We have for some time been of the opinion that Sir John did not consent to allow himself to be bound by anything but the utterances of the circumstances under which he acts. It is impossible for Sir John to give any declaration, however solemn, that he is not being held responsible for the utterances of his organs. The amounts paid to these papers greatly to bind them to the Government in fair or stormy weather are too large to allow of the slightest chance of their having souls of their own.

Our friend the Star, which has shown a stronger desire to play into the hands of the Government than was expected of it remarks:—

Sir John Macdonald has a perfect right to repudiate any opinions expressed by the Conservative press, and it is in his best interest to do so. He ought to know his own opinions at least as well as do his press supporters. If his public declarations are not in harmony with the utterances of the Conservative papers, the Liberals are at liberty to make the most of them. It is not the business of Sir John to go to the Conservative camp. But when Sir John goes further and pretends that none of the Conservative organs are practically under Government control he makes large drafts upon the credit of his countrymen. It is doubtful whether the Prime Minister expects to be believed when he declares in such a prominent and transparent way, "whenever." To pretend that the Liberal press is more under the control of the Liberal leaders, who at present have no patronage to bestow than the Conservative papers which live on Government pay are under Government control, is a pretension unworthy of the sagacity of Sir John.

These are fair samples of public sentiment on the subject; and we may take it for granted that people thoroughly understand that an unprincipled attempt at imposition has been made by the head of the Government in the interests of his party in the Quebec provincial elections.

It ought, however, to be noted that, notwithstanding the pressure put upon Sir John by the Quebec wirepullers to help them in their perplexities, the pressure from his Ontario supporters was sufficient to prevent his delivering his opinion on the Mail's position in regard to "French Domination" and its anti-Home Rule attitude. Sir John was particularly careful not to touch either of these subjects.

The Hon. Thomas White, the Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Wallace, the prominent Orange leader, and the other dozen or more Government spouters in Haldimand had done their utmost to put Ontario against Quebec, English against French. In this they followed the lead of the Mail. Sir John did not attempt to repudiate either the Mail, the Hamilton Spectator, or any of the score or two of Ontario newspapers or any of his Haldimand orators, who have been following this line of argument and seeking to precipitate a war of races. Not an expression of dissent has passed his lips. Not a motion has he made signifying his disapproval. There can be no longer any doubt in regard to his responsibility for the action of his orators and journalists in this connexion.

Then there is the Mail's course in regard to Irish questions. Mr. Curran himself is obliged to admit that it is unparadonable, and he would have his friends in Montreal believe that it is condemned by the great majority of Liberal-Conservatives. Well, it is not condemned by the leader of the Government at any rate. Sir John Macdonald did not condemn it in his London speech.

Every effort is being made to influence Canadians, especially the people of Ontario, against the principle of granting Irishmen in Ireland the same right to govern themselves as is enjoyed by Canadians in Canada. The Mail has been at this work for many months. It is bolstering up the party who maintain that Irishmen are not fit to govern themselves,—as if the Almighty had created a particular race to serve as helots while He set up another race to govern them,—and this to last forever. Such an attitude on the part of a great organ of public and poli-

tical opinion in this free country of ours is a disgrace to Canada; but Sir John Macdonald approves of it, and by his approval we must interpret his action and the action of his supporters last session of Parliament on the Home Rule question. Sir John was particularly careful at London not to say one word to discourage the Mail and his other organs in their anti-Irish crusade, and all the world now knows where to find him on this question at least.

If any doubt could rest upon the hollowness of the repudiation of his organ on even one of the three great points in which it is antagonistic to the Government's supporters in Quebec, it is removed by the language in which he describes what he calls the marked difference between the Toronto Mail and a Liberal organ, the Toronto Globe. He is thus reported:—

I am not, nor are my friends, responsible for anything that may appear in even our own press, for anything said in any newspaper. We must stand or fall by our own acts and opinions as stated by ourselves. I think you will understand that it is requisite that the position of the Government should be well understood on that point. The Globe is quite a different paper. It cannot take its cue from the Mail. It has in fact, no coat to turn. (Laughter.) That paper is under the management of a board of directors, and who is the chief director and main manager? Why, neither more or less than Mr. Edgar. Mr. Edgar is the whip of the Grit party. Mr. Edgar is the man whom Mr. Blake appointed specially to manage and manipulate and preserve the purity of the Canadian Opposition in Parliament. He knows that he has not got that paper without his consent, and therefore he and the Grit party must be held responsible, under the circumstances, for what appears in the Globe. Not a word can be said against Mr. Edgar, but I—tomorrow any one of our papers may try their coats.

We have reason to believe that what the Premier says of the Toronto Globe is very far from being true; but assuming that it is very true, we would like to know whether the Mail is not as firmly bound to the Government as the Globe is said to be to the Opposition leaders. Wherein is the difference? Is there a public man in Canada who does not believe and know that the Mail on all public matters speaks for Sir John A. Macdonald's Government and the Liberal-Conservative party? If there is such a man let him stand forth as the greatest ignoramus and fool in the Dominion. Is there a man in Ontario who does not turn to the pages of the Mail when he wishes to learn the views of the Government and the Liberal-Conservative party on any of the leading questions of the day, just as he turns to the Globe for Riform opinion on the same subject? Are not those two journals universally recognized as the two great lights of their respective parties, the party of the Government, led by Sir John Macdonald, and the party of the Opposition, led by Hon. Edward Blake? Is there a person of intelligence who doubts this statement? Not one. Nor is there one who, knowing the relations that exist between the Premier and the astute and able manager of the Mail, does not know that they are as cordial, as intimate and as confidential as those which exist between the manager of the Globe and Mr. Blake. Trying this question by the test which Sir John himself applies—the relations of the Globe and Mr. Blake—Sir John is out of court. He is nowhere. His repudiation is hopelessly exploded. It comes before the people of Canada only after four months of Mail agitation; it comes too late; and it is worthless anyway.

MR THOMPSON'S DISCOVERY ABOUT THE NORTH-WEST.

To such complexion must be come at last who would keep countenance with Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Minister of Justice Thompson is reported by the Mail to have said at London: "The Reform leaders had been challenged to name one 'half-breed' who had been dispossessed of 'his land, or one who had suffered a 'grivance' of any kind. But they were 'unable to mention one case of either 'nature.' Mr. Thompson is a gentleman whose experience on the bench must have taught him the propriety of, and given him a facility in, stating a case in such wise that his hearers might seize the truth and discard that which was specious and misleading. We have not heard it said that as a judge he was unfaithful to his plain duty; on the contrary, we believe that he was just and careful of the truth. But in stepping from the bench to follow the beckoning finger of Sir John he appears to have put off with his judicial robe those principles that had guided him in the higher sphere, to clothe himself in a mantle cut from the cloth of political exigencies. To keep at Sir John's side it seems necessary to abandon all unnecessary restraints, and Mr. Thompson in adapting himself to the situation has evidently been guided by the directing edge: "In for a penny, in for a pound."

In stating that no half-breed had been dispossessed of his land he may have been literally correct, because the intention to dispossess the half-breeds was frustrated by the rebellion and the difficulty in taking the land from them. But Mr. Thompson, when he made his misleading statement, was aware that the river frontage holdings of half-breeds had been sectionally surveyed by the Government with the object of dispossessing them by compelling some to yield up their holdings to others. He was aware that the Government had granted to the Prince Albert Colonization Company a tract of land that included the holdings of a number of half-breeds, and he was also aware that the Minister of the Interior, having received payment for these lands, had advised the directors of the Prince Albert Colonization Company that they must put the half-breeds off themselves. This callous, cruel edict was repeated, and a return of the money paid to the Government by

the company was refused on the ground that they would be supported in seizing the lands. Were the half-breeds thus threatened not aggrieved? Had those men no grievances who, holding their land as it had been held for generations by their people in those territories, found themselves about to be turned off to suit the unifying views of a government surveyor? They thought they had grievances, and their priests thought so; the Protestant clergy in the North-West thought there were many grievances in the North-West; and the Government officials thought that not only were there grievances, but that there was danger from the despair of these people who could find no remedy for their woes.

If there had been no grievances, what was the meaning of all the petitions that were made to the Governor of the North-West and to the Government at Ottawa? Why were these prayers urged year after year? Why did men whose vocations gave them a bare subsistence collect their scanty means to pay the expenses of deputations to Ottawa? Is there no meaning in the letters of the clergy of the North-West, or does Mr. Thompson mean to imply that these men were untruthful sedition-mongers? Do the Government disbelieve the reports of their own officials, and why did they persistently refuse to produce the missing correspondence that tells the story more fully than it has been told? Why did they destroy a portion of the documents asked for by the House of Commons? What did Colonel Houghton tell them, and if there were no grievances why did the settlers of Prince Albert assume the threatening attitude intimated by Colonel Houghton, and which induced Sir John to order their arms to be taken away? Men do not rebel without a grievance. Without a grievance these people would not have petitioned for redress year by year; they would not—whites and half-breeds—have invited Louis Riel in from Montana to assist them in obtaining their rights. Such preparations either for constitutional agitation or armed insurrection are not made where there are no grievances. And if there were no grievances why did the Government hurriedly despatch commissioners from Ottawa to hear the half-breeds' complaints, and to grant them that for which, amongst other things, they had been vainly petitioning until they were driven by continued refusal and neglect to demand in arms?

It was a bold flight of the Minister of Justice in the service of Sir John, but it speaks more for his audacity than for other qualities to which upright men attach at least an equal value.

In stating that the half-breeds of the Saskatchewan had no grievances the Minister of Justice evinced some ignorance of the peculiar relationship of the several peoples of that country. The half-breeds and the Cree Indians are in many instances closely related, and the wrongs which the Indians suffered at the hands of Sir John Macdonald, the Indian Superintendent-General, and his agents added fuel to the fire that was already burning in the hearts of the half-breeds. Does Mr. Thompson admit that the Indians had any grievances? Last session his supporters from Grenville and Muskoka attempted to show that they had not. The bishops and clergy of the Saskatchewan, however, said they had. They wrote that the Indians were in some places treated like dogs, and that some day the men who so treated them would pay dearly for their brutality; a prophecy which time fulfilled. Not the clergy of one church but the clergy of all churches sang the same melancholy song. Our Indians, they said, are being destroyed; women are debauched and the men are starved. "They are dying from disease brought on by rotten flour and musty pork, and they will not eat it longer," was the remonstrance. "Let them eat it and be damned," was the Government's reply. A member of the North-West Council said:—

"Several ruffians were appointed as farm instructors for the Indians, who mistreated the poor people in the most brutal manner, answering them with kicks and blows, accompanied with showers of profanity and disgusting epithets; of the farm instructors killed by the Indians two were universally known to be brutal wretches, and the priests lost their lives in attempting to save them from the pent-up wrath of the savages." The parliamentary supporters of Mr. Thompson said the Indians had no grievances. Will Mr. Thompson say so or will he admit that by the culpable negligence of the Government's administration in the North-West, rebellion and murder were brought upon the country? The blackest facts and the most damning evidence may be calmly denied and ignored under the stress of political exigencies, but here is a member of the North-West Council, a resident of the country and fully informed concerning that of which he speaks, who says:—

"Let a commissioner be appointed or a committee of Parliament, and I pledge myself to show to the people of the Dominion such a picture of facts as will make them wonder how it is that rebellion did not break out years ago."

And yet the Minister of Justice will inform the world that there were no grievances. Let him read once more the correspondence from the North-West; let him read what the Mail, the organ of his party, said on this subject; and we think that even one so closely allied with Sir John Macdonald as he is will hesitate at repeating such a brazen falsehood.

IN SPEAKING at London on Thursday Sir John told some of the old stories and was fussy upon the old lines until it got too much for even the elements to bear, and the grumbling thunderstorm burst and squelched the wit.

THE WATER QUESTION AGAIN.

The proposition which Mr. Perry has laid before the Water Committee is at once so simple yet so radical that it is likely to receive the serious consideration of the City Council. He proposes that the new water mains, which are to be used almost exclusively for fire purposes, shall be connected directly with the Upper Reservoir. The citizens, alarmed on the subject of fire-protection, have asked for more water,—that is, both greater quantity and greater pressure. The new works are supplying the needed quantity but not the needed pressure. Mr. Perry maintains that connection with the Upper Reservoir will give all the pressure that can possibly be desired and more, rendering steam engines unnecessary. As regards the cost, Mr. Perry holds that 3,000 feet extra piping will supply the necessary connection, and he thinks the expense will not be over \$7,000. It may be suggested that the supply in the Upper Reservoir now reserved for domestic service on the upper side of Sherbrooke street would not hold out if also used for fire purposes. To this Mr. Perry replies that the contents of the reservoir are 1,750,000 gallons, and in no case would more than 200,000 gallons be used at a fire, and that the Fire Department would not be bound to use this water for fires in low buildings, say three stories and under, for which the pressure and quantity in the old mains are ample. Mr. Perry holds that in cases of emergency, and by means of suitable valves, which can be supplied, the water from the Upper Reservoir and the new mains can be turned into any of the mains for the protection of any part of the city; and being questioned as to the chances of the old pipes sustaining the additional pressure thus put upon them, he replies that the case of Quebec has disposed of any objection which may be raised on this score, as there a pressure of 115 to 120 lbs. has been sustained for months at a time under the new system with pipes that have been in use for fifteen years, and which were until recently subjected to only 50 to 65 lbs. pressure.

The Finance Committee, led by Alderman Grenier, have provided \$75,000 for the new mains, and the Water Committee, led by Alderman Donovan, have also done their duty energetically. It now remains to be seen whether these important suggestions of Mr. Perry are of a character to give the citizens greater value for their present expenditure than they could have anticipated when the outlay was authorized.

It seems to us that the Council might, at slight cost, test the wisdom of the proposition. They can send a committee to Quebec to examine the working of the system there; or they can take the opinion of such gentlemen as Mr. Thomas C. Kaefer, C.E., the engineer who originally constructed our waterworks and built the Ottawa waterworks; Mr. Gilbert, the contractor and mechanical engineer; Mr. Hughes, sanitary plumber, who is well informed in regard to the effect of water pressure on pipes; or other scientific gentlemen of high reputation who might easily be named. Certainly, something should be done and that without unnecessary delay to determine whether Mr. Perry's suggestions cannot be adopted. If Mr. Perry is correct, his proposition will save the city many thousands of dollars annually. If he is not correct, the sooner the fact is established the better.

AN UNKIND CUT.

Having gathered from recent articles in the Star that it was anxious to put the best complexion possible on the Ross-Tailion Government we observe with some surprise that our heedless contemporary has published a portrait of Mr. Henry Joseph Clarke, Q.C., formerly of Montreal, and has labeled it "Hon. L. O. Tailion." It is true that Mr. Tailion is an Attorney-General and that Mr. Clarke was one also, and that they both wear beards and are both Q.C.s, but this is not sufficient to justify the Star's action. As an Attorney-General Mr. Tailion has been a distinct failure, but we hardly think that circumstance will be accepted as sufficient justification for the Star's very unkind act. Some questions of conscience evidently troubled our neighbor, for he endeavors to soften the attack by stating that "Mr. Tailion is a fine-looking man, with a 'remarkably handsome beard, a good 'speaker and a dilettante in music, possessing a splendid voice and cultivated 'musical tastes.' These remarks, we take it, are addressed to the gentler sex. The Star has probably rightly conjectured that to the good opinion of men Mr. Tailion is indifferent, and his course as Attorney-General warrants that assumption, but that as a gallant Frenchman, with a handsome beard and splendid voice, the encomiums of the ladies would be dear to him. But the particulars are scant. Those of our sweet consolers who do not know Mr. Tailion will desire to know whether it is, as the Athenian weaver put it, "Your straw-colored beard, your orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard, your French-crown colored beard, or your perfect yellow." This is a legitimate subject of enquiry, and those whom the Star desires to interest should not have been left in doubt on such an important point. As to the splendid voice equal carelessness is shown; is it a tenor, baritone or bass? Does it utter the stirring tones of the gallant Marico or the conflicting emotions of the base de Luna? Will it ask that "When other lips" are explaining the Government policy at Quebec, the audience will remember him, or will it explain Mr. Tailion's grief at the defeat of his ministry in

the deeper tones of "A heart bowed down by weight of woe?" These matters, vital to the interest the Star would excite, cannot be guessed by merely looking at an uncolored print of Henry Joseph Clarke.

BROUGHT HOME TO IT.

When the Globe published a report of the Minister of the Interior's speech at Cayuga, in which it was stated that Mr. White had exhibited a portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck, and had said that this was one of the new saints of the Roman Catholic Church, the Gazette denied the accusation point blank, and said that there was not the slightest foundation for such a statement. So wholesals was the denial that the impression conveyed to many was that Mr. White had not exhibited such a portrait nor referred in any way to Riel as an object of veneration, and that the Globe's story was a pure invention. Those who accepted the Gazette's complete repudiation and who must in consequence have marvelled at the Globe's statement will have been surprised at reading in Saturday's Gazette the following explanation from Mr. White himself:—

"On the 10th inst. I was asked to exhibit a portrait of Riel, under circumstances which I will explain 'you' have seen. I had a portrait of Riel which had been taken at Chamby, referring to what had been said and done to Mr. Chapleau, and added:—

"I exhibited a copy of the precise portrait 'held up by Mr. Chapleau on that occasion and I said:—

"These Liberals in the provinces of Quebec, 'who are so anxious to excite the passions of the people there, to arouse their national and religious prejudices, are actually causing the portrait to be hung on the walls of the houses of the people, alongside of the portraits of the great men of their churches, whose lives are to them incentives to good living.'"

Without going into the question as to the comparative accuracy of the report by the Mail, the Globe, or Mr. White himself, it is quite clear that the portrait was exhibited by the Minister of the Interior, and that the remarks accompanying the exhibition were intended to incite the contempt of his hearers for certain sentiments entertained for Riel in Quebec, and that the Gazette, in stating that there was no foundation for the report, was uttering an untruth and by inference tending to the Minister. It turned out that there was very strong foundation for the statement of the Globe and Mail, and the Gazette's indignant denial showed that it thought the action attributed to Mr. White most improper.

A CONTRAST.

An amusing speech is a very good thing in its way, and some men are very happy in making this kind of speech, but it is not given to all men to be jocular with dignity or to create laughter and retain respect. Sir John Macdonald doubtless claims for himself the right to be silly sometimes in the silly season, and if charged with levity would reply in the admitted axiom, Dulce est desipere in loco, but there is reason in all things. At a time when his great opponent, Mr. Blake is traversing the country speaking in serious mood upon all the great questions of the day and preparing men to examine and deal with matters on which the future of this country depends, it rather jars upon thinking people to find the Premier of Canada attending a great public meeting to talk as follows:—

"Sir John closed his magnificent address in the following happy strain: 'Now, gentlemen, the best of this must pass. (Laughter and cries of 'Go on, Sir John.') You may have noticed in the Globe, that truthful paper—(laughter)—it always tells the truth; if you read it backwards. (Laughter.) Well, it told you that I was in a very bad state of health; they said I was fading away, and as everything depended on me, that as soon as I went down, away went the Conservative party, and in came the party of purity and rectitude. (Laughter.) If there is any merit in the crowd who has been afraid I would die immediately, let him look at me now. (Laughter.) If the Grits are dependent on my living, I am afraid it will drop considerably. (Hear, hear.) Last winter I had a very painful attack of sciatica (what the Irishman called toothache in his leg), and doctors and other little sweetmeats were applied to it, and one of my friends, a rather amusing party, said: 'It is too bad that the whole of the Conservative party and the Conservative party should depend on my life. But, gentlemen, I have got rid of the Grits, and I am as good as new, and, God willing, I am going to lead the party to victory at the polls next year. (Loud laughter.)"

Antagonism must indeed be deep that does not regret such an exhibition as this. Imagine the Premier of England or the President of the United States at a time when the country is stirred to its foundations by questions demanding serious thought and full discussion, making sorry jokes about an opposing newspaper and his own health! Apart from his political character we desire to say nothing hard of Sir John Macdonald, but we do feel justified in saying that when the country contrasts the speeches and demeanor of the two leaders of opposing parties in Canada the comparison will not, be in Sir John Macdonald's favour.

THE SPECTATOR AND THE ECHO.

Our marvellous contemporary the Hamilton Spectator discourses sweetly on the merits of the Conservative party. It does so in such manner that a responsive, but discordant, echo arises to each sentence. Whether the statement or the echo is the nearer truth we must leave others to judge.

The Spectator says: "It has striven to make the country united and prosperous." Echo—And it has failed; Nova Scotia to wit.

"It has, by the same laws, provided a home market for agricultural products." Echo—It has done so for the poorer classes on the necessities of life.

"It has opened the great North-West to settlement, and which will in a few years be the greatest grain producing region in the world." Echo—And by mismanagement and oppression created a rebellion that cost many lives, millions of money, and retarded settlement for years.

"It has established an inter-provincial trade that must bind the provinces of the Dominion together." Echo—As witness the transportation of coal over the International at a cost loss to the country for every ton carried.

"It has increased the public debt less than the Grits increased it, and has raised the credit of the country." Echo—What does Sir Richard Cartwright say to this?

"It has made the franchise so that many thousands of people may now vote who were formerly disfranchised." Echo—Including the case of Sir John Macdonald, but excluding those

gangs of white men who are otherwise fully enfranchised citizens.

"It has provided the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the most gigantic work of the kind in the world." Echo—It's one good work.

Sir John . . . "Why, thou unconfutable biveness, it is as much as I can do to keep the terms of my honor precise. I, I, I myself sometimes, 'leaving the fear of Heaven on my left hand, am fain to shuffle, to hedge and to lurch. . . . I would all the world might be censored, for I have been 'censored and beaten too. . . . The 'devil take one party and his dam the other.' These remarks were not made in reference to using one cry in Ontario or the other in Quebec, nor did the censoring and beating refer to Haldimand. It was another Sir John who spoke, in anticipation as it were.

In "The Herald" of Saturday there was a correspondence from a Vermont village, in which a slighting reference was made to Irish servant girls, as follows:—

Between the servant maid born in Vermont and the one born in Ireland is a great gulf—the gulf that separates the intelligent and the ignorant, the difference between Catholic Ireland and Protestant Vermont, etc.

It is hardly necessary to state that these reflections are out of harmony with the Herald's attitude towards classes and creeds. The prejudice that exists in the American mind towards "the Irish," and which, we regret to find, is being constantly exhibited by the organs of Sir John Macdonald in Canada, should find no place in modern minds. We condemn such sentiments wherever we find them.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ON YOUR RETURN FROM THE COUNTRY OR SEASIDE, DO NOT FORGET TO CALL AND GET YOUR OWN AND THE CHILDREN'S PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN, IN ANY STYLE, AT NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET.

DIED. HARRIS—On Sunday, after a short illness, Mr. A. W. HARRIS, of the firm of Harris & Bennett, of this city. Funeral on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence 214 Champlain street. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation. u 22

THE FAMOUS STATION RYSLIK. How to Handle a Vicious Horse. PROF. OSCAR R. GLEASON, WORLD'S HORSE EDUCATOR, Illustrating his unrivaled methods of handling and subduing Wild, Vicious and Nervous Horses.

Parties owning horses that Bite, Kick, Run Away, Balk, Bad to Shoe, Bad to Ride, Afraid of Paper, Bell, Music, Flies, Cars, Top Wag, etc., Soldiers, Shy, etc., can have them educated and handled FREE OF CHARGE by booking them at the Crystal Inn during the day. Trick Horse HONEST TOM every evening at 8:15. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50c. September 17. m 22

EDUCATIONAL. Art Association of Montreal. THE ADVANCED ART CLASSES of the Art Association will RE-OPEN FOR THE SESSION 1888-89 EARLY IN OCTOBER, under a competent Director. Intending Students will obtain particulars on application to MISS NEWTON, at the Gallery, Montreal, 3, September. 213

MONTREAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 21 VICTORIA STREET, Re-opens WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., for Professional and Mercantile pursuits. CHARLES NICHOLS, L.R.C.P., Principal. Im 25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FREEMAN'S OYSTER HOUSE AND DINING ROOM FOR SALE. Situated on St. James St., Montreal, Can.

ALLAN FREEMAN offers for sale, on account of his health, the above well-known Restaurant (established since 1863), including the furniture, license and good will. This Restaurant bears a reputation second to none in the United States or Canada. Any parties desirous of purchasing the above will find full particulars as to the earning power and financial standing of the house by applying to R. K. THOMAS, 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Sept. 15. u 22 1

MANTLES!! Our new Goods are nearly all to hand and put into stock. We have the largest collection of novelties in.

Ladies', Misses and Children's MANTLES over displayed in this country, and we have great pleasure in inviting

INSPECTION. OUR Mantle Department is well known as one of the largest in the Dominion, and our importation this season comprises all the latest styles from

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LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame St. Sept. 18. u 25

ESTABLISHED 1870. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. JONAS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS. De Bresoles St. MONTREAL.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS. regularly imitated but never excelled.

WHOLESALE DEPOT & FACTORY: 504 & 506 ST. PAUL STREET. June 18. 17

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE ALLANS S.S. CADET, CAPTAIN J. H. ALLAN, Commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, m 22

THE ART never to forget or to learn any book after having read it once, by Mr. Louisette, of London, appreciated, judged, replaced, I France, in stamps. Address MR. LABBE CHAVALGNY, ex-Minister of Education at Lourdes, (Hautes-Pyrennes), France. dm 154

LOST. On the 13th inst., a Gold Albert Chain, open fancy pattern, hollow link. Reward at Herald Office. u 22

FAREWELL TO ST. GABRIEL'S.

The Last Sermon Preached in St. Gabriel's.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain yesterday the last services in St. Gabriel's Church were well attended. The Rev. C. A. Dandiel preached in the morning and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. In the evening the services were conducted by the pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Robert Campbell. The services were suitable to the occasion. Taking leave of the edifice where the congregation had worshipped so long and which was endeared to them by many tender associations could not fail being impressive. Many, particularly the elder members, were deeply touched. The thought that it was the last time they would ever worship there seemed to them to be a very sad one, and they bade farewell to the old church with evident regret. The last sermon was listened to with devotion. We give it to our readers in full—

Ps. 102, 12-14.—"But thou, O Lord, shalt abide forever; and thy memorial unto all generations. Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion for it is time to have pity upon her, yea, the set time is come. For Thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and have pity upon her dust."

I went so fully into the main features of the history of this venerable edifice, in connection with the centenary celebrated in March last, that there remains comparatively little of its record for the ninety-four years since it was erected to be disclosed. There are some points, however, which were barely touched upon in the previous historical discourses that demand a fuller statement, and there are details regarding my own ministry of twenty years which may be worth relating. The abandonment of this house as a place of worship is a token of the changeableness inherent in all man's works. In its day it was a building in which pride was taken. It was the centre of the religious influence to be found in the community. The foremost citizens regarded it with satisfaction as their church; it stood a favourable comparison with any edifice of which Montreal could then boast. And in the natural course of events, the next thing we shall hear of it probably will be that it is to be pulled down to make way for a more modern structure, or that it will be utilized in some way for the public advantage and convenience. The context intimates that nothing better could be expected of anything built by man's hands. To God alone is to be ascribed the idea of permanent abode. It was the Psalmist's refuge in the time of weakness and trouble, to meditate upon God's eternal power. When all human things were shifting, like sand beneath his feet, he thrust himself upon the divine and eternal help. Feeling his days declining like a shadow, and his vigor withering like grass, he planted his feet upon the rock of the divine unchangeableness: "Thou, O Lord, shalt abide for ever." And as he reflected upon his own frailty, and was braced up by the confidence inspired by the fact that the Lord reigns, for the clause "then shall abide forever," might also be translated, as it is in the margin, "Thou shalt be king," so he thought of the desolate condition of God's house, which was that time in ruins, and hoped that the same Lord who had that mightily to help the individual believer in his distress, would also come to the rescue of the ruined Temple on the slope of Mount Zion. "Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion for it is time to have pity upon her, yea, the set time is come."

It is always mournful to contemplate a great person in his decay; it is little less melancholy to see a great institution in ruins. Solomon's Temple, while it yet stood, was the pride of Jerusalem, and as well as of the citizens of Jerusalem; the disappointment and distress of patriotic and devout Jews was correspondingly great when it was overthrown by the invading hosts of Babylon. The exiled people went and they remembered Zion, and when they were restored to their own country their first concern under Ezra and Nehemiah was to rebuild the Lord's House. As they beheld the grand and curious blocks of stone, with which the temple had been erected, lying in confusion around the site, and the monarchs whose reigns reflected the greatest lustre upon the nation, as well as with several generations of worshippers who had ascended the hill of Zion to offer homage to Jehovah, the God of Israel. It was an affecting sight, that Temple in ruins in which their fathers had sought the Lord's face. Brethren, we worship for the last time to-night in this quiet old building. It is not in ruins, thank God; it is never brighter or more comfortable than it has been for the last half dozen years. Yet it is less attractive and comfortable, well as less imposing in comparison with the larger and better equipped churches erected all over the city. In this sense alone it can be said to be in a state of decadence. It has served three or four generations of worshippers, and having done its work it, too, will soon be numbered with the things of the past. Would that before it finally disappears it could be endowed with speech to tell forth its secrets for the instruction of mankind! What a tale the old walls might unfold. Could they but give back the echo, not of the words of the preacher, who have spoken from this lofty pulpit, alone; but also the thoughts and emotions of the occupants of the pews—the feelings which came to the birth while they were listening to those that addressed them in God's name—what an extensive and varied volume would issue. Each stone of the venerable edifice we fancy to be the depository of some secret thought or desire confided to it; but it is vain for us to try and extort from the stone and lime the tales that may be stored up in them. We take leave of this historic spot with heavy hearts, although convinced that the attempt to continue for any considerable period longer the maintenance of a self-sustaining congregation here must have ended in failure and disappointment. It would be painful to all to find a cause in this venerable Church dwindling away, even as it is distressing to witness the gradual but sure decline of an aged relative whom we love and esteem.

Yet the last parting word is necessarily sad and sore. This building is associated with the names of eight ministers who have preceded me—Messrs. Young, Somerville and Esso, Drs. Black, Inglis, and Kemp; but my term of service has exceeded that of any of them except Mr. Esso's, covering nearly one-fourth of the period since the church was erected. I came here comparatively young man, and have given the best of my days to establishing and maintaining a congrega-

tion in this edifice. There were about forty families connected with the church when I was called, embracing about the same number of communicants. The work which I had to undertake was what, in military phrase, would be called going into the breach. There was the remnant of a former congregation, and they, with a few individuals from other churches, constituted the little band at the head of which I was placed, to lead them in fighting the Lord's battle in this quarter of the city. It was a great honor to be entrusted with rallying the scattered forces of the Presbyterian communion in the East end of the city. The post of difficulty is the post of distinction in the Lord's army, as well as in that of Her Majesty the Queen. I do not regret that I have had to spend and be spent in this cause for twenty years. A blessing has been upon my ministry. This I know: God has given me multitudes of families as well as individuals in Montreal whom I have been privileged to bring to Jesus and not a few of these had been very careful, if not positively irreligious, before coming under my ministerial influence. I have had the honour of doing a large amount of city mission work, and I thank God for the many He has given me in return for such action and thought and effort as I have been able to put forth. He gave me a post of difficulty, putting me in the high places of the field, and to-day I bless His name that He counted me worthy of this distinction.

Not only has the Home Mission work of the Church been largely and successfully promoted from this centre during the last twenty years, but it has been our good fortune to be a training school, as it were, for the churches in the southwest part of the city. If all the families that have been connected with the congregation during my ministry alone were gathered together they would make quite a little army. Indeed, it has been the fortune of this church to be a feeder to all the Protestant churches of the city throughout the greater part of its history. Not a few of St. Andrew's Church, St. Paul's Church, the American Church, Crescent Street Church, and more recently Knox Church, which drew off large bodies from this building, at great crises in the history of Presbyterianism in the case of Knox Church, the greater bulk of the congregation leaving these walls—a very considerable proportion of the members of Christ Church in former days, as well as several excellent families that have been prominent in St. James Street Methodist Church, and in Zion Church, were formerly in communion with the congregation worshipping here. The building may be said, therefore, to have been a training school for the Church Catholic in this city. And this is one reason why it is regarded with great respect by every denomination in Montreal. There have been some who have also departed from the Church of Scotland. If that was the state of matters then, and the people were allowed to plume themselves upon their superiority, what else was to be expected than a social revolution and an exchange of places with those who were enabled by the learned and founded views of life. 'Tis true that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." I am thankful to say that my experience in this church has been most delightful in regard to this point. We have had a sprinkling of men of great ability and noble character, which is the ideal state of things; but our rich people have been as humble in mind as the poorest among us; and the learned have assumed no airs of superiority over the unlearned. There has been no despising of the poor, and no paying court to those who came to the assembly wearing gold rings and costly apparel. And it has been a constant joy to me to see the steady advance along nearly the whole line made in all that is best in mental and spiritual growth, as well as in material possessions, and confidently count upon many of the future distinguished men and women of Montreal going forth out of our thrifty and well regulated households.

In my former discourses, covering the history of this edifice, I made mention of some of our prominent men, and in shipping here, who have passed over to the majority, and I shall not travel over the same ground again. But I take the opportunity of paying a final tribute to a few of those who have sat in this church during my ministry, and, having accomplished their warfare, are now at rest. Ex-Alderman John Whitlaw was one of the twenty-seven heads of families that protested against the secession of the church from the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, in 1844. He died within a year of my settlement, aged 76 years. John Ross, after whom the small island separated from the foot of the island of Montreal, is called, and who had at one time the leading plumbing establishment in Montreal, but at the time of his decease nearly 80 years of age, died in Colborne avenue, died the next year, also aged 76 years. James Hardie, a fine specimen of a Scotch farmer, from Falkirk, a man of few words, but of great personal worth, whose influence was cast always on the right side, died in 1844, aged 76 years.

The Hon. James Leslie, formerly a prominent merchant of the city, who at one time occupied the office of President of the Council and afterwards that of Provincial Secretary, was for a long time an elder in this church, his name appearing prominently in the early minutes of the Presbytery and Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland. In 1844 he cast his lot with his friend and pastor, Mr. Esso, and joined the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He presided at the congregational meeting in 1844, at which changes were made in the rules and regulations of 1844. Mr. Leslie was one to be a believer in the right and power of the congregation to effect those changes, but after Mr. Esso's departure to Toronto he took little interest in the affairs of the church, and when at congregation was reconstructed here in connection with the Church of Scotland, in 1866, he resolved to remain with us. At Confederation he was called to the Senate. A lovable, polished gentleman of the old school, he died in 1873, aged 87 years. Walter Pettie was also one of the 27 heads of families that refused to follow Mr. Esso into the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Formerly a prominent hardware merchant of the city, owing to failing health he retired to a farm near the Sault aux Recollets, where he lived for several years. In the respect one of the trustees of the church as well of the name, and his name was associated with that of John Fisher and Andrew Shaw in the suits brought by the St. Gabriel street congregation to gain possession of the Manse. He died in 1876, aged 79 years. Like Mr. Leslie, he, too, was a man of highly polished manners and fine address.

One of the best known and honored citizens of Montreal was Alexander Bertram, Chief of the Fire Brigade, who died in 1875, aged 63 years. He was a man of great integrity, and did not a little to protect the apparatus of the department in this feeling of respect. He had also a genius for government. A man of imperturbable temper, he showed great presence of mind in the midst of surrounding excitement, and enjoyed the enthusiastic attachment and confidence of

conditions of prosperity and success. There is scarcely a single exception to the rule that members of the families of tradesmen and what are usually named the working classes have alone become distinguished citizens, and helped to make Montreal the great commercial centre it is to-day. The ideal of life they had before them, the maxims in which they were nurtured, the habits of economy and thrift in which they were trained, all being wholesome, contributed to their success in their undertakings, and fit them to be the architects of their own fortunes. It would seem, on the other hand, that they who were born to plenty, and especially those who are trained foolishly by their fathers, in the belief that they are better than their neighbors, because they are not under the necessity of earning a subsistence by labor, are doomed to decay. Those who take the foremost place at the bar, on the bench, in the forum, or in the marts of commerce are the men who are better than their neighbors, because they are not under the necessity of earning a subsistence by labor, are doomed to decay. Those who take the foremost place at the bar, on the bench, in the forum, or in the marts of commerce are the men who are better than their neighbors, because they are not under the necessity of earning a subsistence by labor, are doomed to decay.

Another prominent figure in the city was Captain Solaire, Port Warden of the Harbour of Montreal, and he too was a member of this church for several years of my ministry, until he removed beyond the reach of attending it. David Tait was a member of the church during the time it was under the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and he renewed his connection with it when his ministry began here in 1866. He was a gentleman of fine taste, and was an excellent Biblical scholar. He taught the Bible class for several years, and was a model elder and session clerk, which he held at the date of his decease in 1877.

Few names are likely to be longer remembered in Montreal than that of Jas. Duncan, the artist. He has left many memories of his skill and industry behind him. To his firm of Little & Kerr, the value of the old engravings of the city. And then he taught the principles of drawing to two or more generations of the citizens, in connection with the High School, the Normal School and private academies. He was a most lovable gentleman, as he was a most devoted member of the board of trustees of this church, and a warm supporter of ordinances here. He too remained behind when Knox congregation vacated the church.

Another of the honored dead whose names are reverently remembered are James Little, of the firm of Little & Kerr, and Messrs. and contractors. He too was at one time a trustee, but resigned that position on accepting the office of elder in this church. He was a man of fine cultured sensibilities, of a gentlemanly bearing, as well as of a high character, whose presence lent weight and dignity to the deliberations of the Kirk session. I can only mention the names of younger men who also held office among us and were removed in the midst of their careers. These were Messrs. Henry Lunan, George Lynch, one of the vicars of the St. Urbain street fire disaster; Andrew McNiece and David Strachan, all of whom held seats on the Board of Trustees. William Darling's taking off is so recent that I need not dwell upon it, but we shall long remember his cordial and faithful attention to the business affairs of this Church.

I wish I could speak of the faithful women of age and character and worth who have been connected with us during the past years. It is a list which does not allow. I will just name Mrs. Lemone, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Minshall, Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Landell, Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Scott, all of whom were persons of note in one way or other, and rendered service to this church and congregation. On the whole church has had a record of which no one need be ashamed, and any one may be pardoned who has deemed it a distinction to be a worshipper in this fine old historic edifice.

But now we are about to take farewell of it, and let me address a few words in parting to the congregation. Let me remind you of the responsibility that attaches to the hearing of the Word and to the reception of the sacraments. At the last day it will come against you in the judgment if you have not made a diligent and proper use of the Word and sacraments which you have enjoyed within these walls. Let memory and conscience be busy to-night. And now that we go away, we shall hope to find you all worshipping with us in our new church. As Moses said to Pharaoh, "I shall not matter to me, I have said, so would I find believe that you will all accompany us to our new ecclesiastical home. I am aware that it will be less convenient for several of the families of the congregation than the present situation; but others have long suffered inconvenience in coming here, and it may now be claimed that it is their turn to be accommodated. 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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Pacific Trade. To the Editor of THE HERALD: The prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway securing a large share of the trade of the Pacific world appear to be most encouraging.

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outstanding Opinion. The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value to Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

DIO LEWIS.

Business Cards.

W. MOLEA WALBANK, B.A.Sc., Architect, Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Valuator, 214 St. James St., Montreal.

JAMES DUNNE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

KEPPLER & SANCTON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

No. 68 Broadway, New York, RUDOLPH KEPPLER, Members of N. Y. W. B. SANCTON, Stock Exchange.

H. R. HALSTED, H. R. MOLENE, HALSTED & McLANE, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

OFFICE: 31 Broad Street, New York Oct. 29

James Thomson, "THE CABINET MAKER," House Furnishing and General Decorator, 227 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cochrane Cassils & Co, MANUFACTURERS OF Boots and Shoes. Wholesale, CORNER OF Craig and St. Francis Xavier Streets, MONTREAL.

69 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, Stock Brokers, Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Halsted & McLane.

190 St. Francis Xavier St. Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value and pay prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage business done. "NO MONEY LOANED."

D. LOAN MAODOGALL & CO., Stock Brokers, Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for cash, or on margin.

ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER, No. 1 India Chambers, 13 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

JOHN G. GRANT, STOCK BROKER, Member Montreal Stock Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—13 Hospital Street, No. 8 India Chambers. P. O. Box 784.

STUART & CO., STOCK BROKERS, 13 HOSPITAL STREET, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

P. LAMOTHE & SON, Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents, Office—5 Pines d'Armes Hill.

MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Insurance, Stock and Estate Brokers, 442 MAIN STREET, WINDSOR, MAN. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited.

CHEAP AND INFERIOR POROUS PLASTERS will inevitably disappoint you and are not worth even the few cents asked for them. Bason's Caprine Plaster alone merit implicit confidence.

IF you want Boarders in The Herald, free

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Clue it has no equal.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 8 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON

are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. CAUTION—Genuine ONLY with Facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL AGENTS.

SIROP DE BRIANT

Duguet, 150 Rue de Rivoli, PARIS, FRANCE. For more than 50 years, Physicians have recommended Briant's Syrup for all diseases of the Chest: Coughs, Colic, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, &c. It is the most active, the most agreeable, the most efficacious, the cheapest of all pectoral medicines.

BLANCARD'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrophulous, Anemic, Chlorotic, Dyspeptic, Catarrhal, and other diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, or of the Blood.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. KAY'S COMPOUND OF LIMEADE, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne.

KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant, for Coughs and Colds.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c.

COAGULINE, Cement for Broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Sole Makers, KAY BROS., Stockport, England.

MAN'S ORGANISM

Is the most complex work of the Creator and when this complicated structure, so exquisitely wrought, is disturbed by disease, the most efficient aid should be sought from the most skilled physician—for the human body is too precious to be neglected. It becomes the question, then, "What physician shall be employed?"

HIS REMEDIES CURE

Any Debility or Derangement of the Nervous System, including Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, &c., etc.

BECAUSE you may have been cheated and fooled by QUACKS, who claim to cure this class of disorders, do not hesitate to give Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S method a fair trial before your case becomes chronic and incurable.

A valuable treatise, explanatory of Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S system, will be sent by mail post paid and securely sealed from observation, to any sufferer addressing his sole authorized agent for the United States and Canada, HENRY VOGELER, 49 South Street, New York.

Complicated symptoms treated from Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S Special Prescription, under advice of a duly qualified consulting physician.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1280 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

The following quarter sections of Land viz.—

The Northeast Quarter of Section 15, Northeast Quarter of Section 16, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Southwest Quarter of Section 16, Northwest Quarter of Section 5.

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

Terms of Payment Reasonable. Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 5 1910

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Second-hand Gordon Job Cylinder Press Can run either with Treadle or Steam. Has in Fontaine complete. Will print a sheet text lines. With slight expense can be put in good running order, and would be a useful press in a country office.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting the Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrophulous Ulcers, Stiffening of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIERS.

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD

Trains Leave Montreal: 7.35 A.M.—Express, arriving Ferrisburgh 9.25 a.m., Albany 10.35 a.m., Waterbury 11.45 a.m., Burlington 12.45 p.m., St. Albans 1.45 p.m., Plattsburgh 2.45 p.m., New York 3.45 p.m., Albany 4.45 p.m., Westerlo 5.45 p.m., Boston 6.45 p.m., New York 7.45 p.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Plattsburgh.

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8.30 A.M.—Night Express, for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

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5.00 P.M.—Night Express, for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express, for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

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Railway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY THE FAVORITE LINE

Quebec and the Lower Provinces, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, Manitoba and the North-West

BRITISH COLUMBIA. TIME TABLE

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. For Winnipeg and Vancouver—5.00 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

ARRIVE AT MONTREAL. From Winnipeg and Vancouver—8.20 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

THE CANADIAN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE NORTH-WEST.

Through Sleeper to Toronto and Transcontinental Trains.

For full information, Time-Tables, Map, Tickets, etc., see Ticket Office at—

266 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Station, Montreal.

W. VALE, Vice-President, Gen. Supt. & Ont. Div. GEO. OLDS, General Traffic Manager, D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

Montreal and Boston Air Line

White Mountain Line

This is the ONLY LINE from Montreal running through the White Mountains to Portland and Old Orchard Beach by DAYLIGHT and WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, via Fabyan's and White Mountain Notch; also direct connection for Summit of Mount Washington, arriving at 6.30 same evening.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 28th, 1886 trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

9.00 A.M.—White Mountain Express for Portland and Old Orchard Beach, via White Mountain Notch, arriving at Old Orchard Beach 12.30 p.m.

9.00 A.M.—Night Express with Drawing Room Car attached, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, &c.

5.10 P.M.—Night Express for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

7.45 P.M.—Night Express for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

2.00 P.M.—Night Express for Boston, via New York, Albany, Westerlo, and Plattsburgh.

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Post Office Time Table.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows for various destinations like Ontario & West, Quebec, etc.

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THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The End of the Walter Case.

What Counsel have to Say for the Defence.

The Judge Charges Strongly Against the Accused.

A Verdict of Guilty on the First Count Found.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday morning, Judge Baby remarked that he purposed pronouncing sentence upon Cordingley this morning, but on account of the length of the present case, the different sentences would not be pronounced till Monday.

The Walter case being at once resumed, Mr. Wm. J. O'Hara, Secretary to the Collector of Customs, being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I was associated in the J. C. Ayer seizures, and in fact I directed them. I understood that Mr. Brosseau had got hold of certain books from Ayer's manager. I first saw the books a year ago. They were sent to me from the Dominion appraiser at Ottawa, being left with him by Mr. Brosseau. The books had been examined by Mr. Fraser, the appraiser, as I saw a memorandum attached to them signed by Mr. Fraser, which referred to certain letters in the books. I then locked the books in the collector's safe, where they remained till quite recently, when they were changed to another safe. Mr. Brosseau could have obtained them at any time, even to take away. I have examined the books minutely, and also the letter book I made from the former calculations as to the output of the establishment at St. Johns. I had other means of arriving at that branch of the business, as I could possibly have obtained such information from the different depots in Canada. The books contained corroborative testimony, and were gathered before. I first heard of the attempted bribery on the last of May or the first of June. Mr. Brosseau reported the matter to me. Mr. Brosseau told me that a man named Walter had stated that a sum of \$10,000 had been placed in the hands of Mr. Macmaster in order to obtain, if possible, these books. I wanted to ascertain if the principals in this affair acted through Mr. Walter. Mr. Underhill did not object to coming to Canada, but wanted a guarantee from the Canadian Government that they would not prosecute him for his share in the fraudulent passing of entries as Ayer's agent in Canada."

Being cross-examined by Mr. Doherty, witness said that Underhill wanted a guarantee that his evidence would be accepted by the Crown, and that he, Underhill, would be protected. I have no possession of any of the books, and a letter from Mr. Underhill, which Mr. Brosseau received about the 4th of August last, in which he expressed the hope that he would not be required before October. Mr. Brosseau never told me that he had advanced money to Mr. Underhill. Mr. Brosseau told me to advance some money on account of the share that would be his due in the Ayer case."

This closed the case for the Crown. Mr. A. Gagnon, advocate, of Montreal, was the first witness called for the defence. The learned Crown counsel objected to a number of questions which Mr. Doherty put to the witness and was sustained by the court. Witness testified that the conversation he had had with Mr. Brosseau related to professional matters only.

James Johnson, being sworn, testified as follows: I am Commissioner of Canadian Customs with office in Quebec. I have been acquainted with Mr. Julien Brosseau for about ten years, who during that time has been landing water and searcher at the port of Montreal.

James F. Wulff was next sworn and testified that he was a special agent of the Customs Department in Quebec. It comes within witness' province to discover irregularities that might be committed by the different employees of the Customs Department, Mr. Brosseau amongst the rest. Continuing witness said:—"I am the man referred to by Mr. Brosseau in his evidence as having seen the books. I heard his testimony last evening, but can say nothing as to Mr. Brosseau's general reputation amongst the customs officials."

E. A. Bourret being also sworn testified that he had been Collector of Customs at St. Armand since 1865; and in the same position at Quebec. Mr. Brosseau was landing water there. Mr. Brosseau's duty was to travel on trains for the purpose of examining baggage and collect monies, reporting such collections to the port of St. Johns, P. Q. I remember, continuing witness, when Mr. Brosseau was suspended. On other questions were put to witness, but were not answered by the court. The defence here closed their case, and Mr. Doherty proceeded to address the jury in French, followed in English by Mr. Quinn. The two gentlemen made the best possible case for their client, and were followed by Messrs. Davidson, Q.C., and Cornelius, on behalf of the Crown. His Honor Judge Baby immediately commenced his charge, which was delivered first in English and then in French. He said: Gentlemen of the Jury: There are two counts in the indictment made out against the accused. The first one is the offence of receiving stolen goods, and the second upon the Imperial statute. The crime of bribery, as you are aware, has always been the bane of society, snuffing it to its base and interfering with the administration of justice. It will be necessary to examine very carefully the present case in order to arrive at a just and just conclusion. Now what are the facts? A large firm, of which the leading place of business is Lowell, Mass., exported a great quantity of goods to Canada. They are supposed to have defrauded the Canadian Government out of a large sum of money. Information having reached the ears of the department in regard to the nature of the effects of all the drugs belonging to that firm at their principal depots throughout the country. The Government decides to collect the amount due and adds to this amount a penalty of 50 per cent., bringing the whole amount levied up to \$147,000. Now, gentlemen, in the books which have been placed before you, evidence is found against the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co. These books were transferred to the Government and thence to Mr. Brosseau, who put them under lock and key. These are the facts which are necessary to be looked into. Then comes the question, Was there a seizure or not? A seizure does not require to be made in writing. An officer is able to make a seizure at once and then report the same to the proper authorities. It is therefore understood that a seizure has been made according to law. Now, Ayer & Co. in the course of justice. Now, there is no doubt but that these books helped the Government to bring an action against that firm; therefore these books

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were most important. Now, gentlemen, these things being looked into, we will see what has been the conduct of the accused. He has been charged with having attempted to bribe a public officer. Did he do so or did he not? This is for you to say. Did he corruptly try to get possession of these books? If he acted corruptly, then he should be found guilty. There is only one witness in the case, and that is the accused himself. He has sworn that there is nothing against his testimony. It has been said that no offer was made. If you believe Brosseau, no offer could be more clearly made. It was made gradually step by step and finally accused said, "If you give me the books I will deposit the sum of \$10,000 in your brother's bank and you can give up the books when you are satisfied that the money is there." If that is not an offer, continued His Honor, "do not know what it is. If you believe Brosseau, there is no testimony there can be no doubt of it. Now is that testimony corroborated? First of all it is corroborated by everybody who has had any connection with this matter. It was corroborated by Messrs. Ryan, O'Hara, Wilkes and others. Brosseau said that when he came to believe the accused, he was in the advance he reported the same to Mr. O'Hara and Mr. Fraser, and to try and see how far the accused would go. Mr. O'Hara comes before you and corroborates this statement perfectly. Then again Brosseau says I went to the Collector and explained the thing to him and was about to give him the books. He said he was behind the scenes. Walter, Herd and you have perfect corroborative testimony. There was a little difference between the statements of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Brosseau, but it was not of importance, not enough to lay aside the testimony of the latter. Mr. Wilkes says that Walter came into their office and the collector and then of the troubles in Ireland and finally said, "I have a big thing on hand." There is no material contradiction. Here are the words, "There is a good ten thousand in it." It has been said that it was about insurance. This is for you to decide. Wilkes says that the accused never spoke to him about insurance at any time. Now, gentlemen, the character of Mr. Brosseau has been assailed. You have nothing to do with his character in this case. You have heard him say that his share of this transaction would be \$18,000. He has said that he was forced to pay \$25,000 from Ayer & Co.'s representative. You believe him this does not seem to indicate the character which the defence seeks to credit him with. Do you think such a man would have refused \$25,000 to accept the smaller amount? They say he is in a position to pay the accused nearly \$100,000. Do you believe it? If so, it is important, as that is the chief point of the defence. Look well into the case and weigh carefully the facts which have been adduced. Weigh the case as honest men should do and see if there be contradictions. Do not be misled by the accused, you have a doubt give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The jury then retired and after an absence of half an hour returned with a verdict of "guilty" on the first count of the indictment. The reading of the sentence will, therefore, rest with the judge, but had the verdict been in the second count the sentence would be regulated by statute. The court adjourned till today at 10 a.m., when His Honor will pronounce sentence in the cases tried during the present term.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Several Judgments Rendered on Saturday.

Judgment was rendered on Saturday morning by Mr. Justice Loranger in the case of Bouthellette vs. Desjardins. This was an action taken for damages for injuries to the plaintiff's son received while coasting with the son of the defendant. The case was dismissed with costs, as the Judge said that no damages could be claimed for injuries received while engaged in an unlawful act, which coasting was.

In the case of Louis Escalier vs. F. B. McNamee judgment was also rendered on Saturday morning by Justice Loranger. The action was the result of a claim made by Mr. Escalier against Mr. McNamee for \$1,750.50, being the alleged balance due for the cost of a certain drain for the defendant. The action was contested on the grounds that the work had not been entirely finished by the contractor. The judgment was against Mr. McNamee for \$228.50, with cost and interest.

ST. PETER'S BAZAAR.

The bazaar was again largely attended on Saturday, especially in the evening, when a most enjoyable concert was given by Professor William Bohrer, Principal of the Montreal Music School. Mr. Bohrer was ably assisted by Messrs. Chas. Reichling, Max Bohrer, Horlon H. Chandler and Mr. W. Ewing, former pupils of the school. The selections were vocal and instrumental, and were rendered in a very pleasing manner, eliciting the hearty applause of the large number present.

The neatly got-up paper, *Le Bazar*, is now issued daily and contains a number of well written articles in English and French relating to the bazaar. Each number contains an engraving, and a fine and excellent picture of the chapel at Tadoussac was given, which is one of the oldest churches in America.

A GOOD HOTEL.

The Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot in New York City, is conveniently located for the accommodation of travellers. It is an excellent place for visitors as it is near the depot and offers access from all parts of the city. The accommodations are of the first order—the rates are low, the rooms are ample and commodious, and the attendants courteous and polite. It enjoys a large patronage and is worthy of its popularity. *Poughkeepsie Enterprise.*

Be a Hero in Strife.

says America's favorite poet. All very well, Mr. Longfellow, but how can you, when half your time you feel sick, and do not feel well the other half? Men of noblest principles and highest aims find their efforts thwarted by disease. Night-sweats, a hacking cough and other symptoms only too plainly say consumption. Need good advice? Try Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and the blood and health will return to your cheeks, soundness to your lungs, and you will be a hero yet.

POLITICAL NOTES.

FINANCIAL ABILITY.

The supporters of the Provincial Government boast of the financial ability and economy of the Ross-Tailon administration. They affect to believe that no one has the hardihood to question the truth of what they say on this subject. The assertions which the leaders make are repeated and re-repeated by newspaper organs and partisans without independent examination and without the remotest idea on the part of the repeaters whether they are true or not. The Government, for instance, confidently claimed to have a surplus—small one it is true, but still a surplus—and the boast was echoed and re-echoed by every stamp speaker and every Tory newspaper editor in the province, most of them, it is very likely, believing that what their faith in their leaders caused them to receive without enquiry was beyond controversy. But a little independent enquiry showed that the claim was utterly unfounded. Although they evaded all the questions which were asked of them, the Government was boasting of having a revenue and expenditure meet with a little to the good, was actually a good deal behind hand, and, as was clearly shown by the Herald, ought to be deploring a deficit. The organs were shocked and chagrined at our exposure of the Government's deceits and dishonesty. We wanted only to show that our figures were in any respect inaccurate they have since been completely silent on the subject of the surplus. The Government did not show ability enough to cook their accounts clearly, although they evaded all the questions which were asked of them, the Government was boasting of having a revenue and expenditure meet with a little to the good, was actually a good deal behind hand, and, as was clearly shown by the Herald, ought to be deploring a deficit. The organs were shocked and chagrined at our exposure of the Government's deceits and dishonesty. 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