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AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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PRICE, ONE CENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE

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January 30 26

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November 25

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April 18

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August 30

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

OTTAWA, October 3.—The city butchers are complaining to the corporation that their rights are being violated by fresh meat being sold in the city.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to abandon for the time being the construction of the proposed line from Smith's Falls to Montreal, at the present time the distance between Montreal and Toronto by the Pacific and Quebec and Ontario Railways is about 40 miles longer than the same route by the Grand Trunk. The proposed line between Smith's Falls and Montreal would make the Pacific line about 7 miles shorter between Toronto and Montreal.

Several contractors are here in connection with the letting of the contract for the Esquimaux British Columbia gravings.

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., for Montreal is here. His daughter who is attending the convent has been ill.

Two carloads of stone for the new Departmental Buildings have arrived at the Canada Atlantic Station from the Lake Simcoe quarry.

It was ascertained to-day at the Customs Department that the steamer Island Belle, which was seized some time ago for an infraction of the Custom law at Gannaque, was released unconditionally.

A lacrosse match will be played to-morrow on the Rideau Hall Grounds between the Cornwalls and Metropolitans, of Ottawa.

The Pastimes of Ogdensburg, will play the Ottawa Baseball Club on Thursday next.

Harry MacDonald, the Ottawa sculler, does not intend to row any more races this season. He has taken a situation on the mail trains between here and Brockville.

A man named Langois was arrested to-day at Almonte for stealing a harness from a saddler's store in this city some time ago. Langois is now in goal here.

A New Question.

QUEBEC, October 3.—Mr. Mercier has begun a study of the question of the extension of Quebec's boundaries northwards to James Bay in view of the Privy Council's recent decision in favor of Ontario, and will advocate the urgency of pressing Quebec's claims at the next session of the Legislature. He states that he has received a letter from Premier

Mowat, informing him that all the maps, decisions and other information in the possession of Ontario will be shortly placed at his disposal for the purpose.

Teachers' Association Recommended. QUEBEC, October 3.—Hon. Mr. Lynch, President of the Provincial Educational Association, has written to the *Evening Mercury* as follows:—"I beg to call attention to the approaching meeting of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, which opens at Cowansville, county of Missisquoi, on Wednesday, the 8th October, and which will continue in session the three following days. I assume that it is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the importance of the gathering."

It is really an educational congress, composed of the teaching body of this Province, together with others connected with educational work who take an interest in its progress, at which subjects largely and intimately affecting the best interests of the Dominion are discussed. I cannot too strongly urge upon elementary school teachers as well as school commissioners and trustees the desirability of their attending this meeting. It is likely that a large number of leading educationalists as well from this Province as elsewhere will be present to take part in discussion and in consequence the meeting promises to be an interesting one, the public are generally invited. Railway and other companies offer reduced traveling rates and certificates of membership can be obtained on application to the secretary, Dr. J. W. Kelly, High School, Montreal.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The Oct. term of the Court of Queen's Bench opens on Friday next. Messrs. Dugas, Q.C., Amyot and Pelletier have been named Crown prosecutors. The calendar is not a heavy one although among the cases for trial are a poisoning case, one for manslaughter, one for forgery and the last post office robbery case. Mr. Stebbens, who was called upon Wednesday in the Mercier case, in order to make known a conversation that took place between Mr. Martelle and himself with respect to the present enquiry, had an account of proving that certain statements which had been made against him in reference to the disappearance of certain books were utterly devoid of truth and produced in his own defence an affidavit made by A. A. Adam, lawyer practicing at Ottawa, and formerly of Quebec, which affidavit clearly shows that Mr. Stebbens has been the victim of a base falsehood.

The contractor for the construction of the parliament house is now busily engaged in roofing in, a portion which is to contain the legislative assembly.

At a meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society here it was resolved to celebrate their forthcoming day here on a large scale. Invitations will be sent to various cities in Canada and the United States, and it is expected a large number will respond.

Miss Alice Baker, of Boston, lectured this evening in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall before a large audience. The subject was "Charlotte Corday."

SHERBROOKE, Q., October 3.—In the case of Mrs. Ward held here for alleged poisoning of John Bothwell, and also for her husband Wellington Ward, in January last. The grand jury to-day brought in true bills for wilful murder.

A Bold Horse Thief. TORONTO, October 3.—Early yesterday morning E. J. Baker, of Trafalgar, had a blooded stallion stolen from his stable. The thief then visited Appleby's farm and took a silver mounted set of harness. He next visited Mr. McLean's, where a fine open buggy was added to the spoils. About four miles further on he took a valuable colt out of Savage's stable and then tracks indicate a start for the city.

Detectives were informed of thefts to-day and they fancy they have a clue to the thief.

A Test Case. A writ of certiorari was granted to-day at Osgoode Hall, in Queen's Bench, for the purpose of testing whether or not it is necessary for a brewer to hold a Provincial license in order to sell liquor by retail, or whether his license is complete under the Inland Revenue Act. Argument will probably take place next week.

Bribery Commission—Mowat, Fraser, Hardy, and Pardee Accused of Conspiracy—Hon. Pardee Examined. TORONTO, October 3.—The Bribery Commission resumed this morning before Chief Justice Giesbrecht. Hon. Mr. Fraser asked the bill of particulars promised by Mr. Meredith yesterday. MacMaster handed in the bill, which named Mowat, Fraser, Hardy and Pardee as having conspired to entrap Bunting, Wilkinson and others, by inducing the members of the House to appear desirous of being bribed.

Hon. Mr. Hardy was then examined. He said that early in the session he had been informed by Cascard and McKim that they had been approached by certain parties to desert the Government. Witness told them to go on and probe the matter the bottom. Witness they were justified in obtaining all the evidence possible. It is quite likely Balfour was told to go on and see what the Liberals would do. The Government employed detectives who watched Balfour and others throughout the session to see that they not go back on their party. Witness denied that the members of the Government had tried to entrap any body, as stated in Meredith's charge.

Mr. Lee, M.P.P., was examined and testified that he had been approached by Mr. Caldwell, M.P.P., and asked why did he not support the Government, and if he did he might receive some timber limits. Mr. Caldwell, M.P.P., was then called and denied having approached Lee, and that he had never made an application for timber limits from the Government. At Mr. MacMaster's request the commission adjourned for a short time.

At the afternoon session of the Bribery Commission Hon. Mr. Pardee was examined at considerable length by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., as to his interview with McKim and other members, when attempts at bribery were made to let Wilkinson go on and see how far he would go, that they should take the money and then hand it to the Speaker. In reference to Bunting he said he only wanted to catch him, and if he were guilty of approaching members Bunting should then suffer the penalty as well as Wilkinson. There were no hard words between Liberal members and himself as to the similarity of policy of the Government. They had simply gone to him stating McKim's views, and asking what the policy of the Government was. They did not argue for Kirkland. He told them the adoption of Kirkland's views would be ruinous to the country. None of the members had been converted to Kirkland's views, although he had been informed that Kirkland was lavish in proffering money. Lyon had held Kirkland's view all along for Algoma district. Lyon might not have mentioned the papers found on Wilkinson and Kirkland on the night of their arrest. He had visited the Agnes street police station shortly after the incarceration of the prisoners, and he saw the papers in the custody of the inspector. He acknowledged that the information which he drew up on Monday morning was from instructions given by the Provincial Secretary on Sunday. Witness prepared the information which was sworn to by the Government detective Murray. Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, said that the Government talked all along of bringing those men to justice and have the House to take action. He never saw the papers found on the prisoner in any shape, way or manner till produced before the Committee of the House. He had heard of a Round Robin talked of some time during the week of the revelation, but never saw it. I would only have been too glad to have seen it, but did not understand whether it was found on anybody. He wanted to state that he never saw Round Robin nor did not know what became of it, or had even a suspicion of it. The amendment moved by Harcourt to the election bill drafted by the Attorney-General, met Dowling's case, but in his opinion it not benefit him so much as electors, as thereby the turmoil and expense of another election would be saved. To Blythe he said that the reason the statement was not made in the House at 7.30 was because it was understood Meredith would move an amendment on the timber policy in answer to Blake, witness of Meredith.

Adjusted till to-morrow morning.

MATTHEW, October 3.—The body of a man named Joseph Chaput, hailing from Allumette Island, was found lying dead on a trestle about a quarter of a mile east of the C. P. R. station here this morning. He is supposed to have been struck by the mixed train coming west last night. When last seen he was under the influence of liquor.

Highway Robbery. KINGSTON, October 3.—Last night John Davern and Geo. Delany of Trenton, while en route from this city to Grand Trunk station on foot were attacked by three footpads. Davern was robbed of what money and valuables he had. Delany escaped. Later on in the night J. C. Brown, of Delta, while passing along the road was waylaid by several men and robbed of \$125 and a gold watch. They have all rough names, Nicholson was arrested and identified by Brown as one of the highwaymen.

An Amputation. BELLEVILLE, Ont., October 3.—It was found necessary to-day to amputate the leg of Mr. Challen who was injured on the railway on Monday night. The patient died shortly after six o'clock this evening.

A Disastrous Crash. ALMONT, Ont., Oct. 3.—The balcony on the eastern side of the main building on the North Lanark Agricultural Society grounds here fell with a dreadful crash shortly before three o'clock this afternoon, and great consternation was caused. It was owing to a very large crowd standing on the balcony examining the exhibits that the structure fell. At the time of the accident the interior of the large hall was literally packed with spectators. An exciting stampede occurred, in which many were badly crushed. It is next to impossible to obtain information. Among those who were badly injured were Miss Elmley, aged 14, of the place, had some of her ribs broken, and now lies in a precarious condition; Miss Robertson, a member of the saved army, had one of her legs broken; Miss Barr, of Renfrew, is also injured considerably. Mr. Robinson, hardware merchant, Almonte, also sustained a slight injury. Mr. Hickinett, of Ottawa, had a large assortment of pictures and other articles in this lounge, and they are completely destroyed; loss \$500. The unfortunate accident brought the annual exhibition to an unhappy termination. There was great excitement in the town for some time after the accident.

LATEST BY CABLE. LONDON, October 3.—The Queen is trying to arrange a marriage between Victor and Princess Marie of Belgium.

It is reported the Queen will place Buckingham palace at the service of the Prince of Wales, giving Marlborough House to Prince Victor.

In consequence of the clamor of the protest of the Radical press the Admiralty has refused to give Prince Leiningen, the Queen's cousin, the post of Admiral at Norway and to agree on the retired list.

The Scottish Land Restoration League decided to raise £1,000 to pay the expenses of the lecturing tour throughout Scotland by Henry George.

A terrible and disastrous hurricane took place in Iceland on the 11th of September, 19 trading vessels and sixty fishing boats were lost and 32 vessels disabled. The exact number of those who perished is not ascertained but it is known to have been very great.

The Government will introduce a proposition in Parliament to make an annual allowance of £100,000 to Prince Albert Victor. The Radicals will oppose the measure.

Tennyson's new work consists of a long dramatic poem on Becket.

Rome, October 3.—The Government will grant \$100,000 to rebuild the slums of Naples.

PARIS, October 3.—The attempt to excite the public against England and in favor of Germany meets with no sympathy. At a banquet at the Grand Orient yesterday in the celebration of the annexation of Strasbourg, the sentiment favoring an agreement with Germany was indignantly repudiated. Toasts were drunk to the Anglo-French alliance.

SPEZIA, October 3.—Experiments were made to-day with the 100 ton gun charge and 350 pounds of powder was fired. The projectile penetrates steel compound of cummulum and compound brown plate, breaching the armor to pieces.

PARIS, October 4.—The cabinet has sanctioned the credit of 2,000,000 francs to rebuild Lyons fortifications and provide work for the unemployed.

Experiments at the hospitals show that sulphide of carbon is the best agent to restore normal action to the bowels in cases of cholera.

NAPLES, October 3.—The city is re-organizing its usual affairs. A grave crisis in commercial affairs is feared. Hundreds of bills are protested daily.

TURN, October 3.—There has been rioting south of here. The upper classes were attacked by the lower classes, who suspected the former of endeavoring to poison them.

BERLIN, October 3.—The *National Gazette* laments the increase of Socialism, especially the number of Socialists in Parliament, who, it is expected, will often hold the balance of power.

MADRID, October 3.—It is rumored the government is negotiating with Parisian bankers for loan of \$25,000,000 to relieve the Cuban treasury. The Bank of Spain has already handed to the treasury \$5,000,000 for urgent expenses.

VENNA, October 3.—It is reported that the Austrian war budget will exceed last year's by 2,000,000 florins.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times* despatch from Tientsin states that the American Minister Young arrived and acting under instructions from Washington informed Li Hung Chang that the French Government requested the mediation of America. Li Hung Chang asked the privilege of inspecting the telegram and was much surprised at the contents, which reiterated the French demand of ultimatum on August 19, with the additional statement that Admiral Courbet would continue operations. Li Hung Chang replied scornfully, saying France entered Min river peacefully, but had destroyed the arsenal and fleet constructed by Frenchmen. After avenging Lang Son twenty fold the demand of the French for indemnity was monstrous. The Tien Tsin Convention made every possible concession to France, and why should she ask more! He hinted that China was better prepared for war than formerly. Li Hung Chang said, "Let Admiral Courbet attack our northern defenses and he will find the task harder than that at Foo Chow. China was willing to concede to and satisfy France now she determined upon war a *Pou-tai*. The Government and people alike prepared for it. Replying to the question from Young, Li Hung Chang said the action of the French had nullified the convention, but if France had fulfilled her obligations China would have done likewise. Young explained he was obliged to obey orders from the Government and present the French demands.

The War in Egypt. CAIRO, October 3.—The report that Wolseley has been recalled is officially denied. The rebels succeeded in removing the treasure from Berber.

LONDON, October 4.—The fall of Berber will enable Col. Kitchener to reach Gordon from Dongola and ascertain his wishes regarding the Nile expedition. The conference may result in the abandonment of the expedition. An Arab messenger reports he saw Gordon with four steamers towing several boats. Gordon arrived at Handy and found the place deserted. He posted a proclamation offering to pardon people. After attaching the proclamation to trees Gordon started for Berber. The day after his arrival the General placed two steamers in the middle of the river and opened bombardment upon the town. The bombardment lasted until late in the afternoon. Gordon afterwards proceeded in the direction of Djizzeen. It is rumored Mohammed Elh Ther El Mahdismah at Berber, was killed. Other reports stated he escaped and removed the treasure to Kerpi. Subsequently Gordon thoroughly chastised the inhabitants of Bjalzeen. It is stated that the whole population of Berber fled.

LONDON, October 3.—An Alexandria despatch says Wolseley was ordered by telegram to be in London by the end of October. The command of troops in Egypt will be assumed by Gen. Stephenson.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs that Gordon is bombarding Berber, and for some time effected an entry and recaptured the place. The rebels and hostile inhabitants fled.

CAIRO, October 3.—The tribunals open sessions to-morrow, when Caisse de la Dette Publique will institute formal proceedings against the Egyptian Government and personally against the provincial governors, directors of railways and collectors of customs.

The Chinese Difficulty. SHANGHAI, October 3.—The Viceroy of Fuhkeen has sent 15,000 men to reinforce the Chinese at Keelung and Tamsui.

LONDON, October 3.—The *Times* expresses but slight hope of the success of French mediation in Chinese matters. It says his ready sympathy with Latting Chang showed he had more kindness of heart than diplomatic talent. France has demanded the maximum indemnity, but will take less, being aware of the difficult position of France at home. Mr. Ferry says that a long war. His danger is that China will not agree to patch up an informal peace.

PARIS, October 2.—The Ministry deny that the Government has asked the United States to mediate.

PARIS, October 3.—It is semi-officially announced that America may have offered to act as mediator, but France did not like to do so.

PARIS, October 3.—In addition to a poll tax of one shilling imposed on all passengers landing at Calais and Boulogne a like will be imposed on all persons embarking.

The Boers Back Down. DURBAN, October 3.—The Transvaal Government has assured more conciliatory attitude towards England. The President explains he did not ask Germany for protection but only for support and that protection would only be necessary in case of war.

LONDON, October 3.—Holders of the American railway securities to-day appointed a committee to enquire as to the best means for forming a protective association.

ROME, October 3.—There were 224 fresh cases of cholera, 174 deaths in Italy in the past 24 hours. There were 80 cases and 50 deaths in Naples and 24 cases and 25 deaths in Genoa.

BRUSSELS, October 2.—The crowd escorted Ditté, the French editor of the *Nationale*, who was expelled from the country, to the depot with shouts of "Vive la République." The troops were necessary to guard the railway and the mob made demonstrations at the Palace and before the office of the *Patriote*.

PARIS, October 3.—Premier Ferry explained to the British Embassy that ample precautionary measures had been adopted by the French for the safety of foreigners in China.

BRUSSELS, October 3.—The Copyright Congress has closed its sessions. Before adjourning it passed resolutions that the publication and reproduction of musical works should have the same protection as literary and artistic works and that art ought not to be impeded in its progress by customs formalities.

Palace on Fire. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3.—A fire is raging in the Royal Castle of Christiansborg. No hope of saving the Ritterssal Chamber, which are occupied by the Rigsdag and the whole structure will probably be destroyed. It is hoped that the paintings which are of great historical value will be saved.

Later—The Castle has been destroyed, the paintings and valuables saved.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Eugenie has returned to her home in England.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—There were eight deaths from cholera in the South of France during the past 24 hours.

LIMA, October 3.—The Government troops, under Gonzalez, have been victorious at Huaura, defeating and dispersing three hundred Montoneros and capturing ammunition, arms and baggage. After resting Gonzalez's forces occupied Huacho.

MISCELLANEOUS DESPATCHES. NEWHAVEN, October 3.—Rev. W. S. Kelsey, formerly pastor of College Street Congregational Church is said to have left town on account of scandal with some female member of his congregation.

DES MOINES, October 3.—Wm. Harrison was blown to pieces, and ten other miners injured, some fatally, by the explosion of a keg of powder in a saloon at Excelsior Mine yesterday. Harrison supposed the keg contained fruit or jelly, and while examining it dropped a spark from his pipe.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—The exodus of Mormons from Tennessee continues.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The Board of Trade have fixed the marginal price of October corn at 55c.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Daniel Ort, Hollander, who has been living with Emma Storch, concert saloon girl, as husband for two years, shot at the girl in a concert garden to-night. The girl fell in a faint, when Ort, thinking he killed her, shot and killed himself.

CHICAGO, October 3.—The freight agents of the east bound trunk lines to-day decided to restore the full tariff rates to the seaboard, which are on a basis of 25 cents on grain and 30 cents on provisions from Missouri to New York. The war on the Missouri River about passenger rates continues with much bitterness. The rate of \$8.50 is quoted to-day to all points between Omaha and Kansas City. It is expected to go lowest to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE, October 3.—The east bound freight rates have been advanced 50 per hundred. It is believed the rate war is over.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The difficulty between trunk lines and Grand Trunk Railway have been settled.

LAUREL, Pa., October 3.—At Salinas, Mexico yesterday the citizens attacked the Municipal Hall and overpowered the authorities and murdered Judge Santos and the chief of police, over 20 persons were killed during the riot, many were wounded. People are exasperated on account of the Judges mean and arbitrary acts are believed to be led by the celebrated outlaw, El Cayote, who escaped from goal a few days ago.

CHICAGO, October 3.—It is believed that the rates on grain to New York should be raised to 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—The steam Whaler, Bowhead, has been crushed by ice. The Arctic crew were saved.

GUARDVILLE, Pa., October 3.—There were 49 cases of dysentery here, and at Leesville 14 new cases and 7 deaths this week. Scarcity of water supposed to be the cause.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—In the Prime Meridian conference yesterday the French delegates warmly opposed the proposition made by one of the U. S. representatives to adopt Greenwich time as standard. There was no action taken.

MONTREAL, Vt., October 3.—Gov. Pingree was inaugurated yesterday afternoon.

BAYFIELD, Wis., October 3.—Construction train here yesterday, two men were killed and 14 injured. Several were terribly scalded by escaping the steam and water.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A Queens town despatch to the friends of Miss Carpenter, who has been missing several days says a lady who registered on Bothnia as Mrs. Blake, was missed after the second day out. Her friends fear this may prove a solution of her disappearance.

MADRID, October 3.—Three fresh cases of cholera and three deaths in Spain.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., October 3.—The whaling schooner Roswell King of New London, has been crushed in the ice at Hudson's Bay. Some of the crew stranded on the coast with boats to cross Hudson's Strait and come down to the coast of Labrador. The captain and part of the crew, at last accounts, were at North Bluff. The schooner Era was endeavoring to rescue them.

COAL CREEK, Pa., October 3.—The strike of the river coal miners at Fourth Pool is virtually over. A large majority of the pits are working at reduced rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3.—It is learned here that Minister Young had several conferences with Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Minister, to ascertain whether China was disposed to take steps toward a settlement of the controversy with France, but he was not instructed to convey any request for mediation. It is believed that France and China favored such a mode of settlement, but neither is desirous of taking the initiative.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Two well-known sporting men here have wagered \$10,000 on the result of the presidential election last night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 3.—Last night was the hottest night here on record. The thermometer never fell below 72 all night and rising as high as 80 at midnight. A strange sensation is felt by the citizens. Many feared an impending disaster of some kind. The air was stifling. At other points northwest the thermometer was low. At Helena a snow storm was reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 3.—Hays, Field & Co., shoe dealers, refuse to sell any goods to Hebrews. This action of the firm creates considerable indignation and excitement. They say it is purely a business matter. They have nothing against Jews personally.

ERIE, Pa., October 3.—A terrible tragedy was prevented to-day through interference of the authorities. Leo Schreck and his wife and John Flick had \$118 deposited in the Erie County Savings Bank, and when the bank suspended the loss of the money drove them insane. Thinking afterwards they were committing a great sin they inflicted self flagellation. To-day two officers observed the man and wife digging a grave in the back yard. The house was entered, when it was found that they intended to enact the death of Christ, which was to be followed by the killing of children to represent Herod's slaughter of innocents. They are now in custody.

Dreadful Railway Accident. ST. PAUL, October 3.—Particulars of the railway accident near Bayfield say the crew of 23 men were all riding on the engine and tender when the engine plunged into a washout. The boiler was stove in and every man but one were killed or injured. Two were killed outright, nine others badly scalded were removed to Ashland, where four died before morning, including the conductor, engineer and fireman. It is believed three more will die from scalding.

A Strike. CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., October 3.—The miners and coke drawers in Morrell and Cambria coke works, Connelville region, struck to-day against the proposed 10 per cent. reduction by the Cambria Company. The works and ovens which employed 4,000 men are now idle. The rate of wages paid which is uniform throughout the region is 35 cents wages

for digging coal and 60 cents for oven drawing coke.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NOTES. A despatch from Washington says:—The liabilities of the collapsed banking house of Middleton & Co. are \$848,000, in the nominal assets \$200,000. The assets are largely composed of doubtful accounts and mining stocks on market.

A despatch from Pittsburg says:—Oil city parties have leased 3,000 acres of land, near of West Elizabeth, on Monongahela river, for oil purposes. This territory has never been tested.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. The Turf. COVINGTON, Ky., October 3.—First day, fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club. The track was rough. The attendance was good.

First race—One mile, Modesty won, Mona 2nd, Tom Martin 3rd; time 1:44.

Second race—Six furlongs, Gold Ban won, Vigilance 2nd, Ultimatum 3rd; time 1:12.

Third race—Five and one-eighth, Berlin won, Matamoros 2nd, Woodard 3rd; time 1:53, mutuels 57.50.

Fourth race—Three and three-eighths, Binnette won, Mattie Rapture 2nd, Athlona 3rd; time 2:27.

Fifth race—Seven and a half furlongs, Galaxy won, Silvio 2nd, Whipper 3rd; time 1:39, mutuels paid 30.60.

BRIGHTON, Beach, October 3.—First race—Three quarters of a mile, Barney Aaron won, Faugh-a-ballagh 2nd, Battledore 3rd; time 1:21, mutuels 77.70.

Second race—One mile, Weasel won, Charley Kempland 2nd, Dan K. 3rd

(SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE HERALD.)

RECIPES.

Vegetable Soup.—Take two turnips two carrots, four potatoes, one large onion, one parsnip, and a few stalks of celery or some parsley. Cut them all very fine or chop them; put them, with a handful of rice, into three quarts of water, and boil the whole three hours. Then strain the soup through a colander, and pour it into a kettle, and add a few stalks of celery or some parsley, and put it over the fire; add 2 oz of butter, stir the soup till the butter is melted, dredge in a little flour, let it boil up, and then serve it.

Quince Marmalade.—Save the water in which the quinces for preserving were boiled; add to it the skins and cores, rejecting those which are worm eaten or discolored. After boiling about half an hour, strain through a colander, allowing the pulp only to pass. To this juice add the reserved quince quarters and the sugar (three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit). Let all boil together slowly for about an hour and a half, stirring occasionally, and breaking the quinces into small pieces. When done, pour it into glasses or bowls. The marmalade will harden, and each mould will form a convenient little dish for lunch.

Compote of Apples.—Quarter, peel, and cook apples in a stew-pan with a little water and sugar. Take out the apples when cooked. Boil down the syrup (adding sliced lemon and some raisins) to a jelly; then pour it over the apples. Brandy added improves it.

Chow-chow Pickle.—One peck of green tomatoes, half a peck of ripe tomatoes, half a dozen onions, three heads of cabbage, one dozen green peppers, and three red peppers. Chop them all very fine, and choose, then sprinkle half a pint of salt over them. Put them into a coarse cloth bag. Let them drain twenty-four hours. Put them into a kettle, with three pounds of brown sugar, half a tea-cupful of grated horse radish, one table-spoonful each of ground black pepper, ground mustard, white mustard, mace, and nutmeg. Cover all with vinegar, and boil till clear.

Pickled Onions.—Select small silver-skinned onions. After taking off the outside skins, remove with a knife one more skin, when each onion should look quite clear. Put them into strong brine for three days. Bring vinegar to a boil with one or two blades of mace and some whole red peppers; pour it hot over the onions well drained from the brine.

Victoria Sandwiches.—Four eggs, their weight in pounded sugar, butter and flour, one-fourth salt-spoonful of salt, a layer of any kind of jam or marmalade. Beat the butter to a cream; dredge in the flour and pounded sugar; stir those ingredients well together, and add the eggs, which should be previously thoroughly whisked. Weigh the mixture has been well beaten for about ten minutes, butter a Yorkshire pudding tin, pour in the batter, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Let it cool, spread one half of the cake with a layer of nice preserves, place over it the other half of the cake, press the pieces slightly together, and then cut in long finger-pieces; pile them in cross-bars, on a glass dish and serve.

To make lemonade.—Rub loaf sugar over the peels of the lemons to absorb the oil, add to the lemon juice the sugar to taste. Two lemons will make two glassfuls of lemonade, the remainder of the ingredients being water and finely chopped ice.

Boiled Rice Pudding.—Wash a tea-cupful of good rice in some water, scald a pudding-cloth, and tie the rice in the cloth, allowing plenty of room for it to swell; quite three times the space occupied by the uncooked rice must be allowed for it in the cloth; put it into a saucepan of cold water, let it come slowly to the boil, let it boil one and a half hour; serve with sweet sauce, golden syrup, or milk and moist sugar.

Cocoa-nut biscuits.—One cocoa-nut grated, 1 lb. sifted loaf sugar, the whites of two eggs well beaten, mix well together, scratch off with a fork pieces about the size of a walnut, place them in a pyramid form on water-paper or well-buttered paper; the water-paper is best because in removing them from buttered paper they are apt to break. Bake them in a slow oven, as they must be dried but not at all colored.

Meat Pie.—Take all the odds and bits of meat left from each meal (the more sorts the better), chop fine, line a deep dish with paste, put in a layer of meat with a sprinkle of salt and pepper, a few pieces of butter, and a little flour; when filled, turn in one small cup of water; cover with a thick crust; bake two hours.

Veal Hash.—Take a tea-cupful of boiling water in a saucepan, stir in an even tea-spoonful of flour mixed in a tea-spoonful of cold water, and let it boil five minutes; and a half tea-spoonful of black pepper, as much salt, and two table-spoonfuls of butter, and let it keep hot, but not boil. Chop the veal fine, and mix with it half as much stale bread-crumbs. Put it in a pan, and pour the gravy on it; then let it simmer ten minutes. Serve this on buttered toast.

Stewed Carrots.—Scrape and wash ten small carrots, put them into a saucepan with 3 oz. butter, let them simmer gently until tender, then add a little pepper and salt and a tea-spoonful of chopped parsley.

tional market territory in the United States for the first-class coal turned out in the Cumberland mines, as well as the purity of the coal are surprising. The famous Joggins section, thirteen miles in length and exposing the whole of the coal-bearing strata of that country, together with fossil plants, stems of trees, etc., as they grew countless ages ago, was a subject of great interest to the party, and we would have liked to make a longer stay and more minute observations.

"You visited Londonderry, I believe?" "Yes, and was deeply impressed with the spathic iron ores there to be seen. They are the only deposits of any magnitude in America, and are not common in any part of the world. Unquestionably this ore is of very superior material, and will make very high-class metal. The mines are very conveniently placed, as far as the Joggins is concerned; and a very fair coke is now obtained from the Spring Hill coal. I should think eventually a profitable business will be worked up in iron mining at Londonderry."

"What are the prospects for gold mining in Nova Scotia?" "Exceedingly good I should say. We examined the gold mines near Halifax and were satisfied that when they come to be worked on a large scale there ought to be a great deal of gold turned out at so cheap a rate that the profit would be much larger *pro rata* than at present. They don't have to pay men \$4 per day for labor, as in the west, and there is a never-failing market right at home."

"What were your impressions of the west on your recent visit?" "The main thing, of course, is the agricultural lands, which certainly are among the finest in the world, and of their future importance it is not possible now to form an adequate idea. You can hardly say much of a country only two years old. On the western end of Lake Superior I saw some promising gold mines and also silver mines where a very high quality of ore was being turned out. It would be unwise to conjecture what may be the developments of that great country. We are all satisfied with our visit to Canada. The meeting at Montreal was an extremely successful one; as profitable a session as we have ever had. The arrangements were good and the accommodations everything that could be desired. Should our future meetings be held at various points outside of England it is not very likely that Canada will be neglected when her turn comes."

In conclusion Mr. Baerman expressed his regret at not having had an opportunity of inspecting the iron mines of Carleton County in this province. He accounted for the various failures to improve them, successfully by the same cause of coal for smelting and the keen competition of mines which are run on a colossal scale in England and the United States.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST RANGES.
(From the Fort Macleod Gazette.)
The Pincher Creek round-up party were detained at Jones & Inderwick's ranch by the storm. While there they were themselves troubled by ranch horses in Jones & Inderwick's race track, which, by the way, is a first-class one. The two chief races were 300 yards and a quarter of a mile. The latter race was won by a horse owned by Jack Herron, Raymond 2nd, Inderwick 3rd. The other race was won by Jones Jones' black horse Yarra with Raymond 2nd. Altogether, the boys had a good time, and are probably in no hurry for the storm to let up.

Jones & Inderwick, of the North Fork Ranch, have just received some half-bred Hereford bulls out of graded Short-horn cows, in exchange for some heifers. The exchange was made with Brunette, May & Staunton. Jones and Inderwick now claim that they have their full proportion of bulls on the range, allowing one bull to every 15 cows.

Vet. Surgeon Poett, in accordance with the new quarantine regulations, made a thorough inspection of 2,000 cattle, just in from Montana, for the Oxley Ranch. He found them perfectly free from disease. Serg. Poett should be duly appointed quarantine inspector by the Minister of Agriculture.

S. C. Bard, of Chateaufort, Montana, has sold his band of cattle, numbering about 330 head, to Gen. Strange, of the Military Colonization Co., on the Bow River, near Calgary. He will drive them north and deliver them at once.

Calgary Herald.—The success of the different stockmen proves beyond question the adaptability and suitability of Alberta as a cattle country, and attention is now being directed to it by some of the largest stock raisers in Montana, one of whom, the owner of 30,000 head remarked to the writer, that what were considered the poorest pastures in Alberta for stock raising excelled the greater part of Montana. It is safe to say that in a few years Alberta will furnish the beef and mutton, not only for the larger centres in the eastern provinces but will also send large consignments to the old country.

SOMETHING that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. See advertisement.

MONTREAL CAR TAXI.
DISTANCE. No. of horse 2 horse persons, vehicle, vehicle.
From any place to any other, provided not more than 10 minutes time occupied does not exceed 20 mins.
When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, hour rates to be charged.
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By the Hour.
One hour 1.00 1.25 1.50
Every subsequent hour 1.00 1.25 1.50
When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, hour rates to be charged.

Remarks.—For each box or trunk carried in any vehicle, 10 cents.
Frac-tions of hours to be charged at hour rates; not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.
Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the engine is commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff after midnight to four a.m.
BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES.
BROKERS' BUYING AND SELLING.
CONTRACT BLANKS.
HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COY.
(Limited).
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Steamships.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

For CHARLOTTETOWN, PICTOU and St. John's, N.S.

The SS. COBAN, Capt. Robt. Fraser, THURSDAY, OCT. 9th.

The SS. BONAVISTA, Capt. Daniel Anderson, will leave on

THURSDAY, OCT. 16th

These steamers will run regularly during the coming season to the above named ports. The Steamship Bonavista has just been built in England, specially for this trade and fitted with all modern improvements. The Steamship COBAN is already favorably known to the public.

For SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. The SS. CACOUNA will leave on THURSDAY, OCT. 2nd.

Goods received daily at the Company's Store on the Island Wharf. For Freight and Passage apply to PEAK, Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, N.S., or to DAVIES, PICTOU & HANCOCK, St. John's, N.S., or to

CLIMAX, BROWN & CO., 14 Custom House Square, Montreal, April 12

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP.

DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ANTWERP. Under Contract with Dominion Government. The steamers are intended to be despatched as follows:—

From Quebec and Montreal. SS. HEIRMAN, on or about 1st September.

From Montreal (via Southampton, Eng.) to Antwerp. SS. HELVETIA, on or about the 20th September.

From Antwerp for Halifax, N.S. SS. HELVETIA, on or about the 15th October.

Regular Monthly Communication will be continued throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.

For Rates of Freight for Passage and other particulars, apply to STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp, General Agents, Montreal, September 3

THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

Will leave Montreal on Monday, the 6th OCTOBER, and Quebec on Tuesday, 7th OCTOBER, for Pictou, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Pictou, Summerside, and Charlottetown.

N.B.—Port of destination in full must be plainly marked on all goods. Initials are not sufficient. Goods will not be received after 10 o'clock on the day of sailing. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

LEVY & ALDEN, 133 St. James Street, April 21

THE CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at COKE, St. John's, and Halifax, N.S.

FROM PIER 42N, N. NEW YORK. OREGON, Wednesday, Oct. 8. GALLIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15. AURANIA, Wednesday, Oct. 22. S. S. C. Bard, of Chateaufort, Montana, has sold his band of cattle, numbering about 330 head, to Gen. Strange, of the Military Colonization Co., on the Bow River, near Calgary. He will drive them north and deliver them at once.

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Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the Convoy and Mail.

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are designed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Newfoundland, 400 Building. Canadian, 400 Capt. Jas. W. Brown. Sardinian, 400 Lt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.R. Polynesian, 400 Capt. R. W. Brown. Sarnian, 400 Capt. John Graham. Circassian, 400 Capt. W. Richardson. Peruvian, 400 Capt. Joseph Ritchie. Nova Scotian, 400 Capt. Hugh McNeill. Hanoverian, 400 Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R. Siberian, 400 Capt. R. P. Moore. Norwegian, 400 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Hibernian, 400 Capt. A. MacNeil. Austrian, 400 Capt. J. P. Ambury. Nestorian, 400 Capt. D. J. James. Prussian, 400 Capt. Alex. McDougall. Scandinavian, 400 Capt. John P. Fries. Buenos Ayres, 400 Capt. Jas. Scott. Grecian, 400 Capt. G. Le Gallais. Mantolban, 400 Capt. R. Carruthers. Walsendian, 400 Capt. W. Dalziel. Newfoundland, 400 Capt. Mylius. Acadian, 400 Capt. F. McGrath.

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only Five Days between Land to Land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Service. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Scotland, and intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC. Sarnian, 400, Saturday, Sept. 20. Sardinian, 400, Saturday, Sept. 27. Canadian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 4. Circassian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 11. Polynesian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 18. Peruvian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Rates of Passage from Quebec. Cabin, (According to accommodation), \$60 to \$80. Steerage, (According to accommodation), \$30 to \$40. Return, \$100 to \$120. Intermediate, \$30 to \$40. Steerage, (According to accommodation), \$30 to \$40.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

Corean, 400, Saturday, Sept. 22. Sarnian, 400, Saturday, Sept. 29. Circassian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 6. Polynesian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 13. Peruvian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 20. Hanoverian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 27. Siberian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 3. Norwegian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 10. Hibernian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 17. Austrian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 24. Nestorian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 1. Prussian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 8. Scandinavian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 15. Buenos Ayres, 400, Saturday, Dec. 22. Grecian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 29. Mantolban, 400, Saturday, Jan. 5. Walsendian, 400, Saturday, Jan. 12. Newfoundland, 400, Saturday, Jan. 19. Acadian, 400, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM BOSTON. Scandianian, 400, Saturday, Sept. 20. Prussian, 400, Saturday, Sept. 27. Sardinian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 4. Canadian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 11. Polynesian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 18. Peruvian, 400, Saturday, Oct. 25. Hanoverian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 1. Siberian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 8. Norwegian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 15. Hibernian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 22. Austrian, 400, Saturday, Nov. 29. Nestorian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 6. Prussian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 13. Scandinavian, 400, Saturday, Dec. 20. Buenos Ayres, 400, Saturday, Dec. 27. Grecian, 400, Saturday, Jan. 3. Mantolban, 400, Saturday, Jan. 10. Walsendian, 400, Saturday, Jan. 17. Newfoundland, 400, Saturday, Jan. 24. Acadian, 400, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA. Hanoverian, 400, Monday, Sept. 22. Caspian, 400, Monday, Oct. 6. Nova Scotian, 400, Monday, Oct. 13. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Oct. 20. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Oct. 27. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Nov. 3. Acadian, 400, Monday, Nov. 10. Prussian, 400, Monday, Nov. 17. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Nov. 24. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Dec. 1. Grecian, 400, Monday, Dec. 8. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Dec. 15. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Dec. 22. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Dec. 29. Acadian, 400, Monday, Jan. 5. Prussian, 400, Monday, Jan. 12. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Jan. 19. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Jan. 26. Grecian, 400, Monday, Jan. 30. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Feb. 6. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Feb. 13. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Feb. 20. Acadian, 400, Monday, Feb. 27. Prussian, 400, Monday, Mar. 6. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Mar. 13. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Mar. 20. Grecian, 400, Monday, Mar. 27. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Apr. 3. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Apr. 10. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Apr. 17. Acadian, 400, Monday, Apr. 24. Prussian, 400, Monday, May 1. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, May 8. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, May 15. Grecian, 400, Monday, May 22. Mantolban, 400, Monday, May 29. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Jun. 5. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Jun. 12. Acadian, 400, Monday, Jun. 19. Prussian, 400, Monday, Jun. 26. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Jul. 3. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Jul. 10. Grecian, 400, Monday, Jul. 17. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Jul. 24. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Aug. 7. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Aug. 14. Acadian, 400, Monday, Aug. 21. Prussian, 400, Monday, Aug. 28. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Sep. 4. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Sep. 11. Grecian, 400, Monday, Sep. 18. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Sep. 25. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Oct. 2. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Oct. 9. Acadian, 400, Monday, Oct. 16. Prussian, 400, Monday, Oct. 23. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Oct. 30. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Nov. 6. Grecian, 400, Monday, Nov. 13. 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Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Dec 17. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Dec 24. Grecian, 400, Monday, Dec 31. Mantolban, 400, Monday, Jan 7. Walsendian, 400, Monday, Jan 14. Newfoundland, 400, Monday, Jan 21. Acadian, 400, Monday, Jan 28. Prussian, 400, Monday, Feb 4. Scandinavian, 400, Monday, Feb 11. Buenos Ayres, 400, Monday, Feb 18. Grecian, 400, Monday, Feb 25

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performances at 2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

MR. BLAINE'S TROUBLES.

The lot of a candidate for the presidency of the United States, "taking one consideration with another" is certainly not a happy one. This Mr. Blaine is beginning to find out and we have no doubt he would be very glad by this time to be back at work on his book and posing as the author of the most successful work of the year. When Mr. Blaine was nominated it was predicted by his friends that he would lead "a bold aggressive campaign," and that he would "sweep the country like a whirlwind." Unfortunately for Mr. Blaine, these predictions have not turned out to be correct. Mr. Blaine has been fighting a defensive battle ever since his candidature has been announced and the only whirlwind that has occurred in connexion with his nomination is that of the indignation that has been felt by men of his own party that such a man as he should have been named in connexion with the presidency. The bitterest foes that he has had to encounter have been these who formerly fought in the same ranks with him, and when such staunch Republican newspapers as the *Boston Advertiser*, *Springfield Republican*, *Harpers Weekly* and the *New York Times* and *Evening Post* were forced to oppose him we may judge what the effect of his nomination was in the respectable rank and file of the party, the quiet men who vote and say nothing. The Democrats could never have dealt Mr. Blaine such blows as he has received from his old friends.

Early in the campaign it became evident to the Blaine managers that a desperate effort must be made or the campaign would be lost. Hence the consultation on board the *Tallapoosa*, which resulted in the candidature of General Butler, for the purpose of drawing Democratic votes from Cleveland and enabling Blaine to carry Massachusetts, which was until that time a doubtful State. Hence the slanderous stories, in regard to Cleveland's private character and the making up of an old liason in which he took part fourteen years ago. These efforts for a time seemed to produce some effect, but the tide when once it is running is not to be turned. Butler's candidature has turned a mere mountebank performance, which even the little boys on the streets laugh at, and the "Cleveland scandals" at which were termed have only united his friends more firmly together. Buffalo, the city where Cleveland was born and brought up, the city where he has always lived, the city which made him Mayor for the purpose of reforming the city government and from which he was elected Governor of New York to reform the state administration, this city on Thursday evening gave Cleveland the most magnificent reception it ever accorded to a private citizen, fifty thousand people of all shades of politics turning out to greet him.

In the meantime Mr. Blaine has been making a political progress through Ohio, amidst party demonstrations, torchlight processions and the music of bands. Yet Mr. Blaine finds for this pageantry a weariness to him, for his enemies have smitten him until he is sick both in mind and body, and the publication of the second batch of Mulligan letters and the proof of his connexion with doubtful enterprises, which were seeking congressional aid at a time when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, have cast a shade on his reputation which it seems impossible to remove. But it is doubtful whether those disclosures will hurt him as much as a much smaller matter which has come up recently. In July last there was a strike and lock-out among the Hocking Valley miners and an immense amount of suffering on the part of the laboring population was the result. Some Democratic newspaper editor looking for ammunition to use against Blaine discovered that he was a stockholder in the Hocking Valley Mines and denounced him as a member of the working man. Mr. Blaine wrote a letter in reply, in which he stated that he never had been "the owner of any coal lands or iron land or lands of any character whatever in the Hocking Valley or in any part of Ohio," and that he never "at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron, or land company in the State of Ohio." This letter was written on the 22nd July, and a few days ago Mr. J. Henry Brooks of New York, in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*, brought out the whole story with documentary proof and copies of Mr. Blaine's letters and telegrams, showing that Mr. Blaine was a stockholder to the extent of \$50,000 in the Standard Company in Hocking Valley, having paid \$25,000 in cash for a block of land in the Hope Furnace tract, which was afterwards exchanged for the Standard stock. Mr. Blaine, therefore, was not telling the truth when he said that he never owned any land or stock in Ohio, for he owned both.

There are thousands of voters all over the United States whose minds are not acute enough to understand the improbability of Mr. Blaine's railway transactions as disclosed in the Mulligan letters, but there is no one so dull as not to understand the meaning of a falsehood; therefore when the Republican Candidate is presented as a man who owned stock in a corporation which oppressed working men and then tried to lie out of it, the result will be apt to be disastrous to Mr. Blaine.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Since General Gordon, a few months ago, attended by Col. Stewart, and provided with a tolerably well filled purse, started for Khartoum he has, to use the words of Mr. Blaine, not "proved himself a dead-head in this enterprise." Gordon, to use a slang expression, the moment he got into Khartoum began to make matters lively for his enemies. It would be difficult to imagine a more hopeless position than that in which he found himself. Khartoum was invested by the army of the Mahdi, and, from want of courage even more than from want of resources, the city was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. The material in the way of men within the walls for the purposes of defence was of the most inferior character, and the chiefs in the vicinity of Khartoum were either openly or secretly hostile. To organize a defensive force, to continually annoy the enemy by unexpected raids, to patrol the river with steamers and embrace every opportunity of obtaining supplies was the work which engaged him during the summer. Nor was the business of fighting neglected, for Khartoum was constantly attacked, but always in vain. Confidence in the one brave Englishman whom they had learned to trust was the bond which kept his little army together and reinforced the timid Egyptians with strength and courage. It was the story of Clive and the siege of Arcot repeated, under conditions even less favorable to the besieged, for Clive had some English soldiers with him. Gordon had none, with the exception of his aide, Col. Stewart, and there was surely something sublime in the spectacle of these two brave men undertaking to beat back a rebellion which had made such triumphant progress and which had already destroyed two well equipped Egyptian armies under European leaders. For a long time no tidings of Gordon reached the outside world and a great deal of alarm was felt in England as to his fate. It looked at one time as if the Gladstone Government was to be sacrificed to the real or pretended fears of the Tories, but that passed away and when the veil was withdrawn from Khartoum it was found that Gordon still held the fort. The publication of the diary of the *Times* correspondent a few days ago shows that Gordon had many engagements with the enemy and was kept constantly on the alert. Finally he defeated them so badly in two great battles that they were forced to abandon the siege of Khartoum and retire to the Mahdi's headquarters at El Obeid. The tribes in the vicinity of Khartoum immediately fell away from the Mahdi, and Gordon took possession of Halfaia. Now, from news received yesterday, it appears that he has sailed down the Nile and captured Berber, from which the rebel troops and all the inhabitants in sympathy with them hastily fled. Berber, which is on the Nile, 200 miles north of Khartoum, is the key to the Suakim route from the Red Sea, and the fact that it was held by the enemy was a strong reason against the adoption of that route by the Gordon relief expedition. It was captured some months ago by the rebels and its fall was made the occasion of a fierce attack on the Gladstone Government by the *Pull Mall Gazette* and other papers. Now that it has been recaptured Mr. Gladstone ought certainly to get some credit for having sent out the man by whom this achievement was accomplished.

The capture of Berber will greatly simplify the work of General Wolsley's expedition. It is clear that Gordon does not require any relief but is quite able to make his way out of the country if he is so minded. Colonel Kitchener, who is at Dongola, can now reach Gordon at Berber, and thus the chain of communication between Wolsley and Gordon will be established. Lord Wolsley is now somewhere between the first and second cataract, while the advanced guard of his expedition has reached the third cataract, which is distant from Berber about 250 miles. If the relief expedition now continues to advance in force, it may be taken for granted that England does not intend to abandon the Sudan, but to establish sufficient garrisons at Khartoum, Berber and other points. In a day or two it will be definitely known as to what the intentions of the Government are in the matter.

THE CAPABILITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST. Nearly every one in these days takes an interest in the Canadian North-West. Is the soil of that immense region as fertile as it is represented to be by some, or is it as others have tried to make the people believe, a great desert of irremediable land, with here and there an oasis which is capable of yielding sustenance for man and beast? Is the climate a bracing and healthy one in which men of European origin can live with comfort and even enjoyment, or is it so extremely cold for a great part of the year as to be intolerable to all except those who have Indian blood in their veins? Can plenty of good water be found in all parts of it, and is, full, abundant and accessible? In a word, is

the country adapted by nature to be the abode of civilized men?

By none can these questions be answered so fully and so satisfactorily as by men who have settled in the country and cultivated its soil. These men know from experience what its capabilities are and its drawbacks are. They can tell whether the land is good and whether the climate is salubrious. They can tell with certainty what the land can produce and whether the length of the season permits the crops to come to maturity or not. It will be admitted that if the actual settlers in the North-West can be prevailed upon to tell, in their own language and without exaggeration, all that they know about the country, and how they have prospered there, the information thus obtained would enable the people of the east to come to sound conclusions with respect to the resources and the capabilities, agricultural and other, of the great North-West. The letters received by Mr. Alexander Begg from actual settlers in Manitoba and the North-West contain exactly the information which all who are interested in those parts of the Dominion require. It is impossible to read those letters without being convinced that they are genuine and that they give a true account of the experience of the writers.

It is remarkable that, although written by persons of different degrees of intelligence and living in different parts of the North-West, they agree so closely. They all say the same things about the soil and the climate of the country, and of the class of settlers who are best calculated to thrive there. Upon these matters there is hardly any difference of opinion. They all agree that the soil is one of extraordinary fertility, that it is capable of producing in the utmost luxuriance all the productions of the temperate climate, that the climate is healthy notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the winter months, and that the settler who is able and willing to work, and who is prepared to live for a few years without some of the comforts to which he has been accustomed in the East, is sure to prosper.

COLONEL JOHN WARREN, who led the Fenians to the invasion of New Brunswick in April, 1866, in "all for Blaine." At a meeting in that cradle of liberty, Faneuil Hall, Boston, a few evenings ago, "Colonel John Warren presided, and received an enthusiastic greeting. In response he said he desired to address his audience as citizens of the world, as it were. He expressed his position as being hostile to any encroachment of British influence upon the prosperity of this country, and this reference to the ancient enemy of Erin was greeted with cheers. He spoke of the Irish-Americans as standing as sentinels over the interests of the nation." Mr. Blaine's supposed anti-British sentiments recommend him to the dynamite section of the Irish-Americans, but these count few votes, while the great body of their countrymen stand by their Democratic principles and Cleveland. The sole titles to distinction possessed by Colonel John Warren are that he headed the Fenian invasion of a Canadian province, that he and other Fenians attempted an invasion of Ireland in a small vessel, wrecked on the rocks, and that he is the nephew of Mr. Timothy Warren Anglin, the present leader writer on the *Toronto Globe*.

Yet some of us would rather have our old sparrow hawk back. When, at this season or in spring, we hear a stray one on his way north or south, filling the morning with melody, we feel melancholy, and, as it were, homesick for the days when all our trees were full of song.—*Witness*.

There is no reason why you should not feel both "melancholy" and "homesick" if you wish to; but why, by your crankiness, should you desire to make several thousand readers of the *Witness* as "melancholy" and "homesick" as yourself? And, after all, how many of the public care to know what some writer in a garret is just doing to have his little sparrow hawk again and can't manage it.

IN ANOTHER PART of to-day's HERALD will be found an account of an interview with Mr. St. John, N.B., *Telegraph* and with Mr. H. Baerman, of the British Science Association, relative to the mines of Nova Scotia. The high estimate placed upon the value of the Springhill coal mines will interest those citizens of Montreal who own the bulk of the property. Our city is drawing large supplies of coal from the Springhill mine for fuel and steam purposes.

When the postage was removed from the newspaper press the *Witness* pronounced against it, as free postage amounts to a subsidy, and we wished no favor from Government.—*Witness*.

Then we suppose the removal of tolls from a toll road is of the nature of a subsidy to those who use the road, and the *Witness* would oppose that too? What an intolerable crank!

The Prime Meridian Conference is likely to end without coming to any agreement. The French representatives are determined not to have Greenwich for a Prime Meridian and the representatives of Great Britain and the United States are resolved to have no other.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, a man in Montreal to take an office and represent a manufacturer, to sell an entirely new line of goods, \$50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, "Manufacturer," Box 70, West Acton, Mass.

New Advertisements.

THE MONTREAL GAS COMPANY.

A semi-annual Dividend of Six [6] per cent has this day been declared on the paid up capital stock of the Company, and will be payable at the office on and after Wednesday, the 15th day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th prox., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
J. F. SCRIVER,
Secretary.

Montreal Sept. 28, 1884 278 4.130 233



The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing on MONDAY, the 6th October, the Steamers
"QUEBEC" and "MONTREAL"
will leave Montreal for Quebec at SIX o'clock p.m., instead of SEVEN.
ALEX. MILLOY, J. B. LABELLE,
Traffic Manager. General Manager.
Montreal, 1st October, 1884. n 237

Important Sale of BUILDING MATERIALS! BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by public auction and separately on the premises at twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of October inst., all the building materials, fences, &c., now standing on the properties recently acquired by expropriation for the widening of La Gauchetière street between Anderson and Chenneville streets, St. Lawrence Ward.

The removal of the materials will have to be done immediately. Terms cash. Full particulars will be given on the day of the sale.
(By order),
CHAS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
PARENT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 2nd Oct., 1884. n 238

CUTTLEFISH!

The Cuttlefish is said, when it fears the approach of danger, to throw around itself an inky liquid, so as to make a black cloud in the water, under the vain impression that by so doing it can protect itself from injury.

This action is imitated by some men, but with this difference, that they endeavor to throw the inky mess around and upon their neighbors, in the feeble hope that this action will attract attention from their own weak points.

One of these is the advertising man who is not content with puffing his own wares, and descending upon his own virtues, is constantly trying, by lying and evil speaking, to vilify and injure respectable tradesmen, many of whom bore an honorable name long before he was evolved from the misty palmy days.

His practice is to make MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and thus try to throw dust in the eyes of an impartial and discerning public, who are every day receiving fresh proofs that he is only giving some very small sprats with the object of catching a very large mackerel.

His unblinking audacity is understood by the public, but best of all by those who have compared his average prices with those of respectable houses.

Like the Arab of the desert, his hand is against every man, and his methods of warfare are as unscrupulous and disgraceful.

If he devoted more energy to the lingering \$50,000 law suits, so pompously announced some time ago, he would be acting more in accordance with decency, than he is by bearing false witness against his neighbors.

We buy for Cash in the Best Markets and sell

ALL OUR GOODS!

At the Smallest Possible Paying Profits.

LIGGET & HAMILTON.

Dry Goods Merchants and Importers,
1833 & 1835 NOTRE DAME ST.,
MONTREAL.

October 4 c 238

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES,
Together or Separately.

STAINED FINISH

Hot Water Heating.
Also a large open flat above, suitable for Society Room. Apply on premises,
521 ST. JAMES STREET.

DAWES & CO.

Sept. 19 226

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED.

A young man well acquainted with the business, as retoucher and assistant operator. Address, giving references and stating salary,
HALIFAX PHOTO. CO.,
Halifax, N.S.
m 236

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans SS. SIBERIAN, R. P. Moore commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.
m 239

October 4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans steamship NORWEGIAN, J. G. Stephen commander, from London, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.
m 237

October 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The SS. OXENHOLME, Williams master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
CHARLES McLEAN, Agent.
October 2 m 237

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL.

The SS. MILANESE
will be despatched for the above Port
On or About the 18th October.

Has special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Apples and all other perishable goods.
For rates of freight apply to
DAVID SHAW,
205 Commissioners Street,
Montreal.

235

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

Montreal to Winnipeg and Return, \$50.

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS!

Tickets Good to Step at Any Point West of Winnipeg.

Montreal and west to Regina and return, \$50.
Good for 14 days.

Montreal and west to Calgary and return, \$60.
Good for 21 days.

Montreal and west to end of track and return, \$50.
Good for 28 days.

Leaving Owen Sound, a.p.m., as follows:—
SS. ATHABASCA, --- Every TUESDAY
SS. ALGOMA, --- " THURSDAY
SS. ALBERTA, --- " SATURDAY.

On arrival of Steamship Express Train, leaving Toronto at 10.45 a.m.
Through Solid Trains for WINNIPEG and the WEST LEAVE PORT ARTHUR on arrival of steamship.

Shortest Route. Lowest Rates. Quickest Time.
Through Bills of Lading. No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this Line.

These magnificent Steel Steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are

Lighted by Electricity.
Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canadian Pacific or Ontario and Quebec Railways.
See that tickets read via Owen Sound.
W. C. VAN HORNE,
General Manager, C. P. R., Montreal.
HENRY BEATTY,
Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic.
C. P. R., Toronto.
June 7 30N 137

FOR SALE!

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

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

Price low and terms liberal.

DAVID MORRICE,
WILLIAM CASTLES,
F. B. MATTHEWS, Liquidators.
Office: 210 St. James Street,
Montreal, Sept. 27, 1884. Saw 2m 234

WARREN'S SCALES

Received SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS!
1884.

We are selling off our First Prize Scales at very low prices. Don't fail to call and see them at
763 Craig Street.
H. B. WARREN & CO.,
September 27 233

British Association

FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Office of the Citizens' Executive Committee

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Office of this Committee has been

Removed to the Board Room,
over the offices of Mr. A. M. Esdaile,
198 ST. JAMES ST.,
where, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, all accounts due by this Committee will be paid on presentation.
J. D. CRAWFORD,
Gen'l. Sec'y.
m 236

October 1

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

North Sydney, Cape Breton,
9th OCTOBER NEXT,
STEEL RAILS,
Saved from Steamship AVERILL. About 1,200 tons, 30 to 24 feet long, weighing 56 lbs. to yard.
Terms cash, or equal to cash.
ARCHIBALD & CO.,
Agents.
r 236

October 1

New Advertisements.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

When storekeepers advertise that they are giving up their old ways of granting long credit and taking extravagant profits, some people believe their statements and visit their stores to buy cheap goods. But when such people find that they are charged \$1.00 for an article that is not worth more than 50c, and can be purchased for 50c at our store, they become disgusted with advertisements and advertisers. Thus one class of advertisers who advertise to sell cheap, and sell ridiculously dear, do an injustice to those who act up to their advertisements and give such goods and such value as they advertise.

WORTH READING!

A number of Credit Store Dry Goods firms in Montreal and other cities and towns throughout Canada allow those they buy from to dominate over them, and even dictate to them what profit they must take and what price they must charge the public.

READ! READ!

A whole lot of these credit storekeepers, who call themselves cash stores, are now advertising the Canadian Granite Under-shirts and Drawers at \$1.00 each, and "positively" telling their customers they are equal to Scotch makes.

BAREFACED!

This is, perhaps, the most barefaced piece of extravagant price being charged to cash customers we have yet had to put a stop to.

DEAR!

The goods are not worth more than 80c each, and we offer them at that price. At \$1.00 they are the dearest goods we ever handled of this class, in comparison with other Canadian makes this season.

THE MAKE!

Instead of being equal to Scotch, which are always made of two-ply Yarn or still better, these Granite goods are made of a single strand yarn. The commonest Canadian Shirts and Drawers manufactured are made of a single strand yarn, and are sold at from 25c to 70c each, and some of them are as pure wool as the Granite or any other brand.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Be sure you get the genuine article. Every garment is marked Granite, \$1.00. But the value is only 80c.

DEMAND YOUR MONEY!

Any person that has been led into the error of paying \$1.00 for such goods should demand 20c returned for every garment bought.

MAY BE LOWER!

Now these credit store-keepers are caught, they may lower their price, and try to explain the matter away, but our word for it if they do they will make it up on some other goods. As any business conducted on such old fashioned and weak principles as to allow either manufacturers, wholesalers or agents to dictate what prices goods are to be sold at, we say such a business must require enormous profits to keep its head above water, and the above facts go to prove it. The lack of independence amongst some retailers in Canada is wonderful. Many of them are mere servants to those who supply them with goods.

LISTEN!

Charging \$1 for what we sell at 80c, is equal to charging \$20 for a Mantle or Dolman that we sell at \$16. On some goods the prices charged by us as compared with other stores is even more in our favor.

S. CARSLEY.

PROFIT!

Granite Shirts and Drawers cost \$8 per dozen, less 5 per cent, which is to say 63c each, so that at 80c there is a profit of 25 per cent on cost price, which surely ought to satisfy any firm. But imagine firms advertising themselves as worth the attention of cash buyers, and charging their customers in common every day staple goods a profit of 60 per cent advance.

NEVER SAFE!

Customers who pay ready money are never safe in dealing at credit stores.

ALWAYS SAFE!

Cash buyers are always safe in dealing at a bona fide cash store.

Pay Other People's Bills.

Cash buyers dealing at credit stores are charged an extra profit to make up for losses through bad debts, and are, therefore made to pay other people's debts.

TREMENDOUS!

The pressure brought to bear on credit stores by people who have been over-charged on best four-ply-fingering Yarns is something tremendous. The excuses offered by credit store-keepers for said overcharge are most amusing.

Dealers are puzzling themselves as to what is best to do. The fact being, as they say, CARSLEY sells these Goods cheaper to the public than wholesalers sell them to retail dry goods men. This is almost worse than the Cotton difficulty, and the next thing may be a meeting of wholesalers to consider the question.

ADVICE!
If cash buyers wish the best possible value for ready money in Dry Goods and the largest and best assortment to select from, they will come direct to
S. CARSLEY'S.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
—AND THE—
LYCEUM COMPANY.
Farwell Performance.

MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2.
[SPECIAL NOTICE for this performance—The Gallery door will be opened.]
Shakespeare's Comedy in Five Acts,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE!
SHYLOCK --- MR. HENRY IRVING.
PORTIA --- MISS ELLEN TERRY.
This (Saturday) Night, Farwell Performance, when will be given by

"THE BELLS."
MATHIAS --- MR. HENRY IRVING.
[His original character.]
Seats on sale at Nordheimer's Music Store.
Boxes—\$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.
Oct 4 239

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.
For One Week, MATINEE SATURDAY.
7th Year of the Phenomenal Success.
Elliott Barnes' Greatest American Play
ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER

As played throughout America 2,000 times, 300 times in New York City. For this production a special engagement has been effected with the most attractive American Star, LILLIAN LEWIS, the handsomest of all the Famous Stage Beauties, supported by a competent Dramatic Company.

October 4 239

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM,

SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers

FARMING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

How the Settlers have prospered—What they think of the Country.

No. 3.

While looking over the letters received by Mr. Beggs we were struck with the rapid way in which the men who began in the North-West, with a very small capital acquired what, under the circumstances, must be considered very handsome properties. It must be remembered that while they were improving their farms, erecting buildings, buying stock, churning and buttering, they were also engaged in the same occupation, in any of the eastern provinces, or in any of the countries of the Old World. Let us take a few examples at random.

WM. McKEITHEN, of Rosebank Farm, Crystal City, left Guelph, in the County of Carleton, Ont., in the Spring of 1880 to try his luck in the North-West. He brought with him \$800. He homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres. He has now 100 acres under cultivation, a single horse, three horses and other stock, and altogether he values his property at \$4,000, or five times his original capital. Mr. McKeithen has been growing rich to the extent of \$800 a year since he settled in the North-West.

MR. THOMAS OLIVER, of Burnside, emigrated to the North-West from Dumfries Township, Ont., in 1877. His capital amounted to \$500. His farm consists of 320 acres, of which he has now 150 acres under cultivation. He has built a house, which cost him \$500, and he has two horses and twelve head of cattle. Mr. Oliver values his farm at \$6000. This is an extraordinary increase in seven years.

MR. JOHN B. DAVIS, settled in McLean, Assiniboine, in April, 1882. His capital was \$15. He took up 480 acres of the prairie. He built a house and broke up 30 acres, and owns three horses and two cows. He valued his farm a month ago at \$5000, or a little better than ten dollars an acre. For fifteen dollars to grow to five thousand in less than three years is something extraordinary. Mr. Davis had and has twenty acres under wheat, which he considered would yield him thirty bushels to the acre. Here as one product of his farm are 600 bushels of wheat, enough to supply an ordinary family with bread for ten years. Mr. Davis might well say as he does "I would not have believed that one dollar would have bought me so much land in Ontario and have to stay there."

MR. J. W. FANNING, left Bruce County, Ontario, on the 8th of April, but forgets to say in what year. He had with him \$400 to commence with. He settled on 320 acres of land. He built a house and purchased two horses. He values his farm now at \$3,000. It is evident that Mr. Fanning is a bachelor, and that now he is getting on the world, he longs for the comforts and the delights of domestic life for he concludes his letter with this modest, and, under the circumstances, very natural request: "If you have any grown-up daughters send them along." Perhaps some young lady in the East, where eligible young men are becoming so lamentably scarce, may take pity on Mr. Fanning's solitary and comfortless condition and become the sharer of his rapidly growing prosperity.

MR. RODERICK McRAE, of Minnesota, Man., emigrated from Bruce County, Ont., to the North-West in April, 1881. His capital amounted to the magnificent sum of ten dollars. He homesteaded 160 acres. He has now forty acres of his farm under cultivation, twenty-five of which are under wheat. He built a log house, and he owns a yoke of oxen and two cows. He values his farm at two thousand dollars. For ten dollars to swell to two thousand in little better than three years seems to be an impossibility, but, as Mr. Roderick McRae shows, there is nothing impossible about it in the North-West.

MR. GEORGE MOTHERAL, who has settled in Manitowish, Man., went to that place from Oxford, Ontario. He had a capital of \$1,200 to commence with. He settled on 320 acres. He has now 125 acres under cultivation. His stock consists of six horses and seven head of cattle. The first house he erected cost him \$400. He values his farm to-day at \$4,000 and his improvements at \$9,000, making his whole property worth \$13,000, that is, his capital has increased 453 per cent in four years. And yet, Mr. Motheral, we think of the country in which he has thrived at such a wonderful rate? It will be seen that he was very much in the blues on account of the rain in harvest when he wrote his letter: "My opinion," he writes, "is if it continues to rain as it has been raining for two weeks that you won't find many settlers here next spring. I would not advise any person to come to the country to settle for the cold is so intense that it is impossible for a white man to withstand it. It is only fit for Indians and half-breeds." We give this opinion as it is remarkable as being the only one adverse to the country which is to be found in the letters, and because it is in such striking contrast with his own account of the manner in which he has prospered in the country he abuses with such heartiness. The opinions which Mr. Beggs's correspondents have formed of the country, which they vary in expression, are in substance very much alike, and with the exception of the one we have quoted, all favorable. Here is what

MR. A. B. STEERS, who lives in Griswold, Man., and who came there from the town of Alexandria in the State of Minnesota, says about the Canadian North-West.

"I consider this the grandest grain producing country in the world without any exception; and as I have handled considerable stock here I know that they pay well. Last spring I sold one stable of my sheep for \$100 per head for butcher meat. My sheep have paid well. Milch cows do very well, and also poultry, and in fact everything I have tried. No man need fear this country for producing anything except tropical fruit."

Yet Mr. Steers had not prospered so well as the disappointed settler. He had homesteaded with a capital of \$5,000 and he considers his farm at the end of the year after he settled upon it, worth \$3,540. Mr. Steers's stock consists of five horses and 25 head of cattle. He adds: "I wintered 80 cattle and 50 sheep last winter. They did well, and realized seven cents per pound live weight for 40 head. I fattened on the last June last."

MR. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who came from Restougue Farm, Myles, Cornwall, England, in 1870, to Ontario, where he remained nine years, and then went farther west to Clear Waterman, thus concludes his letter to Mr. Beggs.

"I might say in conclusion there has been a lot said about this country this last year that may sound very strange to an outsider, but it does not seem strange to us

here, as there are men in this country as in every other country who are too lazy to work, and find it much easier to slander the country with their tongues than follow the plough for their daily bread. I hope to see many of my English friends out here next year, as there is any amount of C. P. R. lands yet if the C. P. R. would only put it on the market for sale."

Mr. Lawrence has not done badly at all, considering the short time he has been in the North-West. He came to it with a capital of \$3,000, homesteaded pre-empted, and purchased 1,540 acres of land, built a house on it at the cost of \$1,000, and has 200 acres under cultivation. His stock consists of five horses and ponies, thirty head of cattle, and 40 pigs. He estimates his farm worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Taking the lower estimate as the true one, Mr. Lawrence has increased his capital just four hundred per cent in four years.

MR. THOMAS BOBBIER, who has been a resident of Moosomin, Assiniboine, since April, 1882, says:

"I consider every man who settles a home in this country is a success. The last year I spent in Ontario I farmed and grazed one thousand acres of land, and I was raised on a farm of 700 acres, and farmed all my life, and I have never been so well pleased with crops as I am in the North-West; and as far as the soil is concerned I never saw its equal in any country."

Mr. Bobbier is from Elgin County, Ont. He and his two sons settled in the North-West with a capital of \$7,000 in cash. They took up in all 1,250 acres. He has this year 170 acres under crop, 100 of which is wheat. He built an excellent house, and has a large stock. The old gentleman values his own half section stock and implements at \$6,000.

MR. JOHNSON RUTHERFORD has been a settler in the North-West since April, 1881, with a capital of \$2,000. He took up a half section and considers it worth now ten dollars an acre, or \$3,200. This is what he says about the country.

"It is well adapted for agricultural purposes. No better soil in the world. It is a land suitable for settlement specially for farmers. How the country gets a bad name is from a class of people such as lawyers, clerks, who do no good anywhere, who will not work, neither do they know how to work, and as a matter of course, they blame the country for their want of success. But the country is all right if you bring into it the right sort of settlers, such as farmers and farmers' sons with reasonable capital. We want branch railroads to make farming and the C.P.R. pay."

MR. THOMAS ROGERS, who went to the North-West from London, Ontario, eighteen months ago, and who seems to have kept his eyes and his wits about him, says:

"To any interesting settler or to any one wishing to make a comfortable home for himself to live a life of freedom from the London and North-West Ontario, we would like to tell you that we have been here seven months of the year, but we play the remainder. What is required is a man who will work during the busy months and he will not fail to reap his reward. The agricultural prospects of the country are not to be surpassed. The land is cultivated the better it will be. I have been in the Dominion of Canada seven years. I emigrated eleven years ago from England, but I only wish I had been here ten years before this. There is better yet in store for us."

If time and space permitted we could produce from the letters before us many more and even stronger testimonials to the fertility of the North-West than we have quoted, but we think the extracts we have published and the information we have given from these letters from actual settlers who know whereof they affirm are sufficient to convince the reader that the honest and industrious man who wishes to earn a competency for himself and to leave a comfortable home to those who survive him, the Canadian North-West is really and truly a Land of Promise.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Park Commissioners.

At the meeting of the above committee there were present Aldermen Holland (Chairman), Grenier and Fairbairn.

The committee read over with Mr. McClannigan the decision which was given by the Council for the term of five years which was adopted.

A letter was read from Messrs. A. G. Nesbitt, Capt. Jas. McNaught and M. H. LeFebvre, in respect to their plan for the erection of an elevator to carry passengers to the top of the mountain. They proposed to construct an inclined plane with two lines of rails—a passenger carriage on each. Every precaution to be taken to prevent accidents, a steam engine to produce the motive power.

A letter was read from Mr. George Stark, President of the Montreal Snowshoe Club, asking, on behalf of numerous subscribers to the monument in memory of "Evergreen Hughes," the founder of snowshoeing, that permission be granted to erect it in some suitable position on the mountain.

It was unanimously resolved not to entertain the petition.

The committee, after signing some accounts, adjourned.

Fire Committee.

The meeting of the above committee was called for yesterday afternoon, but as there were only three members present, viz., Aldermen Hood, chairman, Mount Tansey, they signed their names and left.

Health Committee.

At the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday there were present Aldermen: Mooney, (chairman), Gray, Mount, Berger and Tansey. Dr. Larocque read his report which showed the mortality during the month of September. The number of deaths during four weeks in September ending the 27th amounted to 373, giving an annual proportion at 2,272. There were 13 deaths from diphtheria, three more than in September 1883. Eight deaths were caused by typhoid fever, nine less than in the corresponding month last year. There were 41 deaths by consumption, seven less than in September, 1883.

Alderman Gray said that he knew of several cases of contagious diseases which he was sure that the committee knew nothing of. He said that the matter would never be right until the medical men of the city would report all cases which came under their notice.

The chairman concurred with Alderman Gray in this matter.

Alderman Mount said that this would never be done until a law had been passed compelling them to report all such cases. The health officer said that there was a clause respecting this in the new health law.

The chairman, Aldermen Beauchamp and Gray were appointed as a sub-committee to receive the health by-law from the Commissioners on By-laws.

The Sanitary Inspector read his report as follows:—During the month of August last the sanitary police report having made 2,028 regular visits, 542 sewer visits and attended to 453 street complaints of zymotic diseases; there had been 16 cases of diphtheria and 9 of typhoid; of these

there died at the hospital and houses from which the patient was removed could not be ascertained, 5 did not die at the places named on the returns from the houses in which the diseases occurred could not be examined for defects in the returns which were controllable, some effort should be made to accomplish this. He strongly recommended that the 37th section of the by-law concerning health should be enforced, which was to the effect that every physician who had any patient within the city limit should report all infectious diseases to the Board of Health.

Motion of Alderman Gray resolved that the medical profession be notified that the by-law relating to contagious diseases be immediately enforced.

Motion of Alderman Mount to have the Chairman of the City Hall Committee notified to have the report carried out.

The Health Officer see the sanitary authorities and urge them to make their return correct.

The opinion of the City Attorney was read on this subject. He said that the opinion of the City Attorney was that the human bodies found within the limits of the city.

The account was left in the hands of the Chairman to be paid if he found it correct. The account for the removal of the Island bath was ordered to be paid.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Henry Irving as Hamlet.

One of the largest audiences ever compressed within the walls of the Academy of Music was assembled last evening when the curtain rose on the opening scene of that sublime tragedy, Hamlet. Expectation had been aroused by the many and varied criticisms on Mr. Irving's conception of the melancholy Dane, and the result was an immense concourse of the most fashionable of fashionable society. Not only was every seat taken, but fully five hundred persons, many of them ladies, stood at the back of the parquet, through the five long acts of the play. A noticeable fact and a precedent that it is hoped will be followed in the future, was that the audience with hardly an exception were in their places when the curtain arose, although that operation was achieved in a quarter of an hour before the usual time. This was an illustration of the intense desire to see Mr. Irving's Hamlet and not to miss a single iota of the tragedy. The piece was like those that have preceded it beautifully mounted, the scenery being rich and appropriate, and the costumes elegant. The effects of light and shade were cleverly managed, for instance Hamlet facing his father's spirit, crosslights as so thrown as to bring both into light while the rest of the stage was in darkness. But Mr. Irving has brought this accession to the stage of perfect and indeed may be styled the inventor. The music introduced at certain intervals was another feature that went to make the marvellous completeness of detail with which the play was presented. To such an extent was this preservation of the music that the music between the acts was confined to a succession of melancholy chords in keeping with the tragic nature of the piece. Then as to the Hamlet as conceived and presented last night for the first time to a Montreal audience. The subject is to be approached with a sense of criticism for and against, which has from time to time been evoked. Judging from the expressions heard last night as the large audience slowly dissolved itself, his impersonation was slightly disappointing. What was the fault? It was not in the least apparent that ever last night. His tendency to roll his words like muttered thunder, within his teeth, at times rendered whole sentences unintelligible. His stagey stride kept constantly cropping out, and at first marred the performance. Still his rendition was not without its fall of beautiful surprises, and kept the vast audience enchained to his every movement, word, and even the eloquent play of his mobile features. His "business," to use a stage term, was novel and effective, and evidently the result of deep study of the part. To give an example, when Ophelia's fan of peacock's feathers, so that later on he may give point to the line, "A very, very peacock." Whether Mr. Irving has really mastered the author's conception will probably never be known. To give an example, when Ophelia's fan of peacock's feathers, so that later on he may give point to the line, "A very, very peacock." Whether Mr. Irving has really mastered the author's conception will probably never be known.

We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and dissipated, particularly those who have thin pale lips, cold hands and feet, and who are unable to perform their duties with ease and vigor. These pills are specially prepared, and this class cannot use them without benefit. Valuable for men also. In metal bottles, 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. See advertisement elsewhere.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Great Need—the blood is the life and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, remove over-acid action, and establish order of circulation and secretion through out every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favor of debilitated and nervous constitutions, which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on the whole, most sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

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These steamers are considered the finest on the coast.

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New Advertisements.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Quarterly General Meeting of the Corporation of the Montreal Board of Trade will be held in the Corn Exchange on TUESDAY, 7th OCTOBER, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of general business. By order.

WM. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Montreal, 29th Sept., 1884. 1,36,70 236

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF ARTS.

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY.

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Collegiate Classes for Women under the Donald A. Smith Endowment.

The regular lectures will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 2 p.m., in the Peter Redpath Museum. Intending students may obtain copies of the course of study and information respecting entrance on application to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Registrar.

Montreal, Sept. 27th, 1884. 308 2,40 235

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ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

The Art Classes, under the direction of Mr. ROBERT HARRIS, R.C.A. will be opened on the 1st October next. Session of Seven Months in Two Terms. For further information apply to

S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

Montreal, September 22, 1884. 228

THE MOLSON'S BANK

Are hereby notified that a dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th September.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank in this city.

On Monday, the 13th of October Next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

By order of the Board,

J. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1884. 245w 204

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the First day of December, 1884, has been fixed by the Court, as the day on which the creditors of the said Bank are to file their claims, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned.

11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL, 13th Sept., 1884.

LIQUIDATORS of the Exchange Bank of Canada

A. CAMPBELL, F.B. MATTHEWS, THOS. DARLING. Bank of Canada 1m rst 225

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

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Representing J. B. Thomas, Covent Garden Market, London and Liverpool, and Messrs. L. & H. Williams & Co., 6 Wall Street and 12 Bell Street, Glasgow, will be glad to correspond with apple shippers with a view to autumn business, and will furnish all necessary information as regards prices, shipping routes, &c., will also give every attention to shipments which are consigned to me for the above houses.

FOR SALE.

The following valuable Timber Limits are offered for sale on advantageous terms, viz—

The Upper Gattineau, or River Jean des Terres Limits,— 30 miles. Licenses Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160 and 330, containing 1,200,000 acres. The Lower River Limits,— 265 Licenses Nos. 15 and 16, containing 96 The Rouge River Limits,— 181 Licenses Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, containing 1,200,000 acres. The St. Maurice River Limits,— 66 Licenses Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643,

AN UNBORN GHOST.

Spirits live long before they inhabit any physical body. This is a fact which I have ocular demonstration of. While upon a long sea voyage during which I had the companionship of a lordling named Alfred Pettengal, a certain Lady Clara, a Lady Blanche and a charming young woman named Viola Marley, I met one night in the stillness of my stateroom a visionary being who introduced himself to me as the Ghost of the Eighth Baronet of the Pettengal. Lord Pettengal was only the sixth of his illustrious line. The spirit took me into his confidence. He was present superintending his ancestry. He was observing with mingled feelings of apprehension and curiosity what alliances his ancestor would make and endeavoring to protect himself against inheriting in his physical body which was to be born in the second generation any characteristics which his nature abhorred. You may imagine, then, I viewed with deep interest the character of Lord Pettengal's female acquaintances. The Lord was impressive, as most young men of his age are apt to be. By some reason which I have never been able to understand the Ghost regarded me as a powerful factor in his future life. When Lady Clara accidentally fell overboard and was drowned the Ghost paid me a midnight visit and thanked me for her murder, although I had no more to do with her death than you have. He was constantly at my bedside beruening me with his cares, fears and his personal grievances until I grew to hate the existence of the whole party, and wished them and myself at the bottom of the ocean.

One cold day, for we were far into the Northern zone, we had collected in the saloon, for it was too cold to remain with any pleasure on deck, but had not yet thought of retiring. All at once there came a crash and a sort of shiver of the whole framework of the ship, mingled with the sound of splintering wood, beginning at the bows and running with a rippling, jagged noise along the side. We rushed on deck with incoherent inquiries, but soon discontinued them as useless, the whole being spread out plainly before us. Ahead and all along our starboard side were masses of floating ice. On the port side the dark water could still be seen, though even there floated small cakes, seeming for the moment to be drifting past, but in reality slowly swinging around to embrace us, as drawn by the attraction. The watch forward has probably been asleep, or if awake had been too intently gazing after icebergs, and had neglected to look out for the equally dangerous fields of surface ice. And so we had driven headlong into the edge of one of the fields, tearing open our bows, ripping off the planking on our quarter for about fifty feet, and with the concussion, bringing down our foretop and maintopgallant masts.

The first impulse of our captain was to order the loosened shrouds and stays cut, so as to clear our ship of all that burden of wrecked spars and cordage. This was soon done. Then came a moment of silent examination to ascertain our chance of extrication from the ice. This was found to be impossible, for the ship had partly worked its way into an indentation in the ice field, and with our loss of sails and spars there could be little or no motion or steering way. After that came the order to sound the pumps—a process which disclosed a leak so enormous that even in the few minutes which elapsed between the measurements the water in the hold was found to have increased nine inches in depth. It was evident that the good ship had made her last voyage and must be abandoned; and so our captain reluctantly gave the order to launch the boats.

Up to this time the men behaved themselves well, but now came the moment when, through blind terror or cruel selfishness, they began to betray their trust. One of the larboard quarter-boats was successfully launched and supplied with bags of biscuits and a cask of water lowered into it. But when the captain came aft to gather our party together with a view of giving us an opportunity to leave the vessel a gang of seamen dropped themselves helter-skelter into the boat and pushed off, basely deserting us. Upon this the captain ordered the launch of a second boat, and that there should be no further desertions stood, pistol in hand, ready to assert his authority and punish any symptoms of mutiny. For awhile this plan seemed to be succeeding, for the men worked with ready will, and, as before, the boat was soon properly lowered and provisioned. But at this point all authority was defied as before under the influence of each one's controlling effort to save his own life. The men did not absolutely in words defy the captain, but pressing in one compact mass against him, pushed him powerless before them, and so, as the others had done, crowded into the boat. I do not think the poor captain had any fair opportunity to use his pistol, so he shot his revolver upon him. One shot he fired, but ineffectually, his arm being thrown up by the struggling mass. The next moment he was crowded into the water without the power of saving himself. Had he not fired that shot possibly the men might have dragged him into the boat with them. But in some cowardly spirit of revenge, perhaps with the fear lest he might still have been able to retain the pistol and be capable of a second shot, they left him struggling in the water, and before I could find a line to throw to him he had drifted past and sunk.

Let me hurry to the end, for it is not my purpose to describe a shipwreck, further than it may prove necessary as the frame work of the rest of my story. A third boat filled with deserters from the first was pushed out and capsized at a 100 feet distance, none of that boat being saved. And now only our own party of five was left upon the vessel, and it was evident that it behaved us also to leave if we would save our lives, for the ship was settling lower in the water, there were ominous sounds from the compressed air below, and the whole mass, in fact, began to lean over at a constantly increasing angle, so that at any moment an additional lurch might throw the gunwale under and carrying us all at once to the bottom. There was no remaining boat, nor if there had been could we have lowered it. There was nothing left for us but to take refuge upon the ice floe. The ship itself probably would not remain above water an hour longer.

We therefore went at once diligently to work. First we dropped upon the ice a few bags of biscuits and a cask of water, and then a small quantity of rum. The water was lowered and a bottle or two of spirits. All the clothing of any description that we could gather was tossed upon the ice, as well as a pile of sail cloth, with which, though we might not spread a tent from it, we might extemporize some sort of a covering against the cold. Other odd trifles, too varied to mention, some useful and some the reverse, were added to the pile, and lastly we threw down a couple of mattresses as a protection from the chill of the ice, and then we prepared to disembark.

First, we disposed of Sir Giles, lowering him by the two arms over the side, and dropping him safely upon the ice. We had thought to disembark the girls in the same manner, but even in that momenta change in the situation had taken place. The vessel had given another lurch, sloping down on the larboard so that the rail was

then very near the water, and the starboard rail, of course, proportionally elevated. Upon that side the deck had now become so lifted that it would have been difficult for any one but an athletic man to jump down, while the bilge of the vessel's side in a measure shut off the view of the land, leaving it uncertain whether a direct downward leap might not leave one in the narrow ribbon of water that had begun to open between the ice-floe and the ship. For a moment it was a serious matter how to proceed. But a happy suggestion came to me, and picking up a piece of straw rope about forty feet long I tied it to the quarter-rail.

"Now," I said to young Pettengal, "I will jump upon the ice and guide the other end of the rope, holding it taut. You will tie a smaller rope about the waist of each of the young ladies and fasten it loosely to the larger rope. In this way we can sling them, one by one, over the side, so that they will slide down and be caught by me as they severally descend."

No sooner said than begun. A loosely running sling was prepared and hung upon the large rope so that it would slide down with even a slight weight. Then I dropped myself with some difficulty upon the ice and took hold of the farther end of the larger rope, carrying it as far as possible from the ship, so as to decrease as much as possible the perpendicularity of the incline. Then Alfred Pettengal lifted Viola Marley upon the rail, brought the noose of the smaller rope around her waist, attached it to the larger rope and, bidding her be of good courage, launched her upon her downward way. It was only a second after all. She slid down safely and uninjured, was caught in my arms and released from the ship noose, which was at once drawn back for the rescue of Lady Blanche.

She in turn was then lifted upon the rail, and the ship-noose put around her waist and attached as before. It was all done in a minute. Her courage and her obedience to directions were perfect. There was no reason why fate should not have permitted her rescue as well as the other. A moment more and she would also have slid unharmed into my arms. But that moment was not granted. Before she could be launched from the rail the ship took another violent lunge and went down stern first. The rope pulled off my hands like lightning. I heard one cry of terror, saw a wild seething of water, felt the ice rock beneath me, and in a few seconds where the good ship had floated was merely open sea, fast settling from its agitation into composure. Of the two persons on board only young Pettengal succeeded in saving himself, having sprung off at the right moment, and, though drawn down by the suction, been able on rising to swim to the ice-floe and clamber upon it. But Lady Blanche, alas! entangled as she must have been with the rope, had not even that poor chance, and being dragged down never rose to the surface again.

(To be continued.)



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

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



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PEARCE has stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1865.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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MONTREAL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Box No. LOCALITY.

- 2—Cor. St. Jean Baptiste and St. Paul.
- 3—Jacques Cartier Square, (Cor. St. Paul.)
- 4—St. Gabriel Street, (Fire Station.)
- 5—Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier.
- 6—Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Peter.
- 7—Cor. St. Paul and McGill Streets.
- 8—Cor. Youville and Common Streets.
- 9—Cor. Notre Dame and McGill Streets.
- 12—Central Fire Station, Craig Street.
- 13—Cor. Craig and St. Lambert Hill.
- 14—Cor. Vire and Sanguin Streets.
- 15—Cor. St. Lawrence and Lagachetiere Streets.
- 16—Cor. Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets.
- 17—Cor. Bleury and Dorchester Streets.
- 18—Beaver Hall Hill.
- 19—St. Antoine Street, (Opp. Genevieve Street.)
- 21—Cor. Brunswick and Dorchester Streets.
- 23—St. Catherine Street, (Fire Station.)
- 24—Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.
- 25—German, near Dorchester Street.
- 26—Cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets.
- 27—Cor. German and Ontario Streets, (Fire Station.)
- 28—Cor. St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke Streets.
- 29—Cor. St. George and Sherbrooke Streets.
- 31—Corner Union Avenue and Sherbrooke Street.
- 32—Cor. McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine.
- 34—Guilbault's Garden.
- 35—Cor. Prince Arthur and Shuter Streets.
- 36—Cor. King and Common Streets.
- 37—Cor. Duke and Ottawa Streets.
- 38—Cor. Dupre Lane and St. Maurice Street.
- 39—Cor. St. Antoine and Cemetery Streets.
- 41—Chabouzeau Square (Fire Station).
- 42—Wellington Street (Fire Station).
- 43—Mill Street.
- 45—Cor. Wellington and McCord Streets.
- 46—Cor. Colborne and Ottawa Streets.
- 47—Cor. St. Joseph and Mountain Streets.
- 48—Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain Streets.
- 49—Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.
- 51—Cor. Sherbrooke and Peel Streets.
- 52—Cor. St. Antoine and Guy Streets.
- 53—Cor. St. Martin and St. Bonaventure Streets.
- 54—Cor. St. Joseph and Canning Streets.
- 55—Cor. Piquet and Concorde Streets.
- 57—Cor. William and Seigneur Streets.
- 58—Cor. St. Matthew and St. Catherine Streets.
- 59—Grey Nunnery, Guy Street.
- 61—Redpath's Sugar Refinery.
- 62—St. Gabriel Market (Fire Station).
- 63—Grand Trunk Works (Point St. Charles).
- 64—Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets.
- 65—Dalhousie Square (Fire Station).
- 67—Cor. Wolfe and St. Mary Streets.
- 68—Cor. Drouin and Roy Streets.
- 69—Corner Sherbrooke and St. Denis.
- 71—St. George's School-house, Stanley Street (District No. 2).
- 72—Cor. Craig and Visitation Streets.
- 73—Cor. Cadieux and Courville Streets, (District No. 1).
- 74—Cor. Dorchester and St. Andre Streets.
- 75—Cor. Mignonne and St. Andre Streets.
- 76—St. James Market, Ontario Street.
- 78—Corner St. Patrick and Seigneurs.
- 81—Cor. Robin and Visitation Streets.
- 82—Cor. St. Catherine and Panet Streets.
- 83—Cor. Sydenham and Dorchester Streets.
- 84—Cor. Logan and Seaton Streets.
- 85—Greiver's Saw Mill, Ontario Street.
- 86—Cor. Congregation and Wellington Streets (District No. 2).
- 87—Corner Port and Men.
- 91—Cor. Craig and Gain Streets, (Fire Station).
- 92—Cor. St. Mary and Dufresne Streets.
- 93—Cor. Ontario and Fullum Streets.
- 94—Cor. Henri and St. Denis Streets.
- 95—Gas Works, Hochelaga.
- 96—Rolling Mills, St. Joseph Street.
- 97—Shedden's Stables, William Street.
- 112—Corner Notre Dame and Holland's Block.
- 113—Opposite 60 German street.
- 114—Hochelaga Fire Station.
- 115—Cor. Moreau and Notre Dame.
- 116—Corner Moreau and Ontario.
- 117—Corner Marlborough and Logan.
- 118—Corner Notre Dame and Frontenac.
- 119—Corner Ierville and Logan.
- 121—Corner Parthenais and St. Catherine.
- 123—Cor. Wolfe and Lagachetiere Streets.
- 124—Cor. Dufresne and Mignonne Streets.
- 125—Cor. St. Christophe and Ontario Streets.
- 126—Cor. Wellington and St. Etienne Streets.
- 127—Maple Street.
- 128—Cor. Amherst and St. Catherine Street.
- 129—McDonald's Tobacco Factory.
- 132—Old Custom House.
- 134—Corner Craig and Hermine.
- 135—Exhibition Buildings.
- 139—Canadian Pacific Railway Shops.
- 142—No. 12 Fire Station, Seigneurs Street.
- 143—Corner St. Joseph and Guy.
- 145—McTavish Street Reservoir.
- 149—Canada Rubber Company.
- 152—Corner Dorchester and Mansfield.
- 153—Corner St. Catherine and Fort.

LAW COURT TERMS.

Courts of Justice.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

The Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, holds annually, at the city of Ottawa, three sessions commencing,

3rd Tuesday in February.
1st Tuesday in May.
4th Tuesday in October.

The Exchequer Court sits every Monday at noon, expediting during vacation.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—APPEAL SIDE.

Montreal.—From the 15th to the 27th days of January, March, May, September and November, these days inclusive.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—CRIMINAL SIDE.

Montreal.—Held quarterly, commencing 1st March, 1st June, 1st September and 2nd November.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal.—Held from 16th January to 20th April, 1st May to 10th June, and 1st September to 20th December.

Honey and Gendron, Joint Prothonotaries.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Montreal.—Held at Montreal every month, with the exception of the months of July and August.

John T. Honey, and Pierre T. Gendron Clerks.—E. Bonacina, Deputy Clerk.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Montreal.—Held daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.—B. A. DeMontigny Recorder.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

M. C. Desnoyers and C. Aime Dug. High Constable.—A. Bissonette.

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. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

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

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. 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.

W 15



Will Cure Sick Headache

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

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use.

It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

May 10 W & D trs. 11

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. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

ANNUAL SALE 9,000,000 JARS.

An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. It is a meat extract and a boon for which no other food can be substituted. See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.

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May 10

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—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Ward, Lock, & Co., Ltd., London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dalhousie Square Station. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From Leave For

8.25 a.m. Toronto..... 8.45 a.m.
10.15 p.m. Toronto..... 8.00 p.m.
8.25 a.m. Ottawa..... 7.00 a.m.
12.25 p.m. Ottawa..... 8.45 a.m.
8.16 p.m. Ottawa..... 6.00 p.m.
10.55 p.m. Ottawa..... 8.00 p.m.
8.16 p.m. Pembroke..... 8.45 a.m.
12.25 p.m. Brockville..... 8.45 a.m.
8.16 p.m. Brockville..... 8.00 p.m.
10.55 p.m. Brockville..... 8.45 a.m.
8.16 p.m. St. Jerome..... 8.45 a.m.
10.55 a.m. St. Jerome..... 8.35 p.m.
8.35 a.m. St. Eustache..... 5.55 p.m.

NORTH SHORE.
6.30 4.05 Quebec..... 3.00
8.50 1.05 Joliette..... 5.15

Bonaventure Station. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

8.00 8.30 Chicago, Detroit and..... 9.00 8.00
10.15 10.45 Toronto..... 11.20
6.35 Kingston, Brockville,..... 1.00
9.10 9.40 Cornwall..... 5.00

8.10 8.40..... 7.00
10.15 10.45..... 7.55
8.45 9.15..... 8.00
10.15 10.45..... 8.15

6.00 6.30 Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec..... 10.15
12.02 6.00 Island Pond..... 7.30
8.55 9.25 St. Hyacinthe..... 5.10

9.40 Quebec Mixed..... 7.40
10.15 10.45..... 8.40
8.50 9.20..... 4.30
4.25 Do Mixed..... 5.20

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY
8.25 8.30 New York & Boston..... 8.30 8.30
11.10 11.40 New York via Rutland..... 5.30
10.25 10.55 Granby, Waterloo, & Magog..... 5.30

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
8.25 8.30 Boston..... 9.00 7.40
8.30 Portland..... 9.00
10.10 10.40 Newport and Water- loo..... 5.10
2.00

DELAWARE & HUDSON.
8.05 10.50 New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy & Boston Point..... 8.00 5.45
2.15 Houses Point, mixed.....

Only Sundays.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

Solid Silver Swiss Watches Sent to any part of Canada for \$8.00

CASH RETURNED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

ELGIN NATIONAL Watch Co.

LEVER WATCHES

IN 3 OZ.

Solid Silver Cases

Sent free to any part of Canada for \$12.50.

Five Years Written Guarantee to keep correct time.

Gold joints to cases 75c extra.

WALTHAM Watch Co.

LEVER WATCHES

IN 3 OZ.

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