

Personal-Flooding Along the Rideau-Preparations for the Twelfth-A New Railway Bridge.

Mr. Fred. White, a graduate of the Military College, Kingston, has been appointed draughtsman in the engineering branch of the Militia Department.

A deputation from along the Rideau Canal has had an interview with the Acting Minister of Railways, Mr. Pope, in regard to the damage done by the flooding of the Rideau in the spring.

A meeting of the General Committee was held this evening to complete arrangements for the grand Orange demonstration to be held here on the 12th.

Mr. Hurdman, of Montreal, is in the city, with a very ingenious railway car brake. The patentee showed his patent to Mr. Schrieber, who told him to show it to the Mechanical Engineer of the Intercolonial.

QUEBEC.

Ussah's Railway Bridge-The Megantic Election-Levels Contested Election Case-Serious Damage By A Storm-The Cordwood Market-Appointment-The Coming Artillery Competition.

QUEBEC, July 10.-No. 3 Battery Quebec Garrison Artillery under command of Captain Morgan mustered last evening. The Captain in addressing the men said they were called together to practice elementary drill for the purpose of taking part in Canada's artillery competition to be held here next September.

ONTARIO.

The Provincial Election Trials-That Forgery Settled-The Printers' Strike-The Northern and Pacific Railways.

TORONTO, July 10.-The following dates have been fixed for the Provincial election trials: West Middlesex, 5th August, at Sandwich; Sandwich, 20th August, at Orangeville; South Kent, 20th August, at Pembroke.

The Central Bank has been reconquered by Coleman, the barrister's friends for the loss through his forgery. It is stated on good authority that other forgeries of Coleman have come to light.

The Mail has now a full complement of non-union printers having received thirteen this morning from Rochester and Buffalo. The Globe claims they have also sufficient. The strikers' pickets are still watching these offices.

HAMILTON, July 10.-A meeting of the board of directors of the Northern and Pacific Junction railway, Callender branch, was held this morning. There were present Hon. F. Smith, C. J. Campbell, J. M. Ince and Samuel Barker, of Toronto; J. Stewart, Wm. Hendrie, J. Proctor, and Hon. James Turner, of Hamilton; also Dr. Ames Boulton, solicitor for the company. The letting of the contract was not decided upon. The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday next in Toronto.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

An Interesting Trade Case-The Sons of Temperance.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 10.-An interesting case came on for trial to-day in the Equity Court here before Judge James. Alexander S. McLean, of Summersville, Hants, states that he bought out from Captain George Armstrong, of that place, for the sum of \$2,500, his stock in trade and good will in a store of general merchandise there, with an agreement that all the trade of Armstrong's employes and customers previously held by that store should be retained by the new store, and so far as Armstrong was concerned and without opposition by him, but that subsequently John Armstrong, assisted, backed and aided by his brother, Captain George, did open and run a store in opposition to him and drew to it a very large proportion of the customers and trade which was agreed to be allowed to remain with the old store purchased from Captain George; that John Armstrong had not sufficient funds to run his new store himself and that Captain George certainly had a large interest in it, and that, therefore, the plaintiff prays for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Armstrongs from any and all opposition to the old store. Defendants claim in effect that John Armstrong is an independent third party altogether with plenty of money to start and carry on a new store and quite free and competent to oppose and draw custom from the old store if he chooses.

At the afternoon session of the National Division the remaining officers were elected, as follows: Most Worthy Treasurer, W. A. Duff, Philadelphia, re-elected; Chaplain, Rev. C. H. Mead, Western New York; Conductor, Mrs. G. L. Sandford, Connecticut; Sentinel, Geo. Bliss, Winnipeg, Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, was decided upon for the next place of meeting, the only place suggested in opposition being Winnipeg. Some time was occupied in discussing the proposed amendments to the constitution, but they were all thrown out. The new officers will be installed to-morrow, and the Convention concluded in the afternoon. A grand mass meeting was held in the evening in the Rink building. Public Gardens, attended by large numbers of people. Rousing speeches were made by General Cary, M. W. P. elect Demmon, McCarswell, and others.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884.

PRICE, ONE CENT

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

Hon. Francois Langelier Elected in Megantic County.

Another Blow at Quebec's Misgovernment.

A Conservative Majority of 119 Turned into a Liberal Majority of 31.

QUEBEC, July 10.-The excitement over the Megantic election to-day ran very high here to-night, especially in view of the fact that the Liberal candidate, Mr. Langelier, is Quebec's Mayor, and until a late hour to-night the telegraph and newspaper offices were impeded for news owing to the peculiar situation of the county the returns came in very slowly, but finally showed that Hon. Francois Langelier, Liberal, had been elected by 31 majority. Last election Mr. Frechette, Conservative, was returned by 119 majority. The Conservative majorities show a decrease in their usual stronghold, with a corresponding increase in the Liberal parishes, owing to the Liberal candidate's exceptional popularity and prominence before the county. The news of his success was received here by his friends crowded before the telegraph and newspaper offices with exulting cheers, upwards of 1,000 persons awaiting the news of the result since early evening.

THE ODDFELLOWS.

Second Day of the Brockville Demonstration.

BROCKVILLE, July 10.-Another day of the Oddfellows International Demonstration has passed and on all sides expressions of approval were heard of the programme. The weather was fine, and before 9 o'clock the streets were crowded. The parade took place in the morning. In the afternoon the proceedings were very interesting. Shortly after one o'clock the various lodges and encampments gathered on Court House avenue, where a procession was formed and marched to the driving park where the competition took place. The competitive drill of the organized encampments was a brilliant sight. Kingston, Ont., taking 1st, \$300; Oswego, N. Y., 2nd, \$200; and Watertown, N. Y., 3rd, \$100. The one mile bicycle race was won by W. F. Johnson, of Toronto, with Fred Westbrook, Brantford, 2nd. A brilliant oration was delivered by Rev. J. Markin, of St. Paul, Minn. The demonstration closes to-morrow.

THE FREEMASONS.

Election of Officers of Grand Lodge.

TORONTO, July 10.-The election of officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. & A. M., this afternoon, resulted as follows: Grand Master, Hugh Murray, Hamilton; Deputy Grand Master, H. Robertson, Collingwood; Grand Senior Master, G. L. Vanzant, Markham; Grand Junior Master, W. A. Green, Walkerton; Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. Chyrestal, Anson; Grand Treasurer, E. Mitchell, Hamilton; Grand Secretary, J. J. Mason, Hamilton; Grand Registrar, F. Martin, Woodstock; Grand Tyler, W. W. Summers, Hamilton. Several places were proposed for holding next year's Communication and Hamilton was chosen.

BRITISH POLITICS.

What the Government Intend to do.

LONDON, July 10.-At a meeting of the Liberals to-day Mr. Gladstone said the Cabinet had decided to close Parliament as soon as possible and call a new session at a very early day to again pass the franchise bill and submit it to the Lords. Parliament would re-assemble in October. He thought the Lords would not again reject the bill. When Parliament meets next year the whole energies of the Government will be devoted to the passage of a complete measure for the redistribution of seats. Mr. John Bright hoped the power of the Lords would be curtailed.

THE CORNWALL CASE.

A Scene in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 10.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Trevelyan announced that several persons charged with odious crimes in Dublin would be prosecuted. He said the law of nicer shade had not completed a report on the Cornwall case. A scene of confusion followed, the Parnellites plying him with questions. The speaker finally restored order.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

War Considered Inevitable.

PARIS, July 10.-Advices from China state a war between France and China is considered inevitable.

Admiral Courbet at Work.

PARIS, July 10.-Admiral Courbet telegraphs he has occupied a town on the Chinese coast.

A Suicide and Defaulter.

CINCINNATI, July 10.-It has been discovered that W. R. McGee, president of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railway, who last week fell from a car to the bottom of the trestle, near Winchester, and was killed, had been raising money by fraudulent practices. It is thought he committed suicide. Fraudulent notes for \$30,000 have been found. The loss falls mostly on his neighbors, who are not able to bear it.

Deserved Arrest of Swindlers.

NEW YORK, July 10.-Leonard Davis, clerk, and David Lewinsky and Louis Steiger, barbers, were arrested yesterday for conspiracy to defraud railroad and steamboat companies and theatres. They forged the names of prominent journalists and obtained passes and tickets which they sold.

Colored Pressmen in Session.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.-The National Colored Press Association is in session here. It has issued an address, congratulating the colored people on their progress and appealing to the people to improve the public educational system.

Belgium and the Vatican.

BRUSSELS, July 10.-The government has decided to restore the Belgian embassy at the Vatican.

A BALLOT TAKEN.

Cleveland Receives 392 Votes On the First Ballot.

Obstruction Prevents a Second.

New York's Governor's Selection Certain To-day.

The Democratic Platform

Consists of Abuse of the Republicans and the Usual Promises.

Moderate Tariff Revision Wanted

CHICAGO, July 10.-The weather this morning was clear and pleasant, in contrast to the other days of the Convention. The Convention was called to order at 11.05. The first business in order was the completion of the call of States for the presentation of candidates.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, rose to a question of privilege. He wished to denounce the assertion of Mr. Cochran, of New York, that the galleries were filled yesterday with his police and henchmen in the interest of Cleveland. The Committee on Resolutions sent a communication that they were not ready to report, and it was not probable they would be able to do so by 7 p.m.

The Presentation of Candidates.

Chas. H. Manser, of Missouri, took the platform to second the nomination of Thurman. This was followed by a conspicuous demonstration. A delegate from Missouri said Missouri was not for Thurman; it was for Cleveland. Another said it was for Bayard. Both were ruled out of order. Ohio then presented the name of Hoadley by Mr. Powell, who was listened to attentively. When Pennsylvania was called there was considerable cheering. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, then took the platform to present Randall, amid renewed cheering. Mr. Wallace said the man he presented was known to all. His name was connected with the principal events for many years. Though many of his colleagues were wealthy, he was still a poor man (cheers). He had been a leader in the House of Representatives for twelve years. He had resisted the lavish expenditure of the Government. When he mentioned Randall, there was great cheering. Many delegates rose to their feet, waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, seconded.

The Nomination of Randall.

Mr. Abbott said there could be no contention over the nomination of Cleveland there was loud applause, continued for some time. He asked certain Republican States to unite on the man who could carry doubtful States. Then they could regenerate their own States. He asked New York if there was any element in its candidate in which Randall was not stronger. He said even if there was unity in New York, Randall was stronger than Cleveland on the question of reform, and therefore a more acceptable candidate on that score. John W. Cummins of Massachusetts, took the platform to second Bayard. He said for 60 years Massachusetts had been loyal to the Democrats. He felt assured that Bayard could redeem it. He alluded to Kelly and the minority as slaves, only allowed to speak as their master directed. He said he would never be forgotten in London. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. It is its platform program, now a list of its past failures. It demands a restoration of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage to a few railroads and monopolies. It has allowed the land to be taken by alien residents, individuals and corporate bodies, a larger area than that of all our farmers between the two seas. It professes preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize the control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected the American workman to the competition of the contract and immigrant labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It offers a pledge to correct

The Irregularities of Our Tariff.

It created and has continued them; its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent reductions, and its Congress gave a reduction of more than 4 per cent. It professes protection of American manufactures. It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect American industries. It has impoverished the many to subsidize the few. It professes protection of American labor. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of our colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overt by the decisions of its courts. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform? Its caught criminals are permitted to escape, though contrived delays or actual contrivance in prosecution. Honey-combed with corruption out-breaking exposures no longer shock its morals. The sense of its honest members, and its inde-

The Verdict Must be in Cleveland's Favor

by the unanimous vote of the Convention. The roll call was completed at 2.05 p.m. The clerk announced the result of the call of States. The mention of each candidate's name elicited great cheering, especially the name of Cleveland, many delegates rising to their feet. The Convention adjourned at 2.30 till 8 p.m., the committee on resolutions being ordered to report at that hour.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8 p.m. the hall was densely packed, the audience being greatly excited and enthusiasm boiled over on the least pretext. Hendricks, of the Indiana delegation, who ran for Vice-President with Tilden on the ticket of 1876, on entering the hall was received with much enthusiasm. At 8.26 p.m. Chairman Long

rapped the Convention to order. There were fully 25,000 people outside the Convention hall and inside the people were packed like so many sandwiches. By the aid of lime light, bulletins were displayed on the outer walls of the Convention. The enthusiasm outside is equalled only by that inside. The first business of the Convention was the selection of a committee to notify the successful candidates. This was completed, and General Butler, in evening dress, stepped on the stage, throwing the Convention into unbounded enthusiasm. He quietly took his seat, and a series of resolutions regretting

The Physical Infirmary of Tilden.

praising his State and municipal administrations of New York, regretting that health would not permit him to undertake the task of cleaning the Augean stables of the national administration, lauding his patriotism and denouncing the fraud of 1876, were offered and a committee to take steps to have the two-thirds rule abrogated in future conventions was tabled indefinitely, and then came the most important feature of the Convention outside the selection of the candidates, the presentation of the platform.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the platform which was read as follows: The Democratic party of the United States assembled in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the bed and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of right and powers which enables the continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is necessary as a constant recurrence to the popular will; otherwise abuses grow and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed by the few who govern, and public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country, and hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for a new party. Reform in the Republican Party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which an independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by fraud which can never be forgotten in London. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. It is its platform program, now a list of its past failures. It demands a restoration of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage to a few railroads and monopolies. It has allowed the land to be taken by alien residents, individuals and corporate bodies, a larger area than that of all our farmers between the two seas. It professes preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize the control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected the American workman to the competition of the contract and immigrant labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It offers a pledge to correct

An American Continental Policy

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Honest Civil Service Reform.

the separation of church and State, and the diffusion of free education by the common schools. While we favor all legislation which will tend to an equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuse, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded when it is freest and most enlightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated and of which the general public shall be made cognizant, as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor. We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as a homestead for actual settlers, that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores, our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance

The Rights of Its Citizens.

native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the Executive and the Legislative departments of our own Government and by all foreign Powers. It is the imperative duty of this Government efficiently to protect all the rights of the persons and property of every

American citizen in foreign lands and demand the enforcement of full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country or under her flag and can only be tried thereon on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this Government to extradite an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as a result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with

The Purchase of Alaska.

the sole fruit of the Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century. The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and the other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tide water. Under a long period of Democratic policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been given to British bottoms and almost the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, on behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false system of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, on behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty. After a general reference to Tilden the platform concluded. When the reading of the majority report was finished, Butler at 10.18 took the stand to present

The Minority Report.

Under arrangement he had thirty minutes for this. He received with tremendous cheering, interspersed with hisses and cat calls. He said he represented 1,500,000 men and demanded for them the consideration of their rights and wants in the matter of taxation and claimed that the majority report did not pay sufficient attention to the rights and interests of labor. He asked the convention to study the tariff plank and see if there was any protective feature in it. He believed if there was Morrison was too honest to present it. He contended that the result of the election depended on this issue as much now as in 1880, when a brave soldier was defeated by it. He denounced civil service reform, appealed to the Convention to amend the tariff so as to not only protect but to foster and cherish the interests of the working men and women in this country, and concluded his speech at 10.46 p.m. His minority report, covering the points mentioned above and others, were read. Converse, of Ohio, and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, followed, after which Butler moved to have inserted his tariff plank in the platform of the majority report and the roll call of States on the motion was proceeded with amid much confusion. The vote resulted in the defeat of Butler's motion by a vote of 665 to 93. A motion to proceed to the ballot was then carried.

The First Ballot.

The ballot was taken with the following result: Necessary to choose... 507 Cleveland... 392 Bayard... 179 Melrose... 78 Randall... 78 Thurman... 88 Carlisle... 3 Hoadley... 3 Hendricks... 1 Tilden... 1 Flower... 4

The Irish of New York and Cleveland.

CHICAGO, July 10.-The following was received from New York by Daniel Manning: Reading to-day the proceedings and Grady's remarks concerning Governor Cleveland, I telegraph you that I was a representative Irishman before Grady was born, and as such I believe I know now the sentiments of my countrymen and co-religionists, and place my assertions against his. Nine-tenths of the Irishmen I meet are in favor of Cleveland's nomination and the universal sentiment expressed in this city to-night is that Grady has uttered a tirade against the Irish and Catholics of America. (Signed) Wm. E. ROBINSON.

An Unfavorable Report.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-Secretary Frelinghuysen has received from the consul at Marseille a telegram saying: "The situation at Toulon is unchanged. There are from 14 to 17 deaths daily. Marseilles is worse. No emigration to the States is reported."

When Doctors Differ, etc.

TOLSON, July 10.-Several French doctors reject Dr. Koch's views regarding cholera. They insist that inoculation of a number of animals with Asiatic microbes failed to give them cholera.

A Death Laden Ship.

PARIS, July 10.-Two cases of cholera are reported from Pennsylvania. A ship from Marseilles arrived to-day at Port Mahon with three cases on board. One has since died. At Marseilles there have been 26 deaths.

pendent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for election in its councils of a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by the existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people in unnecessary taxation, unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having

Failed To Relieve the People

from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the credit of the nation to its creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party is

Pledged To Revise The Tariff

in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of the Federal revenue, and such they must continue to be. Moreover many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step careful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject, in the execution of this plan, to the dictates of justice. All taxation should be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of its right labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will enable to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of a higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expense of the federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and the principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from the Custom House, taxes on a few imported articles, bearing heaviest on the articles of luxury and any bearing light on the articles of necessity. We therefore denounce

The Abuses of the Existing Tariff

and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that the Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as "Internal revenue" is a war tax, so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of the worthy soldiers, disabled in the line of duty in the wars of this Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, having been already provided and any surplus should be paid into the treasury. We favor

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native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the Executive and the Legislative departments of our own Government and by all foreign Powers. It is the imperative duty of this Government efficiently to protect all the rights of the persons and property of every

German Quarantine Measures.

BERLIN, July 10.-The Bundesrath will soon be reconvened to consider cholera measures. In the meantime the Minister of Railways has issued orders instructing the various railway companies to take all possible precautions.

Continued Large Death Rate.

MARSEILLES, July 10.-There were 25 deaths from cholera last evening. TOULON, July 10.-The deaths from cholera last evening numbered ten. One of the victims was the Lady Superiores of the Sisters of Charity.

Glass Blowers in Convention.

LOCKPORT, July 10.-The Glass Blowers Convention this morning was mainly devoted to the work of the organization of the league and secret in character. The price schedule was considered this afternoon. The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

A Grand Duke's Divorce.

LONDON, July 10.-The supreme tribunal of Hesse has decreed the separation between Madame Kalnre and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

A Prince's Narrow Escape.

CARLSRONA, Sweden, July 10.-The Prince of Monaco's yacht has been wrecked and the crew drowned, but the hereditary Prince Albert was rescued.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Lacrosse.

SATURDAY'S MATCH. The match between the Shamrocks and Montreals on the Montreal Grounds to-morrow promises to be interesting, and will do the Montreals no harm in view of their match with the Torontos next week for the championship.

THE QUEBEC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Thistle Lacrosse Club, of Quebec, notwithstanding that they have been twice recently defeated by the White Stars, have again challenged their opponents for the local championship and flags.

THE YOUNG SHAMROCK'S LATE SECRETARY.

At a meeting of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club held recently, the following resolutions were passed and adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the fulfillment of His holy will, to remove by the unsparring hand of death, our beloved and esteemed member and officer, James E. Morrissey;

Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence we at the same time cannot refrain from expressing our deep sympathy with his afflicted family in this their sad hour of bereavement;

Resolved, That these resolutions be kept on the records of this Club, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

THE WHEEL.

HE WAS TOO FRESH. A newly imported bicyclist, a member of the Swansons Club, came to grief at Quebec on Wednesday while trying to astonish the denizens of the Cul de Sac, and showing them how they do it at home. While going around the Champlain Market Square at a pretty good gait over the hemlock corporation planking the two-wheeled machine broke down, and the rider unhappily found himself in a most awkward position. Although somewhat

TRADE & COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS. Banks. City and District Savings... 4 p.c. Aug. 1. Miscellaneous. Canadian Pacific... 2 p.c. Aug. 15.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS. Banks. London in Canada... July 16, at 3 p.m.

FINANCIAL. THE HERALD OFFICE. Montreal, July 10.

Montreal Stock Market. Everything on the Stock Exchange was treated to an old fashioned boom this morning, although it would be very hard to assign a good reason for the advance.

The following is a return of the amount of liabilities and assets of the Bank of Toronto on the 30th of June, 1884, as compared with the previous month.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. CAPITAL. Capital authorized... \$2,000,000. Capital paid up... \$1,000,000.

Table with columns: Name, Value, % Change, etc. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, Bank of Commerce, etc.

STOCKS. Bank of Montreal... 100.00. Bank of Toronto... 100.00. Bank of Commerce... 100.00.

Unchanged—Lou. & Nash, N. J. Cent., Oregon Trans., Ont. & West.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Proceedings of the seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Banking House, Toronto, at noon, on Tuesday, 8th July, 1884.

Table with columns: Name, Shares, Dividend, etc. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Financial Notes. In the London money market to-day consols were firm at 100-1/16 for both money and the account.

GENERAL NOTES. The latest commercial news by telegraph will be found on our first page.

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK. The shipments for the week from Boston were 1,276 cattle, 600 sheep and 1,764 quarters of beef.

UNITED STATES CROPS. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July report of the Department of Agriculture shows general average condition of cotton 86, against 87 in June.

QUEBEC MARKETS. QUEBEC, July 10. The market seems completely flattened out, and there has not been a single raft disposed of since last report.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. The market to-day was irregular, with the principal portion, however, higher than at yesterday's closing.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIP BANK. The following return shows the amount of liabilities and assets of the Eastern Townships Bank on the 30th of June, 1884.

Table with columns: Name, Value, % Change, etc. Lists various banks and their financial details.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKETS. The State of Trade. As we creep on into the month of July we realize more and more that it is, so far as trade is concerned, a sluggish month.

LEATHER—There has been a better demand during the week and some good sized lots of splits and upper have been moved off.

NAVAL STORES—W. have to quote a strong advance in spirits of turpentine on 200 lbs per gallon.

CHEMICALS—The tone of the market is unchanged, except as regards bleaching powder, which has advanced from 10s to 20s in Liverpool.

COFFE—We have not heard of any transactions. Business is quiet.

COTTONS AND WOOLLEN—The cotton trade has not yet completely overcome the effects of last year's over-production.

DRY GOODS—There is not much to report here. Business is dull.

FISH—Owing to the hot weather salt fish is not in demand.

FREIGHTS—No improvement can be said to have developed itself during the week.

GRAIN—There is a long road that has no turning point, and the same may be said of the sugar market.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—Very little doing in either lines, the low prices of sugars having to a certain extent checked sales.

TEAS—Sales of new Japan teas, the little rattled, have been made at 25¢/27¢, but fine values have been sold at 30¢/32¢.

TABACCO—A fair business has been done at the late advance of 5¢ per lb on fancy brights.

WOOL—Sales so far have been of a limited character, but enquiries are being made by manufacturers.

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The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON.

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Museum Pavilion—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m. Crystal Palace Opera House—Performance, at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Unclaimed freight—At their stores, at 10 a.m.

CANADIAN INSANE AND THEIR TREATMENT.

In view of the discussions arising out of the proposal to build an Asylum or Hospital for the Protestant insane of Quebec, we have thought it advisable to take up the report of the Inspector of Insane Asylums for the Province of Ontario for 1883, and present to our readers some of the more noteworthy facts and figures to be gleaned from its pages.

The Inspector, Mr. W. O. O'Reilly, places the insane of Ontario, who were officially known to the Department at the end of September, 1883, at 3,070 persons, an increase of 137 over the previous year. Of these 2,890 were under public accommodation, 2,825 of these being in Insane Asylums and the Orillia Asylum for idiots, 31 being insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 34 insane and idiotic persons in common goals.

The employment of patients is now regarded as an important factor in connection with their cure. On this point the Inspector states that the returns of the Medical Superintendents show in Toronto Insane Asylum of 703 patients, 214 did more or less work; in London of 897 patients, 628 did some work; in Kingston of 443 patients, 233 worked; in Hamilton of 537 patients, 335 worked, and in Orillia of 233 patients, 70 worked, giving a total of 1,479 workers out of 2,813 inmates. The percentage of patients employed in the several asylums was as follows:—Toronto, 30.44; London, 69.89; Kingston, 50.33; Hamilton, 62.38; Orillia, 34.26; the whole number of days work performed having amounted to 382,040. The Inspector remarks that "every year we find that more and more importance is attached to employment as an important factor on the treatment of lunacy. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that this feature is assuming such large proportions in the Ontario asylums, and that if the figures of last year and the previous year are put into comparison, this feature is a rapidly growing one. In 1882 the returns showed 42.67 per cent. of the whole number employed, while in 1883 the percentage reached 52.57."

The Inspector favors separating incurable from curable cases, and in case of such division he proposes that the incurable cases be continued in the large buildings now used as asylums, and that for curable cases small sized buildings or cottages be used, with bright, cheerful, homelike surroundings. The Inspector remarks:—

While on my recent tour of inspection of American institutions I gave special attention to the subject of asylum erection and extension, and I believe from what I then learned that the erection of monster asylum buildings has become a thing of the past, and that the asylum of the future will, as at Kankakee and Toledo, be entirely on the so-called cottage plan. That is to say, a central administration building and a number of comparatively small detached buildings, or wards, which number can be indefinitely extended as occasion warrants, and which will afford a maximum of comfort and efficiency with a minimum of cost.

As regards the cost of curable and incurable patients, the Inspector says:—

As to the question of expense, the fact is that at present the incurably insane form a much larger portion of our insane population than those for whom there is a reasonable probability of recovery; and, of course, under the present system, in which the two classes are, to a large extent, grouped together in treatment, the cost per capita is very large, mainly because the heavier items of asylum expenditure, such as medical attendance and supervision, which should be charged almost exclusively against the curable class, are distributed over the total asylum population. Were the expenses of treatment confined wholly or largely to the curable class, the annual expenditure for asylum accommodation would be much reduced, especially if, in addition, the cottage plan were applied to the chronic class, as the accommodation could thereby be increased indefinitely, at comparatively little expense, as is now done in many institutions elsewhere.

In these extracts there are valuable hints for those who in Montreal are moving in the matter of an asylum for the Protestant insane of Quebec.

The Inspector also, in dealing with the accommodation used for idiots, says:—"In my opinion these considerations all point to the urgent necessity which exists for building a suitable asylum, of

sufficient capacity to accommodate at least 500 idiots, and having in connection a farm of not less than 300 acres of good, arable land, which would furnish ample employment to the inmates," and he notices the fact that the authorities of the New York State Asylum for Idiots have recently purchased 300 acres of land, "four miles from the Asylum building at the cost of \$200 an acre, and are erecting upon it what they call a farm house, as a place of residence for fifty inmates, from whose labor, under the management and superintendence of one man and his wife, it is anticipated a large profit will be realized in farm products." All through the reports the importance of employing the patients and of having an abundance of land for this purpose is emphasized.

Not second in interest to any of the reports of the Medical Superintendents is that of Dr. R. W. Bucke, of the London Asylum, who has practically abolished all forms of restraint, both mechanical and chemical, and finds that he can get along satisfactorily without them. He attributes his success almost entirely to the advances lately made in the employment of the patients. Dr. Bucke has also found great advantages in employing female attendants in the male halls, instead of male attendants. Besides the active duties which they perform, their presence in the halls "has a strong tendency to check improper and unseemly talk, so that these halls are different places now from what they used to be before these women took service in them. Most people," says Dr. Bucke, "would think that it was simply impossible for three women to live among two hundred and fifty insane men, but it has not proved so. Down to the present time none of these women have been, by speech or action, either injured or insulted by any patient. Almost universally the patients like to have them among them, and I find that often the women can get the patients to work when the male attendants can get them to do nothing."

Another point on which Dr. Bucke lays stress is the disuse of alcohol. During the year no alcohol in any form had been prescribed in the asylum either in sickness or health. This is the second year of this experience, and Dr. Bucke's testimony is that the use of alcohol under any circumstances is "always a mistake and often a fatal one." In some lunatic asylums the liquor bill is a pretty heavy item of the expenditure.

Dr. Bucke's name has been mentioned before the Montreal committee as that of a suitable person with whom to consult in regard to questions of site, buildings, etc., for the Asylum for Protestant Insane, and judging from his official reports to the Ontario Government, he appears to be admirably adapted to the important duties which he is so successfully discharging. It would not, we think, be amiss for a small committee of those who are promoting the cause of the Quebec institution to visit the London Insane Asylum, consult with Dr. Bucke on the spot, and witness for themselves the operation of his system. No doubt, the best example of the most modern and most enlightened treatment of the insane in Canada is to be seen in London.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PROSPECT OF A QUARREL.

In another column we republish Mr. Gladstone's speech on the 26th ult. in moving the third reading of the Franchise Bill in the English House of Commons. On that occasion Mr. Gladstone gave the House of Lords several hints as to how that body should govern itself,—hints involving advice which has been thrown away. The Premier pointed out that everything had been done by the Government and the Commons to avoid a quarrel with the House of Lords, but that in the event of the Lords throwing out a measure which was demanded by the people, and thus forcing a quarrel on the people's representatives, the latter would know how to discharge their duty to the country. Mr. Gladstone's speech is strong in its very moderation and his Shaksperian quotation very apt and playful. If there is to be war between the two branches, there can—as Mr. Gladstone suggests—be only one ending to it. Yesterday Mr. Gladstone announced at a party caucus that Parliament would adjourn at an early day, but only to reassemble in October to pass a second time the franchise bill. He declared that he did not believe the Lords would reject it again. This probably means that between the day of adjournment and the re-assembling in October the voice of the country will find such full and determined expression at public meetings to be held throughout England and Scotland, the Peers will not dare to repeat their obstructive tactics.

THE Harbor Commissioners think the City Corporation should assist in the maintenance of the revetment wall and sidewalk along Common and Commissioners' streets. They hold that the revetment wall and paved sidewalk are not necessities to the harbor, and they do not think the harbor revenues should bear the entire cost of the repairs which are now needed. We believe the citizens generally will endorse the Commissioners' position. It is time, at any rate, the city corporation moved in the direction of aiding in maintaining the harbor and in assisting to make Montreal a free port. Our citizens in the aggregate—not only merchants and importers, but tradesmen, shopkeepers, draymen, clerks, laborers and all classes of workpeople—benefit largely and directly by the measures and expenditures which have made Montreal a great port for ocean steamships. They ought also, in the aggregate, to contribute to the cost—that is, to the maintenance of the port and the interest on the debt incurred.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention after its three days of wrangling and excitement has succeeded in obtaining a platform upon which the party can stand and wage a presidential contest. To do this has been a matter of extreme difficulty owing to the impossibility of reconciling the divergent views of Free Traders and Protectionists, so that the result is not a very satisfactory exhibit of statesmanship from any point of view. It was not until after midnight that the balloting began. All day long the enemies of Cleveland had been endeavoring to reduce his strength and, in one or two instances, no doubt delegates were withdrawn from his support. Still on the first ballot he was far ahead of all the other candidates, in fact his vote was not far from being as great as all the others combined; here are the figures:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Cleveland: 392, Bayard: 171, Thurman: 88, Randall: 88, McDonald: 56, Carlisle: 27, Hendricks: 3, Tilden: 1.

Prior to the ballot being taken, Butler presented a minority report on the tariff plank of the platform, but he was severely sat down upon and the ballot proceeded. After the first ballot was taken, the enemies of Cleveland, fearing justly that the next ballot would nominate that gentleman, made continued motions to adjourn to obtain delay, and the Convention finally did adjourn at an early hour this morning without a second ballot. Everything, however, points to the nomination of Cleveland to-day.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES imposed upon a German vessel by a captain of a tug-boat a few days ago for towage, has been the subject of universal indignation, but little good will come of the feeling thus aroused unless practical steps be taken to secure legislation which will render such proceedings impossible in the future. It appears that the arrangement under which certain rates of towage are levied is a voluntary affair, and although the owner of the boat in question could claim that he had no party to the new towage tariff, and could plead a right to fix his own rates, there is apparently nothing to prevent any member of the tug-boat combination from withdrawing and setting up for himself in the same manner. These towage rates ought certainly to be regulated by law, and placed upon such a scale that no one will hereafter be able to complain of overcharge. Nothing could be more injurious to the interests of Montreal than for the impression to get abroad that exorbitant sums are exacted from vessels coming here. The Board of Trade, however, has the matter in charge, and no doubt will deal with it as the occasion demands.

THE MODERN HUMANE TREATMENT.—In a letter to a Montreal correspondent, who is interested in the movement to provide an asylum for the Protestant insane of Quebec, Dr. R. M. Bucke, of the London Asylum, says:—"I may say that non-restraint is now absolutely and definitely established here, and that of 890 patients in residence over 700 are employed every working day. \* \* \* In founding a new asylum two rules (among many others) should be laid down: "1. Restraint and seclusion are never necessary where the management is competent. (The word restraint includes mechanical and chemical restraint.) "2. Every patient who is physically able should work at least a part of each day, and can always be got to do so, if proper work is found and proper means taken. "I do not know of any asylum that has a cottage hospital. . . . If I were building an asylum, however, I should build it all cottages, to hold from 30 to 40 patients to, say, 70 each."

THE figures reported in another column, must be regarded as very satisfactory under the circumstances. The total tonnage arrived in port from sea this season to 19th July—steam and sail—amounts to 195,230, or an increase of 15,549 tons over 1883, and of 49,051 tons over 1882. There is an increase this year both in steam and sailing tonnage, compared with last year, while the increase in steam tonnage alone is very marked over either '81, '82, or '83. The great gain, of course, is in the ocean carriers. The number of the arrivals from inland waters show a falling off, as was expected. The revenue statement to the end of June is also satisfactory. True, the receipts to the end of June are about \$1,000 less than to the same date in 1883,—\$57,191 in 1884 to \$58,197 in 1883; yet, when it is considered that at least \$2,000 has been relinquished on export grain for June, the result as a whole shows favorably.

MARRIAGES.

McGOWN-WALKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, 96 Luke street, on 9th July, by the Rev. G. C. Heine, William McGown to Harriet, only daughter of William Walker, Esq., late of Quebec. c

WANTED the address of John Corner, or any other descendants of Robert Corner, who left England many years ago, and was employed at the Government Works, Montreal. Any persons able to give the required information are requested to communicate with JOHN CORNER, junr., 48 Bank Street, Coarbridge, Scotland. c 166

HAND BILLS

Of Every Description. One, Two, Three and Four Colors. PROMPT DELIVERY.

HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

New Advertisements.

S. CARSLY'S Baby Linen and Ladies' Underwear DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Morning Wrappers all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' White Skirts, all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' Night Dresses all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' Chemises all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' Drawers all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Ladies' Slip Waists all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Children's Underwear all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. Baby Linen all reduced. AT S. CARSLY'S. ONE LOT Of Baby's White Pique Pelisses, all reduced to half price. AT S. CARSLY'S. ONE LOT Of Baby's Muslin Caps, all reduced to half price. AT S. CARSLY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

The demand for Clapperton's Thread is increasing—a sure sign it is giving satisfaction. Try it. Their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership carried on by us as Wholesale Grocers, under the style of Tees, Costigan & Wilson, was dissolved by limitation of time on the first of July instant. D. T. TEES, W. T. COSTIGAN, J. WILSON. Montreal, 9th July, 1884. m 165

HIGGINS' "EUREKA" SALT, FOR "DAIRY" AND TABLE USE, ASSORTED PACKAGES.

VERRET, STEWART & CO. PURE SELTZER WATER FROM THE Celebrated Royal Prussian Spring Administration.

NEIDER SELTZERS, NASSAU. 100—Hampers Just Larding—100

DUFRESNE & MONGENAIS, 1621 Notre Dame Street Centre. July 7 r 162

BELINDA CIGARS! Commercial Cigars! CABANA CIGARS!

PHILIP HENRY, 134 St. James St. Branch: 1385 St. Catherine St. July 9 163

WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS! VIA CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

Montreal to Mount Washington through by daylight Pullman Parlor Car Montreal to Fabyans Without change. On and after Monday, 7th July, 1884, the Central Vermont R.R. will run a fast train to White Mountains, Portland and Old Orchard Beach, leaving Montreal 8.30 a.m., arriving White River 2.23 p.m., Littleton 3.21 p.m., Bethlehem Jct. 3.45 p.m., Bethlehem 4.02 p.m., Profile House 4.25 p.m., Twin Mountain House 3.59 p.m., Fabyan's 4.10 p.m., Crawford House 5.13 p.m., Summit of Mount Washington 6.30 p.m., Portland 8.20 p.m., Old Orchard Beach 8.45 p.m. Remember this is the only train leaving Montreal in the morning and reaching the Summit of Mount Washington the same evening. For Tickets and all information apply at the office, 136 St. James Street. A. C. STONEGRAVE, Gen. Pass. Agent. S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. HOBART, Gen'l Pass. Agent. Montreal, July 7th, 1884. r 162

PERFECT HEATING AND VENTILATING. To HEAT your House by the most HEALTHY system use the CLENDINNING IMPROVED WARM AIR FURNACE. A large supply of Pure, Fresh Air from the Outside is forced into the House, thus driving out that which has become FOUL and UNHEALTHY. Send for Circular and list of references. Estimates given for heating all kinds of buildings.

Wm. Clendinning & Son, MONTREAL. June 28. N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 and 230 St. James St. Montreal. Grand Square and Upright PIANOS! FROM THE GREAT FACTORIES OF Albert Weber, New York, Decker & Son, New York, Dunham & Sons, New York, and other first-class American and Canadian manufacturers, which are all sold on the most liberal terms and lowest prices. Parties leaving the city can have their Pianos removed and stored on favorable terms. Orders for tuning and repairing carefully and promptly executed. We keep none but the best and most competent men, and all work done by us is guaranteed. Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue and price list, and send all orders to N. Y. PIANO CO.'S BUILDINGS, 228-230 St. James St., Montreal. June 6

Amusements.

ROYAL MUSEUM PAVILION, St. Catherine St., Opposite Queen's Hall. THIS WEEK Entire Change of Programme A GREAT NEW COMPANY! Every Afternoon and Evening. Admission, 10c; Chairs, 10c extra. July 5 161

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE. Dominion Square, Opposite Windsor Hotel. ROLAND G. I. BARNETT, Lessee and Manager. Week commencing July 7th, elegant production of Leocoy's famous FRENCH OPERA Girofle Girofla! New Scenery, New and Magnificent Costumes. Phenomenal Cast. Admission—15c; Reserved Seats, 50c and 25c; Boxes, \$5 and \$6. Tickets on sale at Lamplough's, Beaver Hall, and Prince's, St. James Street. July 7 r 162

ANOTHER STRUGGLE! TWELFTH JULY. Shamrocks VERSUS Montreal, ON MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, Sherbrooke Street, SATURDAY, 12th July, 3 P.M., Wet or Fine. Admission as usual, 50c, 35c and 25c. Members of both Clubs free on presentation of Club Pass at Centre Gate. July 10 m 165

THREE RIVERS! SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE Committee of Printers BY THE Steamer "CANADA," ON SATURDAY, the 12TH JULY NEXT. The Victoria Rifles Band has been engaged for the occasion. The Mountagnards Canadiens of Montreal will also be present. Return Ticket . . . \$125 The steamer "Canada" will leave Richelieu Wharf at 8 p.m., and return will leave Three Rivers on Sunday at 7 p.m. Tickets can be had of A. P. Pigeon and O. Vary, HERALD Office; E. Rabat, 23 St. Lambert Hill; Jos. B. Giguere, Notre Dame West Hotel; and J. Lapointe, Le Monde office, where the plan of Staterooms is deposited. TICKETS ARE LIMITED. June 6 136

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE, PHILLIPS SQUARE, OPEN FROM 10 A. M., TO 5 P. M. ADMISSION:—Non-members, 25c; members free. Saturdays free. June 26 163

Wanted to purchase—Ladies' and Gentlemen's cast-off clothing; Travellers' samples of every description; the highest price paid for Cashmere, and Ladies' Black Dresses. Send your address to L. AROSON, 325 Craig Street. May 24 m 125

WANTED TO LEASE, ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel and Merchandise. H. Rutenberg & Co., Licensed Pawn Brokers 901 Craig Street, opposite St. Francois Xavier Street. May 24 3m 109

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Ladies' and Gents' cast-off clothing; also travellers' samples and job lots of dry goods, hardware, &c. Address A. ARONSON, 625 Craig Street. April 1 6m 79

WANTED By Messrs. GONZALEZ & CO. Brandy Shippers, Cognac, Charente (France). An Agent for the Dominion. Apply by letter to the Bank of Montreal. June 17 1m 145

Our Sign as seen from Victoria Square. Headquarters for Scales. We make the best. We sell cheaper than other first-class makers. We do not compete with second class goods. H. B. WARREN & CO., 763 Craig St. June 13 fmv 142

S. J. BRISSETTE, Engineer and Machinist, MANUFACTURER OF Hoists, Hoisting Machinery, Dies and Presses. Paper and Straw Board Machinery a specialty. 25 BLEURY STREET. April 18 94

ROBERT SNARR, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR, Office and Stone Yard, 97 Colborne Street, Montreal. Agent for the MIDDLESEX QUARRY CO.'S BROWN STONE. For sample, see the Standard Life Assurance Company's new building, St. James street. April 18 6m 94

J. E. A. DUBORD, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, 19—St. Lawrence Street—19 (LATE NO. 22 ON MAIN STREET.) LATEST PATTERNS IN French, English and Scotch Tweeds. May 14 117

Hotels. SEA BATHING! This Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on the 16th JUNE, under the management of Mr. JNO. G. ELDER (late of the "Ov's Head Mountain House," Lake Memphrango, House") who has large experience in several leading summer resorts, and is well and favorably known by the travelling public. For rates, &c., address JNO. G. ELDER, Manager, Quebec, Canada. Previous to 1st June, P.O., Box 210, Montreal, May 28

SEA BATHING! TADOUSSAC HOTEL. This Hotel will be opened on Tuesday, June 17th, in the town of Tadoussac, P. Q. The Hotel has undergone a thorough renovation, being tinted and painted throughout, mattresses and palliasses re-made, and the furniture all put in order. Lord Dufferin's House, containing in all 24 rooms, has three suites of rooms, with open fire place, looking on the water, 14 double and single bed rooms, all well situated, and a beautiful ball room. A thorough man cook, with full staff of assistants, has been engaged to conduct the menu department during the season. The view from both houses cannot be surpassed, having a stretch of 27 miles of water, St. Lawrence to Green Island, south shore, while the Bay, pronounced the finest below Quebec, is within 200 yards of the hotel. Tadoussac being so widely known for its superb trout fishing, yachting and boating, requires no puffing. Yachts, chaloups, canoes, row and sail boats, to be had at shortest notice. Lamp tressis, quitois, football, bowling alley, &c. &c. Telegraph communication direct. In soliciting patronage during the season our aim shall be comfort to our guests and moderate charges. Address JAMES FENNEL, Manager, Tadoussac Hotel, Tadoussac, P. Q. May 31 131

Valuable and Improving Property For Sale. A valuable block of Land, containing about 65,000 feet on Dorchester Street West and Atwater Avenue, opposite Wexdale Park, being part of Green Hyde, belonging to the Estate of the late Philip Durford. It is situated just outside the city limits, close to the C. P. tramway, accessible to both water and rail, and has a frontage of about 700 feet. If not sold en bloc will be divided into villa lots. Title perfect; terms easy. Apply to the Heirs Durford personally, or through P. O. Box 470, Montreal. January 15 r D 6m m 13

I am instructed by the owners of "THE ESDALE PROPERTY," (Situated at the head of University Street,) to offer it for sale IN LOTS! A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is UNSURPASSED! A private avenue will be opened from University Street, and the lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me. R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 131 St. James Street. February 29 52

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ST. LOUIS HOTEL. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being fitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO. Proprietors. June 26 133

CHAMARD'S LORNE HOUSE Murray Bay, OPENS JUNE 1ST. WM. CHAMARD & CO., Proprietors. Address to June 1st, No. 1432 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. 4m 87

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT. This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bathrooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A 1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveller happy and contented. Rates moderate and reasonable. 70 Bedrooms. ARCH. McPAUL, Proprietor. October 6

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commanding a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. JAMES A. GOTTIN, Proprietor. February 5 31

Mr. move said—omino and in fate of person refrain believe ring Our ties propel contat words Or ent Bear (Loud ing, Oppos to pre some House feel au of the would that ov spoke than a he wa memb that n bill ha are de for me do no ed up believ other condu no hor no do J. Ma that been a by a ough major the O I was weigh admitt for s such confid stand that w with t (Hear these has n on any, erand and sented sense three on the bill to ask w meas (cheer it tru becu acter sion a met ment peared three once, the P And i tleme to t tribu think bill d fled the p (Chee far as exten on a the June have a fra simpli Have dealed ded t plex tion to a stand House next tion Parli son cheer the s mak to t Sudd arise pled ced in the what dista stan that Hon cent H. I. opene ficed ane that tion and the bou will hear by been ernm who see acq the Roy

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Threatened Conflict Between Lords And Commons.

Significant Speech by Mr. Gladstone on Thursday, June 26.

Mr. Gladstone rose amid cheers to move the third reading of this bill. He said:—The House is aware that very numerous declarations have been made and indications given as to the future fate of this bill, both inside the House and outside the House, and sometimes by persons of great importance. I have refrained, and so have my colleagues, I believe, without exception, from referring to those declarations and indications. Our opinion is that in regard to difficulties elsewhere if they are to arise, the proper rules applicable to the case are contained in the few and well-known words of Shakespeare:—

BEWARE OF ENTRANCE TO A QUARREL; BUT, BEING IN, BEAT IT, THAT IS THE BEST OF THESE.

(Lord and prolonged Ministerial cheering, followed by counter cheers from the Opposition.) I should have wished, sir, to preserve that silence to the end, but some of the declarations made in this House have been so explicit that I do not feel authorized so to preserve it. (Cheers.) One of those was by an hon. member on the opposite side, who declared that he would not affect to deny the proposition that, on the basis of something more than a mere private opinion, as, indeed, he was entitled to. Another right hon. member said within the last few days that no practical man believed that this bill had the ghost of a chance. Sir, those are declarations which it is not possible for me wholly to pass by. (Cheers.) I do not accept them as declarations of fact, but as a sound estimate of the facts. I believe they impute to the wisdom of another branch of the legislature probable conduct such as, in my opinion, does it no honor. That is my opinion. I have no doubt the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Manners) thinks, on the other hand, that that which the Opposition has not been able to attain in this House, either by any direct or indirect proceedings, ought to be attained by the force of a majority elsewhere. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Nor do I for a moment complain of his entertaining that opinion, I was only saying that I do not attach weight to those declarations, while I admit them to be important, and it calls for some slight notice on my part that such declarations should in this House be confidently made. Now, as I understand it, the noble lord is urged that he may expect this bill to be dealt with in such a manner as to put an end to its existence in that it is incomplete. (Hear, hear.) Upon that I shall say only these few and brief words.

A COMPLETE BILL

has never been presented in Parliament on any such occasion. It has been always, incomplete, either by the severance of franchise from redistribution—and many franchise bills have been presented without redistribution—or in the sense of dealing with only one of the three kingdoms. Now, as we proceeded on this occasion by excluding from our bill the case of Scotland and Ireland I ask what sort of aspect would such a measure have been deemed to wear—[cheers]—and what sort of aspect would it truly have worn in the face of the people of the sister island? It would have been deemed, I am afraid, to bear a character not only of the intentional exclusion of Ireland from the benefits of such a measure, but of fraudulent concealment of intentions. [Cheers.] It appeared to us absolutely necessary that the three countries should be dealt with at once. [Cheers.] Well, sir, in regard to the Franchise Bill itself, how do we stand? And in regard to the charge of hon. gentlemen opposite that we ought to have united with it a redistribution bill, it will be admitted, I think, alike by friends and foes, that we have during the present session sacrificed everything we could sacrifice for the purpose of putting forward this bill. [Cheers.] We have allowed nothing, so far as our choice and discretion would extend, to interfere, and yet here we are, on a simple franchise bill, approaching the third reading of the measure upon June 26. [Cheers.] I ask what would have been our condition if, together with a franchise bill, admitted to be comparatively simple, we had brought in

A SCHEME OF REDISTRIBUTION?

As far as we can understand from the only case where a large redistribution was attempted, viz., the case of 1832, if we can only bring a franchise bill of the simplest character to its final issue in this House on June 26, I ask what would have happened to our measure if, besides dealing with the franchise, it had included the whole of the difficult and complex questions connected with redistribution? (Ministerial cheering.) I am bound to say that in urging this plea, I do not stand alone on my own authority. Only a few days ago conversations arose in the House in respect to what is to happen next year when we bring in a redistribution bill, which we are pledged, as far as a Parliamentary pledge for the coming session can ever go—(Opposition ironical cheers)—to make the main business of the session. Some hon. members sneer at that, but it is absolutely impossible to make a pledge which shall not be subject to the contingencies of public affairs. Sudden questions of emergency may arise to prevent the redemption of a pledge; but those are contingencies exceedingly rare. The House had a right, in these circumstances, to know from us, that we intended to do in regard to redistribution. That was in the first instance only an assurance from us, but that assurance was accepted by the House, and the fact of its so being accepted was embodied in the clause of the hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. Fowler), which fixed a date for the operation of the bill. That date was fixed on the part of the House in accordance with the assurance we had given that we propose to deal with redistribution

IN THE NEXT SESSION,

and certainly we or the Government of the day, whoever they may be, ought to be bound, after what has been said, to deal with redistribution next session. (Hear, hear.) By the assurance we gave, and by the clause that was inserted it became a covenant between the Government and the House. Nevertheless, when that contingency was taken into view and the topics that were under discussion happened to lead to the question what time the redistribution would take when it came to be considered in the next session, one gentleman, extremely well acquainted with Parliamentary procedure, treated with ridicule the idea that the Redistribution Bill could receive the Royal Assent by July 31 next year, and

the member for Westminster (Mr. W. H. Smith) spoke, in less detail, but substantially in the same sense. Now, I want to know, is it possible for the Government to have a more complete and perfect vindication of the course they have taken in separating franchise from redistribution than this—that, with the simplest Franchise Bill ever submitted to Parliament by a Government, we are at June 26 before we reach the third reading. (Cheers.) And then it is treated as well-nigh impossible that a Redistribution Bill should receive the Royal Assent before July 31 next year. For us to unite redistribution with franchise in the same measure would have been to fraud upon the House and the country, because we not only think, but we know from Parliamentary experience, it would have been impossible in the present state of the rules of the House, and with the habits of discussion and of treatment of business that now prevail—it would have been, I say, an absolute impossibility.

TO COMBINE THE TWO THINGS,

and we might as well have spared ourselves the trouble of bringing in such a bill. (Ministerial cheers.) So much for redistribution. Now, in respect to these threats that are held out, what I wish especially to point out is that we have acted on those words of Shakespeare, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel." There was nothing that could be suggested to us, not being incompatible with the general object which we had in view, that we have not cheerfully done for the sake of avoiding such a quarrel—a quarrel which I should regard as a calamity of the gravest kind to the country, a calamity bringing into question the Parliamentary institutions under which we have lived so long—a laugh from the Opposition, followed by loud Ministerial cheers—a quarrel which, if there are in the country of revolutionary opinions, might be acceptable to them, but which it was our solemn duty to use every reasonable means of avoiding. (Cheers.) For that reason, it is that we have proceeded, as I contend—I am afraid I shall shock the noble Lord (Manners) whose head I already see prepared for expressions of dissent—(much laughter)—for that reason it is that we have considered every question that came up in which we believed to be the spirit most likely to mitigate resistance and most likely to avert a conflict between the Houses of the Legislature. (Cheers.) It is true, as I have said, that not a word of acknowledgement of that has been uttered, but, on the other hand, we have been told that this bill is a bill devised and brought in for no other purpose than that of assuring the permanence of Liberal supremacy. ("Hear, hear," from Conservatives.) Is that—I won't say it is an equitable or liberal mode of looking at public questions—but is it a rational mode? Whom are we asking Parliament to enfranchise? Why, take England and Scotland—I won't speak of Ireland, because the case is separate—but take England and Scotland, the largest enfranchisement about to be made, as we believe and as you must admit, is

THAT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

(Cheers.) Is that a proceeding taken by a Government which has in view nothing but the perpetuation of its own political power? (Cheers.) Is there any class in the country of so considerable extent so amenable to influences from above—I don't mean illegitimate, but general and legitimate influence? Nothing but the greatest misconduct of those who are over them could separate the agricultural laborers from the farmers, the landlords, and the clergy. The bill which we have brought in seeks to enfranchise that great mass of men immediately associated with farmers, landlords, and clergymen, who are the basis of the Conservative power in this country. Yet that does not in the least save us from the imputation that we are seeking to enfranchise those men for the sake of strengthening our own power. I respectfully say that this is not a rational view. (Cheers.) Then what do you say of the service franchise? Does that look like the proposal of a Government seeking to perpetuate Liberal supremacy? Are the men who are likely to get that franchise in the service of Liberals or are they in

AN ENORMOUS MAJORITY OF CASES

in the service of those who are our opponents. (Cheers.) That provision has not been forced upon us; we introduced it in the bill of our own accord. We seized every opportunity of doing what ought to disarm opposition. We have a right to be proud of it. We have taken note of the fact that, wherever we have had matters to consider, where it has been open to us with the certain support of the great mass of the Liberal party to take a more advanced course, but where we could hope to avoid collision by taking a course of great moderation, we have determined to take that moderate course. (Cheers.) We have not a word of offending for the moment our most trusty supporters. (Hear, hear.) When it was suggested to us that the introduction of a date might mitigate the objections to the bill and tend to draw towards us the more moderate of our opponents we created no difficulty, but again ran the risk of being misunderstood by some of our most ardent and sincere supporters for the sake of gaining that object which I have designated as "the be-coming of entrance to a quarrel." I think we have given sufficient evidence of our desire to avoid a quarrel. I am bound to say that I hold the question of this evidence to be a matter of the greatest possible importance, because even the remote probability of a conflict between the two Houses upon such a question as this I deem to be the most serious prospect that has been, during my recollection, since the crisis of the Corn Laws, opened upon the view of Parliament. (Cheers.) It cannot undertake to put a limit to the mischief and difficulties which may result. Most grave I am confident—too painfully confident—they will be. What the ultimate issue of it would be I have not a doubt. (Prolonged Ministerial cheers.) That to prevent it by every reasonable means is the most sacred duty incumbent upon us on this subject, and, next to men of the business of enfranchising the vast masses of the population, I do not doubt. And that second duty, as well as the first of our obligations, we have carefully and strenuously endeavored to perform. (Cheers.)

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRIC VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and strength guaranteed. No risk incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

REMINISCENCES OF A HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of THE HERALD: I see by the cablegrams in to-day's HERALD that there is a probability of lively times in consequence of the action of the House of Lords in accepting Lord Cairns' amendment, which virtually means the rejection of the franchise bill. That there will be some fierce agitation for a time I do not doubt, but that the House of Peers will stand to their guns and back up their vote is a contemplation almost too absurd, and I am inclined to think with Sir Charles Dilke, that in a very short time the Lords will see the absurdity of opposing the popular will, and that the Reform Bill will be an accepted fact, and while hoping that this may be the case, it may, perhaps, be interesting to review the particulars of that agitation which culminated in the Hyde Park riots and the destruction of the railings in the autumn of 1866. A Reform Bill had been introduced by Lord Russell's Government, but the Conservatives with the assistance of the present Duke of Westminster and Lord Sherbrooke, [then respectively Lord Grosvenor and the Hon. Robert Lovelace] defeated the bill on an amendment moved by Lord Dufferin. Lord Russell's Government then resigned and the Conservatives came into office with Lord Derby as Premier and the Right Honorable B. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the defeat of the Liberal Government and the acceptance of office by their opponents, mass meetings were held throughout England, and a representative meeting was called for which was to be attended by delegates from all the large provincial towns throughout the country. The place of meeting was to be Hyde Park, and the leading spokesman was to be W. Edmond Beales, a prominent leader on the side of Reform. Mr. Walpole, who was then Home Secretary, (and who was afterwards known as West-ington Walpole) issued a proclamation denying to the people the right of meeting in the public parks, and thus by his action he gave the public the means of demonstrating beyond all doubt that the parks were for the people for all time to come. The writer, having taken part in the pulling down of the railings, can perhaps describe very vividly the incidents of that evening. At that time I was in the employment of Sir John Kelt, the member for Harwich, and we mustered nearly 800 strong in the Baywater Road and marched in procession to the park. Hand bills had been distributed a few days previous to all trade societies, and each body of men were led by some well-known Reform leader. Mr. Beales had driven up in a carriage to the Marble Arch entrance, and had demanded on behalf of the people the right of entry. Having been refused by Sir Richard Mayne, (then Chief of the Police), the signal was given and in less than twenty minutes the whole fence extending along Park Lane and around Baywater Road to Grosvenor Gate was laid low and thousands of people were congregated on the open space of ground between the Marble Arch and the celebrated Reform Tree. It had been reported that the Foot and Horse Guards were held in readiness to assist the police, and I remember well seeing Sir R. Mayne in consultation with Lord Poulter, (who, I think, was there in command of the Household Troops); at all events, all arrangements were soon put an end to, and now ensued a scene of the wildest excitement. Away in the distance approaching from the region of the powder magazine could be seen glittering in the setting sun the bayonets and the sabres of the Household troops. For a moment only there was almost a stillness as of death, and then one wild cheer arose from the tens of thousands of throats. "Three Cheers for the Guards! Three Cheers for the Guards!" was shouted again and again, and the whole mass of human beings moved in a body towards the approaching column. The officers and men seemed paralyzed. The Guards were halted, and the immense populace kept cheering them to their hearts' content. Here was no gathering of a mob of thugs and lower classes of London; on the contrary the merchant and tradesman could be seen mixing with the hard working mechanic, and thus was settled for ever the question of the parks for the people. Within an hour the guards had returned to the barracks and people had gone to their homes, but on the following night there was a gathering of the roughs and some lively scenes ensued, which I do not care to describe. The celebrated Police Magistrate, the cognomen of "Forty shillings or a month" Knox. As a result of the agitation then carried on the celebrated 10 minutes Reform Bill was brought in by the Conservatives, and caused the present Marquis of Salisbury, (then Lord Cranborne), also Lord Carnarvon and General Peel to resign. The bill as originally drawn was altered beyond recognition by the Liberals during its passage through committee; it was ultimately accepted by the Lords; and the question has lain dormant for the past 17 years. But I think, Sir, that there are not signs wanting that the Conservatives of the present day are wiser, and although the House of Peers may be rather unwilling to give way to the rising wave of Democracy there are yet amongst them wise heads enough to recognize the inevitable, the more they see there is no chance of dishing the Whigs the second time.

THE PROTESTANT INSANE ASYLUM.

Would not common sense seem to suggest the advisability of locating the Protestant Insane Asylum somewhere between the city and the Catholic asylum at Longue Pointe, so that the same medical attendance might be conveniently availed of. At any rate it should undoubtedly be within easy distance of the city.

THE SYDNEY & LOUISBURG COAL AND RAILWAY CO'S RESERVE COAL.

For the use of Locomotives, Stationary and Marine Engines, the RESERVE COAL is unrivalled. Free burning, no clinkers, and leaving a third less ash than any Lower Port Coal. Testimonials from Steamship Companies, Railway and Manufacturing Companies can be obtained. Consumers are cautioned against buying coal represented as RESERVE; as no one is authorized to sell this coal unless they can produce the Company's Bill of Lading or a certificate from the undersigned. W. W. HENSHAW, General & L. Coal & Railway Co. April 11

AMERICAN WOMEN ARE SAID TO BE

the most clever, active, and energetic to be found; and well they need to be, considering the enormous demands made upon them by modern schools, housekeeping and society. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, in preparing her celebrated Vegetable Compound, had in mind all these countless demands on a woman's strength, and her well-known remedy proves every day its perfect adaptation to woman's special needs.

Auction Sales BY WATT & WATT.

THIS MORNING. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE. ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 10th and 11th insts. The subscribers are instructed to sell at their stores, No. 646 Craig street, a large quantity of Unclaimed Freight and Baggage. Particulars in Catalogues now ready. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m. each day. WATT & WATT, Auctioneers.

Miscellaneous. BILLIARDS!

SAMUEL MAY & CO. Manufacturers of BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. Invite inspection of the large assortment of their celebrated Tables and other material, pertaining to the business such as CUBES, CLOTH, BALLS, TIPS, CHALK, &c., &c. Samples also of Lignum Vitae Bowling Alley and Bowling Green Balls. All kinds of repairs and alterations promptly attended to.

SHOW-ROOMS,

1610 Notre Dame Street, CORNER ST. GABRIEL ST., FORMERLY "LA MINERVE." June 16 144 LONDON SADDLERY EMPORIUM. Just Received a Full Line of BEST LONDON STYLES LADIES' RIDING SADDLES, LADIES' HUNTING SADDLES, GENTS' RIDING SADDLES, GENTS' HUNTING SADDLES, And BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, &c. Also, LADIES' AND GENTS' HUNTING CROPS AND DRIVING WHIPS. H.A.R.N.E.S.S. Made from Best English Oak Tanned Leather, in SINGLE, DOUBLE, TANDEM. Made in the Latest London Style. Printed lists on application. JOHN C. McLAREN, Nos. 10 and 12 ST. JAMES ST. WEST April 15 149

Henry Chapman & Co.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR: PETER DOMEQ, Xerez de la Frontera. G. H. MUMM & CO., Reims. T. G. BANDEMAN & SONS, Oporto. CASTLES & CO., Tarragona. SILVA & COZENS, Oporto. COSSART, GORDON & CO., Madeira. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO., Bordeaux. PINET, CASTILLON & CO., Cognac. LUCAS FRERES, Cognac. A. C. A. NOLET, Schiedam. HAY, FAIRMAN & CO., Glasgow. JOHN JAMESON & SON, Dublin. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast. BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO., Dublin. MACHEN & CO., Liverpool. ROBT. PORTER & CO., London. THE APOLLINARIS CO. London. N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade March 19 68

STOVES!

FOR THE TRADE ONLY! Please note following New Patterns, which are now making:— BUFFALO, first class Wood and Coal Cook—Two sizes. SILVER CITY, Soft or Hard Coal Burner for Halls—Three sizes. TELEPHONE, Best Elevated Oven Cook Stove in the market—Two sizes. ART, Box Stove, original design—Five sizes. IDEAL, Square Heating Stove, Magee Pattern—One size. Have on hand a large variety of Wood Cook, Wood and Coal Cooks, Box Stoves, Pot Stoves, &c., &c. Chaudrons, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Hollow Ware, &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue. H. R. IVES & CO., Hardware and Stove Manufacturers and Founders, Montreal, Que. June 24 151

DRUMMOND COLLIERY

BITUMINOUS COALS, (Large or Small) Delivered by Carload on Line of the Intercolonial & Grand Trunk Railways.

THE INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY,

199 Commissioners Street, MONTREAL. December 19 w 302 The Sydney & Louisburg Coal and Railway Co's RESERVE COAL. For the use of Locomotives, Stationary and Marine Engines, the RESERVE COAL is unrivalled. Free burning, no clinkers, and leaving a third less ash than any Lower Port Coal. Testimonials from Steamship Companies, Railway and Manufacturing Companies can be obtained. Consumers are cautioned against buying coal represented as RESERVE; as no one is authorized to sell this coal unless they can produce the Company's Bill of Lading or a certificate from the undersigned. W. W. HENSHAW, General & L. Coal & Railway Co. April 11

Auction Sales BY WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO.

\$8,000. of First Class Securities. For sale by public auction, On Tuesday, July 15th, at 11 o'clock, at our Safe Rooms, 183 St. James Street, We will sell at public auction \$8,000, in bonds of \$1,000 each, of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly (and absolutely guaranteed) at the Bank of Montreal. Particulars at our office. WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Mercantile and Financial Agents, and Auctioneers. 166

Miscellaneous. LORD, MUNN & CO.

Offer for Sale Brs. STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL "MUNN'S" BRAND. Brs. NEWFOUNDLAND AND GASPE COD OIL. Brs. N.F.L.D. NEW COD LIVER OIL, VERY Superior. QLS. PRIME N.F.L.D. TABLE COD FISH. 12 St. Peter St. June 21 3m 149

FOR SALE,

BARRELS REFINED SUGARS IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE FROM THE ATLANTIC REFINERY, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Samples and Prices obtainable by applying to the undersigned. JOHN BAIRD & CO. June 9 138

Just Received,

Per SS. "CIRASSIAN," Another Shipment of the GENUINE THOMSON PIPE! ONLY TO BE HAD OF A. ANSELL, 1841 ST. CATHERINE STREET May 28 128

SAFES!

The advertiser has had TWENTY-TWO YEARS practical experience in the trade, and is in a position to furnish the best styles of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with all the most modern improvements. He has, within the last few months, manufactured Safes, Vault Doors, &c., for The Canadian Pacific Railway, H. R. Ives & Co., R. J. Latimer, Kerr Bros, Furran's Point, and others, to whom he can make reference. Safes repaired and removed, hoisted and lowered. Second-hand Safes of different makers for sale cheap. A. AHERN, 577 Craig Street. April 26 101

OATMEAL!

"GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD," In 5 lb. Boxes, MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO'Y. FOR SALE BY ROSS, HALL & CO., 65 St. Peter Street. May 15 117

GIBB & CO.

Having received a full assortment OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN Tailoring and Haberdashery, ALSO Patterns Sent from Poole, INVITE INSPECTION. April 3 81

ROOFING!

Roof Cement Roofs, many of which have stood 25 and 30 years. Genuine old fashioned kind Gravel Roofing; also Slate, Metal, in all their different branches. Materials and workmanship first class. GEORGE W. REED, Slate, Metal, and Gravel Roofer, 783 and 785 CRAIG STREET. Montreal 123

MOLINO DEL REY

A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry. Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at Gllora. SOLE AGENT, FRED. KINGSTON, 25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal, November 25

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

COLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878. MONEY TO LOAN. Money to Loan at Six Per Cent on FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE. Several City and Country Properties for sale on liberal terms. H. M. PERRAULT, 99 St. Francois Xavier Street. June 21 151

Auction Sales BY THOMSON & GOWDEY.

Thomson & Gowdey, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Real Estate and General Auctioneers. Nos. 241 & 243 ST. JAMES ST. Opposite Ottawa Buildings. Liberal advances on consignments. Fire Losses adjusted, valuations made for Estates, &c., etc. Sales conducted in French when required. THOMSON & GOWDEY. May 7 110

Miscellaneous. PLANTAGENET

(REGISTERED) THE QUEEN OF CANADIAN WATERS. This Natural Water is now much preferred for its refreshing and medicinal properties, to the imported manufactured waters. McGIBBON, McCALMAN & CO., Agents. Also, Proprietors of the ROYAL WINDSOR WATER. For sale by all first-class Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants. 69 ST. ANTOINE STREET. April 18 94

FORTEOUS' Patent Lock-up "Pop" Safety Valve

FOR LOCOMOTIVE, STEAMBOAT AND STATIONARY BOILERS. This cut represents one of the best and most reliable Safety Valves in the market, and is made in every respect according to the requirements of the Steamboat Inspectors Acts and Rules. It never fails to open at the pressure to which it is adjusted, and prevents any accumulation of pressure greater than that which it is set to guard against. It will not differ more than two pounds while opening and shutting. These valves are all tested under steam, and are correctly and plainly marked to the required pressure at which the valve is wanted to pop. Manufactured by R. MITCHELL & CO., Montreal, P.Q. May 10 113

Steel Rails

AND FISH PLATES. A Quantity in Store ready for Delivery. LOCOMOTIVES, To Lease or Sell. FROGS, Crossings, and Switches SEMAPHORES, And Steel Wire Rope TRACK BOLTS With Atwood Patent Lock Nuts TRACKLAYERS' TOOLS, &c., &c. Apply or address JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER 16 ST. JOHN STREET, Merchants and Contractors in Railway Equipment and Engineering Supplies. December 11 235

CUMBERLAND Railway and Coal Company.

SPRING HILL COLLIERIES. There is no necessity to lay out a large amount of money in the summer for coal, as the above company will contract to deliver their FRESH MINED SPRING HILL COAL at any season of the year in quantities to suit the purchaser. Nos. 4 & 5 Chesterfield Chambers, ST. ALEXIS STREET. J. R. COWANS, Secretary. N.B.—Fresh Coal is TWENTY PER CENT better than coal that has been piled and exposed to the weather during the winter. April 28 3m 102

Molasses! Oils! Fish!

Puns. Choice BARRADOS MOLASSES. Puns. Choice DEMERARA MOLASSES. Puns. Choice TRINIDAD MOLASSES. Jamaica COFFEE, GINGER and PIMENTO. Bbs. Pure Newfoundland COD OIL. Bbs. Pure Newfoundland COD LIVER OIL, (very superior quality). Bbs. Steam Refined SEAL OIL. Bbs. Straw SEAL OIL. Bbs. No. 1 Large CAPE BRETON HERRING. Half-Bbls. No. 1 Large CAPE BRETON HERRING. Casks and Bbls. No. 1 GREEN CODFISH Cakes Canned LOBSTERS and MACKEREL. Our Oils are imported by ourselves, and warranted pure. J. & R. McLEA. N.B.—We are now booking Orders for the well-known Caledonia Mine Coal. This Coal is clean well screened and suitable for Steam or House use. April 10 87

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

IMPORTERS OF Drain Pipes, Portland Cement, Chimney Tops, Canada Cement, Vent Linings, Water Lime, Flue Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Fire Clay, Roman Cement, Borax, China Clay. MANUFACTURERS OF Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs. March 18 67

Excellent Storage

Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

Auction Sales BY W. E. SHAW

INSOLVENT NOTICE. AUCTION SALE. Re WILSON & LAMB, Insolvents. Will be sold by Public Auction to the last and highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday, the 22nd July inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises heretofore occupied by the insolvents, No. 89 St. James Street, the whole stock-in-trade, plant and material belonging to the said estate, consisting of:—Books, volumes and parts of HISTOIRE DES CANADIENS FRANCAIS, by Benjamin Sully; also plate paper, printing paper, engravings, stereotype plates, electrotypes, fonts of type, cases, counters, desks, &c. The whole amounting to \$11,854.66 as per inventory, will be put up and sold in one lot, together with the copyright of the history and orders for same. Bidders will be required to deposit five hundred dollars in cash with the Trustee before their bid can be received. The lease of the premises until the first of May next will also be put up immediately after the sale of the stock-in-trade. Inventory can be seen at 118 St. James Street. J. M. M. DUFF, Trustee. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer. Montreal, 9th July, 1884. 165

Miscellaneous. JOHN HOPE & CO.,

MONTREAL, Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam MARTELL & CO., Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epervay. DENHARD & CO., Cognac. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. FATEFORSER & HIBBERT, London. WILLOUGHBY & CO., Glasgow. WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. GANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin. &c., &c. N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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ANTHONY FORCE, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Balls for Churches &c.; Lubricating and other Oils. REPRESENTING IN CANADA Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited), Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng. P. & W. MacLellan, China Iron Works, Glasgow. George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow. Manchester Oil Company, New York. James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlesex, Swansea and Liverpool. John Russell & Co. (Limited), Alma Tube Works, Walsall. Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET. Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL. March 5 56

ST. JOHN, N.B., PICKLED FISH

WE OFFER FOR SALE: 500 BRLS. CHOICE, FAT SHELBURNE HERRING, (LARGE and No. 1.) 400 BRLS. and HF-BRLS. No. 1 BAY SPLIT HERRING, 4,000 BOXES SCALED HERRING. HARDING & HATHEWAY, ST. JOHN, N.B. September 27 231

NEW MUSIC!

THE LYRA POLKA—Played with immense success at the CARNIVAL BALL. CANZONET, "Fannie's Curls"—Words and Music charming. TOY GOD, OUR NEVER FAILING STRENGTH—Anthem for four voices Full. TWELVE HYMNS, with original tunes. For sale by HENRY PRINCE, 223 St. James St. February 18 42

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE

Published Semi-Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES AND MAPS of all CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES. For sale by News Dealers and Booksellers and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers. PRICE, . . . 20 CENTS. Annual Subscription, \$2.00 payable in Advance. CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., (Limited) Publishers and Proprietors, 190 and 192 St. James Street West

BOTTLES! BOTTLES!

FOR SALE TO Close Consignment. A few lots of Claret, Wines, Ale, Porter and Cider Bottles, at BLAIKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET. November 23 280

FLOORED BY MISS HURST.

The Wonder Sends a Champion Club Swinger Spinning.

She also Easily Upsets an Assorted Company of Twenty Odd Men, Smiling and Musically Chattering all the While she is at It.

(New York Sun) A skeptical and easy-going lot of spectators wandered into Wallace's Theatre last night to see Miss Lulu Hurst, "The Georgia Wonder," exhibit her peculiar powers publicly for the first time in New York.

All the actors in town, a considerable number of club men, and a heavy contingent of out-of-town visitors crowded the house. It was a sociable gathering, fully prepared to enjoy the entertainment.

When the curtain rose it revealed a touching family upon the stage, well back from the footlights. The group consisted of one large, plump, and rosy girl, one angular young man in evening dress, and a lady of the most thorough and indubitable respectability, who wore violets in her bonnet, black mitts on her hands, and an expression of trepidation, agitation and turbulence on her face.

She looked steadfastly at John T. Raymond, who sat in a front seat, for a minute, and then hurried from the stage. She was not seen again. Mr. Raymond did not turn a hair. A man in the gallery dropped his hat. Mr. Antonius Pastor sneezed. There all was still.

"It may have been observed," remarked THE YOUNG MAN IN EVENING DRESS advancing to the foot-lights and assuming a sort of curfew-shall-not-ting-to-night tone of voice, "that people will not believe all that they are told. If I tell you that if you plant a copper penny a tree will grow from it bearing silver dollars you may not believe me. But why go on?"

"Don't," said a good part of the audience. "We see and we believe," continued the young man, who proved to be a very sensible and well-poised person before the evening was over. "I will now ask several gentlemen to ascend to the stage and examine the strange power that Miss Hurst possesses to their hearts' content."

Upon this there was a rustle among the assemblage, and about twenty men went up on the stage and endeavored by finesse and strategy to outwit each other in a semi-circle at the rear of the stage. There was a plain drawing room scene, set with doors at either side. On the left of the stage a large and globular object bulged into the view of the spectators at intervals during the evening. It was quite white, and had buttons on it. There is reason to believe that it was the white waistcoat of Mr. Theodore Moss, though that gentleman was otherwise invisible.

The twenty odd men on the stage looked more or less impressive. Stephen Masset sat at one end of the line, and Fred Lubin, the prestidigitator, at the other. A very dignified and impressive looking gentleman stood in the centre, and a little blond man, with yellow whiskers, encircling a 3 by 5 face, smiled with intenceness at the only woman on the stage.

Miss Hurst looked HEALTHY AND BUXOM. Her cheeks were red and her eyes bright. An unusually long bang fell over her forehead, and a pair of large, white, beautifully-formed hands were clasped in her lap. She looked as neat as though about seventeen years of age, and she wore a white silk dress that hung within five inches of the stage and was out-of-school-girl fashion. The spectators and the men on the stage laughed heartily during the performance, but no one seemed to get as much fun out of it as Miss Hurst. She laughed constantly, and her low, musical chuckle could be heard all over the house; as strong men floundered, grumbled, fought, and pulled about the stage, Miss Hurst laughed heartily.

The young man brought an umbrella forward, opened it, and asked Mr. Fred. Lubin to hold it while Miss Hurst exhibited her strange power. Mr. Lubin came forward with the air of a man who knows it all, and stood with the plump and pleasing Miss Hurst under the umbrella, in the pose made familiar by the painting of Paul and Virginia under the palm leaf. Mr. Lubin smiled in the chubby face of Miss Hurst, and then turned and grinned with intense significance at the boys. It was at this instant that Miss Hurst touched the palm of her left hand to the umbrella handle between the places where Mr. Lubin grasped it with both hands. There was a whirl, a smash, and a yell from the erst while smiling Mr. Lubin and the umbrella lay on the stage turned inside out, and twisted out of shape. Another was brought and wrecked, and Mr. Lubin returned to his corner and did not smile again.

THEN A STOUT GAIN was borrowed, and the gentleman with the blonde beard came forward, grasped it with both hands, and smiled in Miss Hurst's face. It was a crushing smile. She wasn't proud, even if she could wreck umbrellas, and she smiled in return. Then she chuckled and placed her palm upon the stick. Her laughter rippled over the house, and the young man, with a frown of anger, began to tear backward across the stage. He struggled against it, but the stick under Miss Hurst's palm sent him reeling against the proscenium box, thence into the lap of Mr. Stephen Masset, and thence violently to the stage. Miss Hurst, who had kept the palm of her hand on the stick, still chuckled. The blonde man had long since ceased to laugh.

It was evident that the tall, dignified and imposing man, who must have weighed at least 235 pounds, was anxious to investigate. He was accommodated. He stepped toward the footlights amid salvos of applause, and seized a chair firmly in his arms, holding it with the back against his brawny chest.

"Miss Hurst," said the lecturer, "will now push you and the chair around." "He?" snorted the man. "She will, eh? Ha?" The girl laughed sweetly, and put her left hand to her forehead for a moment. Then she put her right hand on the chair, and occasionally touched the chair with the fingers of her left hand. Suddenly the chair bounded upward two feet, jerking the man sideways. He gritted his teeth and his arms trembled as he clung to the chair. His face GREW VIOLENTLY RED, and beads of perspiration gathered on his forehead and trickled remorselessly down his nose. He struggled manfully, but the girl kept touching the chair, and presently the man was scrambling backward. The crowd on the stage scattered, and the chairs were knocked about. Then the large man fell with a resounding thump on the stage and fell there. He released his grip on the chair, and it whirled up

against the scenery under the influence of Miss Hurst's hands until caught by the lecturer. After fully one-half of the gentlemen on the stage had bent panting and exhausted to their chairs, while Miss Hurst was for an untrilled there was an outbreak of applause from the spectators as a big man ran lightly up the temporary steps and crossed the stage. He looked as strong as an ox. The light and close-fitting suit he wore showed the bulging muscles of his calves, and he had an enormous pair of shoulders. It was Professor J. M. Laffin, the well-known professional athlete. He boasts many extraordinary feats of strength. The spectators yelled delightedly as he came forward. It must be said that Mr. Laffin's bearing was not that of a retiring and diffident man. He walked with a half contemptuous smile toward the footlights, and he gave him a billiard cue, which he was to endeavor to hold in one position. Mr. Laffin rubbed the cue with his handkerchief, gripped it with both hands, and held it horizontally in front of him. His elbows were

PRESSED AGAINST HIS SIDES, his chin was thrust forward, and his stalwart legs were braced apart. The girl looked small, and a bit timid as she placed the palm of her hand gently against the cue and chuckled half slyly. There was a deathlike stillness. Then the veins in Mr. Laffin's neck swelled, the sweat stood out on his forehead, and his big arms shook as though with the palsy. Then the cue rose horizontally over his head, and he was slowly forced backward. He worked hard, and his gasps for breath could be heard all over the house. He pushed with his legs and arms as though shoved along by an irresistible power. He was alternately yanked and shoved about the stage at the will of the unruffled Miss Hurst. Then he sat down in a chair and the girl moved him by touching the sides of the chair with her hands. Then Prof. Laffin and five other men seized the chair and endeavored to hold it. They were dragged and shoved about the stage like so many kittens. They trod on one another's toes and fought hard until they were thrown in a heap on the stage.

The most curious part of the whole performance was that Miss Hurst did all of the feats with her hands placed over the hands of the men who held the objects, and yet the men felt no pressure from her hands. It took many trials to convince Prof. Laffin of this, but he said finally that when she was pushing him about like a baby the pressure of her hands was light and almost imperceptible. It was observed that Miss Hurst, before exercising the power, habitually passed her left hand over her forehead and through her heavy bang. She retired for a few minutes to rest towards the end of the entertainment.

When the twenty odd men descended from the stage they looked weary and exhausted. The man with the blonde beard was even too tired to smile. THE MOST COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain of the neck, etc. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL FOR THE NEW ENGLAND STATES—FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK AND SOUTHERN STATES—RESPECTIVELY AT 4.00 P.M. Great Britain &c. By Cunard Line—3rd, 17th, at 5.00 p.m. By White Star Line—4th, at 6.00 p.m. By Canadian Line (a)—6th, 13th, 24th, 27th, at 7.30 p.m. By Canadian Line (b)—11th, 25th, at 6 p.m. (c) Matter posted after closing is mailed on the Marine Mail Offices on Saturday morning.

Mails leave New York for the following Countries, as follows: For Jamaica—2nd, 10th, 20th. For Bermuda—5th, 12th, 24th. For Bahamas, St. John's, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbados, Port-au-Prince, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Mexico via Havana—2nd, 10th, 20th. For Venezuela and Curacao—7th, 18th. For Windward Islands and Demerara via Windward Islands. For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana—7th, 12th, 20th. For Brazil, Arg. Rep., Uruguay, Paraguay via Brazil, and the W. I. via St. Thomas—10th. For the South Pacific and Central America—11th, 25th. For Porto Rico, direct—11th, 25th. For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana—14th. For Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island—17th. For Jamaica, Port Limon, (Costa Rica) U. S. except Asp. and Pan.—24th. For Jamaica, Brit. Honduras and Guatamala—25th. For Brazil, the Arg. Rep. Uruguay and Paraguay via Brazil—25th. Mails leave San Francisco: For Australia—8th June. For China and Japan—24th June. For Sandwich Islands—2nd and 4th June. To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted here nine days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.

Street Letter Boxes Are visited at 6.45 a.m., 12.30, 7.45 and 9.30 p.m. On Sundays at 8.00 p.m. and on holidays, at 8.15 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. (A) Postal Car Bag open till 8.15 a.m. & 8.25 p.m. (B) Do. Do. 8.00 p.m. (C) Do. Do. 6.25 a.m. (D) On Sundays, at 8 p.m.

TIMBER LIMITS AND MILLS FOR SALE Comprising about 300 miles of Timber Limits in the Counties of Joliette and Montcalm, in the Province of Quebec, bearing Spruce, Pine and Cedar, traversed by the La Marrean, Dufresne and other rivers. About 25 acres of land at Montcalm, on the La Marrean River, 40 miles from Montreal, with the Water-Power, Saw Mills, Store, Dwelling and Outbuildings. About 100 acres of land at Charlemagne, at the mouth of the L'Assomption River, 17 miles from Montreal, with a STEAM SAW MILL of large capacity, MANAGER'S House, dwellings for employes, machine shop, Bakery, store, wharves, &c. Ample facilities for loading vessels, a very complete establishment. BOOMS AND DAMS on the various rivers. The whole in running order offers a capital opportunity for doing a profitable business. Will be sold on favorable terms at a low price. Apply to THE LIQUIDATORS of the EXCHANGE BANK, Montreal. (April 30) wfm 104

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THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY

MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, &c., &c., &c. ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAPER OF ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT. (S) Samples and Prices sent on demand.

STANDLY PENTLAND, Agent. Office: 19 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. January 1

Post Office Time Table.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows include Montreal, June 1, 1888, and various routes like Ontario & West, Prov's, and Quebec & Est. Prov's.

Medical.

CE LORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was liberally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. DAVENPORT that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See Lancelot, December 31, 1864.

DR. ROBERTS' Celebrated Ointment.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain cure for ulcers, sore legs, even if of 20 years' standing; cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, fistula and cancerous humours, and is a specific for those afflicting eruptions which sometimes follow vaccination.

PILULE ANTI-SCROPHULE OR ALTERNATIVE PILLS. Proved by 60 years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in scrofulous scrobutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Prepared only by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICO, of their Dispensary, Bridport, and Sold Wholesale by them and Retailly by every respectable Vendor of Medicines in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. December 1 6m s 287

A BOON TO MEN All those who, from indigestion, or other causes, are weak, nervous, low spirited, etc., can be cured and permanently cured, without stomach medicine, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Weakness, and all the ailments which result therefrom, is to give the patient a course of the most powerful and expensive of all medicines, called 'BARK' or 'Tonic BARKS.' Even hopeless cases assured of recovery, if the patient will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Consultation free. Address, J. H. WELLS, 45 Chatham St., New York. MANTON MEDICAL CO., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. August 30 est W 207

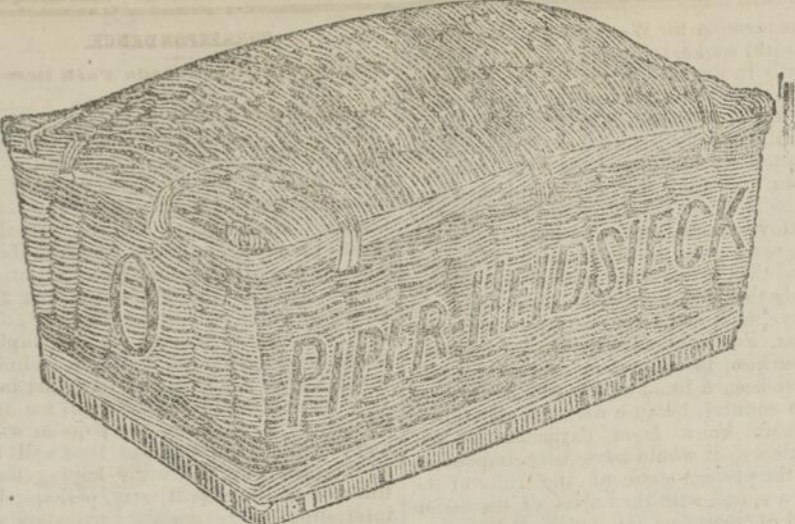
HAIR RESTORED. A victim of early impotence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every remedy, and being unable to procure a cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. WELLS, 45 Chatham St., New York. July 9 \*wif 152

TAPE WORMS. ONE BOTTLE OF BLOOMBERG'S REMOVER Will extract the largest and oldest Tape-worm from the stomach, if the patient has any at all, in from 10 to 20 days. Price Five Dollars. For further particulars address P. BLOOMBERG, Halifax, N.S. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell BURNER. No more trouble to move wicks. Every family wants it. Fit any lamp. Use same globe. Sell at 25¢ per burner for \$1 to any address. Roller Lamp Burner Co., 75 Murray St., New York. Intending Advertisers should address C. E. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City. FOR SELECT LIST OF 1,000 NEWSPAPERS

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honourable H. STARNES, Chairman THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman THEODORE HART, Esq. ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq. EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq. Capital, £1,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, 900,000. Assets, \$32,000,000. Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates. G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion. Sub Agents: CYRILLE LAUREN, FRED. C. HENSHAW, 16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital St. Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. April 10

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session thereof, on behalf of Daine Amanda Esther Davis, of the City and District of Montreal, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Joseph Desolis, heretofore of the same place, merchant, on the ground of cruelty and adultery. KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN, Solicitors for Applicant. Dated at Montreal, the 2nd day of June, 1888. June 7 6m 37

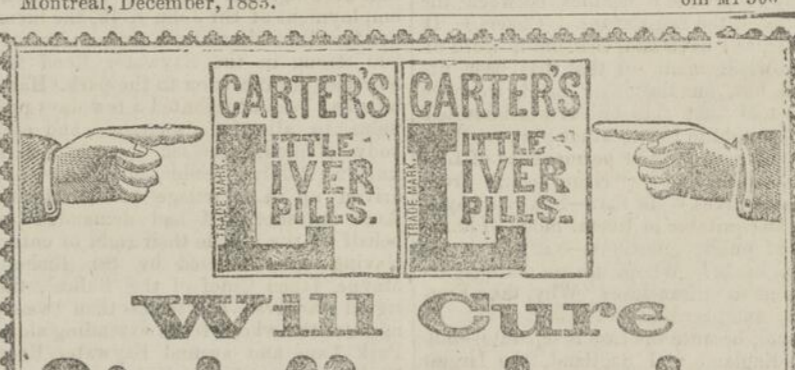
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"OLD RELIABLE," PIPER-HEIDSIECK, For Sale Everywhere.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in South-western Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation. THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation. TERMS OF PAYMENT: Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and secured interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board. Montreal, December, 1883. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. 6m s 396



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 W 111

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, &c. 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 38s. 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. April 12 W 15

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with the name of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" is a mark of the original 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 8,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful. See Medical Press, Lancelot, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England. May 10 s 118

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

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"HERALD"

THE HARBOR BOARD.

Monthly Meeting-The Revetment Wall Pavement. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, there were present Messrs. Andrew Robertson (Chairman), His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Hugh McLean, Ed. Murphy, Chas. H. Gould, Henry Bulmer and Victor Hudon.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS. Mr. Andrew Robertson said-That from the Harbor Master's report it was seen that the steam tonnage to date is 178,563 tons, an increase over last year of 14,119 tons. The sailing vessels were 19,657 tons, an increase of 1,430 tons. The total increase of tonnage being 15,549 tons, or 7.33 per cent.

The revenue shows a slight decrease over last year of about \$1,000. Imports show a decrease of \$1,500. Exports, of \$1,000; local revenue, \$500; increase of tonnage dues, \$2,000. Had the grain tolls not been reduced, and we had the same quantity as last year, it would have made a difference of from three to four thousand dollars increase in exports; as it is, the reduction on what passed through during the month of June is equivalent on the reduced quantity to a loss of revenue of about \$2,000. The quantity which passed during June was about two-thirds of the quantity exported in June, 1883.

The report of the Chief Engineer calls for no special remark. I may say, however, that the deepening of the channel is being prosecuted with the usual energy and success. All the dredges but one are now in work. The remaining one will be put in a few days, and in consequence of the alterations and improvements made in the dredges greater results are expected for the balance of the season than have been hitherto achieved.

You have all observed that the revetment walls and the flag pavement are becoming very unsightly, if not positively dangerous. A letter was addressed to the City Clerk on 19th May to lay before the Road Committee, but which has not yet been answered. The letter was as follows:-

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

Secretary's Office, MONTREAL, May 19, 1884.

Sir,-The Commissioners have recently had under consideration the condition of the revetment walls and flag sidewalks extending along Common and Commissioners streets, in front of the city, and they are of opinion that before long it will require considerable repairs, and a portion to be rebuilt.

Although it is desirable that the wall should be kept in good order, they do not think that the cost of the work should fall on the harbor revenues. As the city is benefited in many ways by the said wall, and the maintenance of the streets to their present width is a public necessity, and as it is not absolutely required for harbor purposes, I am directed respectfully to enquire whether the City Council would be disposed to cooperate with the Commissioners in placing the walls and sidewalks in a safe and proper condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) H. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Charles Glackmeyer, Esq., City Clerk, City.

It seems to me that while the revetment walls, and the ground on which the flag paving rests, are vested in the Harbor Commissioners, that the citizens of Montreal reap the benefit of the money here expended on this work, and which is really a tax on the shipping, having been paid by them. The revetment wall is not specially required for the harbor or the shipping, which could do without it, but Commissioners' street could not. The Commissioners, therefore, are of the opinion that it would be only fair for the city to assume a portion, if not the whole, cost of repairing the revetment walls, and certainly the flagstone walks, which in summer is one of the most favorite promenades in the city used by the citizens.

The Chief Engineer's report giving a detailed account of the dredging operations in the harbor and ship channel was taken as read.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

Table with columns for Year, From Customs, Wharfage Inwards, Wharfage Outwards, Tonnage dues on vessels, Local Traffic, Total for June, Amount of Revenue, Viously reported, Decrease in ocean traffic, Net decrease to last June.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Number and tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to the 1st July the following years:-

Table with columns for Year, Steamships, Sailing Vessels, Total, Tonnage.

Classification.

Table with columns for Year, Steamships, Sailing Vessels, Total, Tonnage.

Number of inland vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to the 1st July the following years:-

Table with columns for Year, Vessels, Tonnage.

Depth of water in ship channel on 1st July the following years:-

Table with columns for Year, Ft., In.

(Signed) THOMAS HOWARD, Harbor Master.

THE GROCERS' PIC-NIC.

Waterloo the Place Selected-To be Held August 13th-List of Sub-Committees. The retail grocers assembled in force in the Long Room of the Mechanics Institute last evening to decide upon where they will hold their annual pic-nic.

Mr. Alexander McMillan occupied the chair. Mr. L. A. Lavers, Secretary, was also present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The question of where to hold the pic-nic was taken up. Waterloo and Highgate Springs were the places regarded as most favorable for the excursion. After some discussion Waterloo was finally selected, and to that place the grocers and their friends will go on Wednesday, August 13th.

The secretary then read the list of sub-committees and their chairmen as follows:-

RAILWAY COMMITTEE. George Graham, chairman. John Robertson. John Johnston. E. Mathieu. T. Gauthier.

WAYS AND MEANS. Walter Paul, chairman. J. M. Dufresne. Alexander Graham. John Robertson. John Johnston. D. C. Brousseau. G. B. Richer. R. S. Auld.

PRINTING. L. A. Lavers, chairman. E. Mathieu. Walter Paul. John Robertson. T. Fraser. Thomas Lamb.

REFRESHMENTS. T. Fraser, Chairman. R. S. Auld. D. Connaughton. E. Elliott. John Connelly. A. Sennet. J. C. Duckett.

MUSIC AND DANCING. E. Mathieu, Chairman. W. J. G. Bickley. J. F. Gillespie. N. Lefebvre. H. F. Adams. S. Demers.

GAMES. John Robertson, Chairman. Walter Paul. S. Marois. William McGowan. D. McGarry. J. T. McBride. T. Corcoran. T. Mallette. John Johnston. P. E. Gannon.

Mr. McGibbon moved the adoption of the report, which was carried. It was moved that the tickets be placed at \$1.25, and in amendment at \$1. Mr. Connaughton spoke in favor of \$1.25 as the price of tickets. If the extra quarter was put on it would be the means of keeping away a certain class of roughs who made it a practice of following up cheap excursions.

Several other gentlemen spoke favoring the \$1.25 scale. Upon a vote being taken the amendment was carried unanimously. The fare to Waterloo will be \$1.25 per adult.

Mr. Lamb said each member of the sub-committees would be notified of his appointment, as well as the name of the chairman.

Mr. Alexander Graham resigned the office of treasurer.

Mr. Robinson was nominated, but declined.

Mr. R. S. Auld was then elected treasurer by a unanimous vote.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks. Sub-committees will then make a full report of their progress.

The assembly then adjourned to July 24, to meet again at the same time and place.

WATERLOO.

is a town with a population of four thousand people, situated in the county of Sherbrooke, sixty miles from Montreal. It is reached by the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways.

THE COURTS.

Before the Recorder. There was a noticeable diminution in the length of the list of offenders before the Recorder yesterday morning. Fifteen names were on the sheet-half the usual number. The majority of the cases were of a minor character.

DRUNKS. John Campbell, no home, age 40, an Englishman, drunk in St. Louis Park; \$1 or eight days. Phillip Drolet, a shoemaker, fined \$2 for being drunk and disorderly in a lane. Louis Sylvestre, a hackman, combined cruelly to his horse with drunkenness. He was acquitted. Crank Daignault, age 36, was captured by Officer McNulty, drunk in Mount Royal Park. Fined \$5 or one month. Thomas Stewart, a laborer, found drunk on Bleury street by Officer McAllister. Prisoner was possessed of \$3.60. Fined \$1 or four days. John James, an engineer, drunk on Notre Dame street, discharged.

SOME FIGHTERS. Alphonse Michaud, of Lagache street, laborer, and Jean Baptiste Barret, a carter, were caught fighting on St. Lawrence Main street by Officer Martin. Prisoners discharged.

Officers Barber and Limoges arrested Peter Luney for disturbing the peace on Murray street. Prisoner had \$19.15, and probably thought he could do as pleased. Fined \$5 or fifteen days hard labor.

OTHER CASES. Michael J. Fitzgerald, of Prince street, a cooper, aged 25, was arrested by Acting-Sergeant Cambridge on a warrant "for being dangerous to himself." Prisoner is supposed to be insane, and was remanded to goal for examination.

Thomas O'Connor, of Ottawa street, a laborer aged 37, brought in on a warrant for being too lazy to work, sentence suspended.

Quetie Belisle, no home, aged 14, found by Detective Cinq Mars without proper guardians. Sent to the Industrial School for two years.

A case of indecent assault was sent to the Police Court.

LICOR INFORMERS. Ellen Bruno, of Murray street, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The case being called, the informer failed to substantiate his charge and the case was dismissed.

A second charge for the same offence was brought against the above party, but it likewise fell through.

Police Court.

Three boys named Thomas O'Mahony, aged 12, John Dally, aged 8, and Martin Morris, aged 8, were arrested by Detective Glavin for stealing money. The Magistrate cautioned the parents against allowing their children to keep bad company and discharged them all. The stolen money will be refunded.

Henry Imbleam, for indecent assault on a child, was sent to the Queen's Bench.

Special Sessions.

Judge Dugas tried the following prisoners yesterday: Maxime Thomas, for neglecting to provide the necessities of life for his wife and family, sentenced to hard labor in the city goal for three months. Edward Carmody-Arrested for robbing a till in a saloon on St. Patrick street. Mr. Denis Barry appeared for the defence. Prisoner was acquitted.

James O'Leary-Tried for robbery. Judgment on Tuesday next.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Market Committee. There were present at the meeting of the Market Committee yesterday afternoon Aldermen Beaucamp, chairman, Mooney, Stevenson, Holland and Roy.

On motion of Alderman Roy, Rudolph Metras was appointed assistant clerk of the Viger cattle market at a salary of \$500.

Alderman Holland then moved, and it was resolved to appoint B. S. Howell clerk of St. Ann's market at \$800 salary. Alderman Roy moved that the salary be placed at \$700, but this was voted down.

The Chairman said that the painting of St. Ann's market could not be proceeded with till certain repairs be made for which he asked to be authorized to get tenders. This was agreed to by the Committee, the Chairman being instructed to award the contract to the lowest bidder. On motion of Alderman Roy the Chairman and Alderman Stevenson were appointed a sub-committee to examine and report upon the condition of St. Ann's market, and to report on the remainder of the Committee's business was routine, consideration of meat shop licenses.

Finance Committee. The meeting of the Finance Committee was held with closed doors, the only business of importance being the passing of the Road Committee appropriation for \$8,000 for wooden sidewalks, which was granted on condition that the money be used only for repairing sidewalks that might be in a dangerously bad state, and through which the city might become liable for damages.

We think we can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with our Backache Plaster than any other application, and after the Backache is cured, you can wear the plaster without discomfort for two or three weeks or longer. This Combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit, and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

VALUABLE TIMBER BERTHS FOR SALE.

For Sale, 10 Valuable Timber Berths on the North Shore of Lake Huron.

If not sold on or before the first day of August, 1884, Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the first day of October, 1884, for the purchase of the whole or any number of the following Timber Berths on the North Shore of Lake Huron, namely:-Berths Nos. 54, 63, 70, 84, 93, 98, 99, 128, 136 and 137.

These Berths are stated to be nearly all well timbered with good, sound pine, and are well watered, so that the haulage from any point is very short, and timber and logs can be got out at small expense.

The Berths are held under the ordinary Licenses granted by the Ontario Government, which gives the Licensee a right (renewable each year) to the timber only on the limits, on payment of a rental to the Ontario Government of \$2 per square mile and certain dues when the pine is cut.

The owners reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the tenders. For further particulars and Plans of the Berths, showing the position of the timber and the streams, etc., apply to Messrs. Wells, Gordon & Sampson, Solicitors, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

The works of the Toronto Bolt & Iron Company of Toronto, Limited, situated at the Hammer, Toronto, and consisting of a new, full and complete establishment for the manufacture on a large scale of Bolts, Nuts, Railroad Spikes, etc., etc. The buildings, plant and machinery are new and in complete running order, every facility for receiving material and shipping goods to the best advantage having been provided and a large business has been done by the Company.

The real estate consists of about two hundred acres of valuable land which can be acquired either wholly or in part by the purchaser.

The stock of manufactured goods and material is also offered for sale separately. The works are in a most desirable position, and the catalogue of the same can be had on application to the undersigned.

Also for sale the building [with boiler and engine situated on Sherbourne street, Toronto, formerly occupied by the same Company.]

Full particulars can be had and the works and properties can be inspected on application to John Kerr, Liquidator, at the office of KERR & JENKINS, Trustees and Accountants, 15 Toronto St., Toronto.

Dated this 17th day of June, A. D., 1884.

W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Manager, Gen. Supt.

Government of Nova Scotia Loan for \$400,000 Canada Currency, Five Per Cent.

THE Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$400,000 currency bonds, bearing interest from the first day of August, 1884, at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st of January and 1st of August in each year, at the office of the Provincial Secretary in Halifax.

The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Halifax in thirty years.

Subscribers will be required to convert into registered bonds by registration in the office of the Provincial Secretary. Sealed tenders for the loan, marked on the outside, "Tender for Nova Scotia Debentures" will be received at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Halifax, until noon of the 22nd day of July next.

Tenders must be made for not less than \$500 and in multiples of \$500. The allotment of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the 22nd of July, and bonds will be issued shortly after the 1st of August next.

The principal and interest of this loan are by the above recited Act, "declared to be a first charge upon all the revenues, assets and property of the Province of Nova Scotia."

Further information may be obtained on application at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Halifax. H. CROSSKILL, Deputy Secretary, Halifax, 19th June, 1884.

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. "Green Mountain Route."

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. 8.30 a.m.-Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.00 p.m., Montpelier 12.30 p.m., White River Junction 2.00 p.m., and Boston 3.00 p.m. Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 8.50 p.m., and New York, via Springfield, at 11.10 p.m. Pullman Buffet Cars to Boston and New York without change.

8.00 p.m.-Night Express-Arriving at St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1.00 a.m., White River Junction 2.30 a.m., and Boston 3.30 a.m. Manchester and Lowell, 7.38 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m. Holyoke, 6.45 a.m., Springfield, 7.00 a.m., New York, via New Haven 11.45 a.m., and Boston, via Philadelphia, arriving 9.37 a.m. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

GOING NORTH. The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m. Day Express leaves Boston, via Pithouville, at 11.20 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Cars to Montreal without change.

Fast Train leaves Boston via Lowell at 1.00 p.m., via Lowell 1.20 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Cars to Montreal without change.

Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 7.30 p.m., via Springfield, 9.10 p.m., and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

For Freight and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, No. 126 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent. S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Gen'l. Manager Montreal, June 20th, 1884.

SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., the only LINE running through the WHITE MOUNTAINS to Portland, and Old Orchard Beach.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 20th, trains will leave Montreal as follows:- 9.00 A.M. - White Mountains Express, with Drawing Room Car attached, running through by daylight, and arriving in Portland at 8.25 P.M. via Lowell, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

10.10 P.M. - (Except Saturdays) Local train for Newport, Portland, Biddeford, Bangor, Bangor and Intermediate points, with all points on the Connecticut River and all points on the Connecticut River and all points on the Connecticut River.

2.00 P.M. - (Saturday only) Local train for Newport, Portland, Biddeford, Bangor, Bangor and Intermediate points, with all points on the Connecticut River and all points on the Connecticut River.

7.40 P.M. - Night Express, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached, leaving Montreal at 7.40 P.M., and arriving in Boston at 11.45 A.M. only at principal stations, except on Saturdays, when it will make all stops.

On Saturdays, the Springfield and Connecticut River points will take 2.00 P.M. train for White River, Biddeford, St. Cesare and Freeburg leaving Montreal at 1.20 P.M. Baggage checked through, and passed by the Connecticut River Depot.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 22 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure street, T. A. MACKINNON, General Manager for the Trustees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Eastern Division.

THE OLD RELIABLE. MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. SHORT LINE.

Spring Arrangements. In effect WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1884.

Table with columns for TIME TABLE, Local, Fast, Local, Express, Express, Express.

Leave Montreal... 7.00 a.m. 8.45 a.m. 5.40 p.m. Arrive Ottawa... 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 10.00 p.m.

Leave Ottawa... 8.15 a.m. 1.45 p.m. 6.50 p.m. Arrive Montreal... 12.40 p.m. 3.15 p.m. 10.55 p.m.

THE CELEBRATED CALUMET, LACHINE and CARILTON.

Three of the Grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the Fast Express Trains between MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from Montreal, Brockville, Perth, Sudbury, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARRFOR, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seating, Pullman Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

266 ST. JAMES ST. (Corner McGill Street.) Windsor Hotel Ticket Office and Quebec Gate Station.

Geo. W. HIBBARD, Asst. General Passenger Agent. W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Manager, Gen. Supt.

Intercolonial Railway SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 2nd June, 1884. THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:-

Table with columns for Leave Montreal, Arrive Quebec, Arrive St. John, Arrive Halifax, Arrive Boston, Arrive New York.

Miscellaneous.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all those Painful Complaints and Weakness so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF PAINFUL COMPLAINTS, ALL OVERLY TENDERS, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SICK WEAKNESS, AND IS FEARFULLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT, THE TENDERS TO CANCERous TUMORS THERE CHECKED VERY FREELY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES PAINFULNESS, FLATULENCE, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BRUISES, HEADACHE, NEURVOS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

IT IS THE FRIEND OF BEARING CHILDREN, CAUSES PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE PROMPT HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It cures Constipation, Biliousness and Irritability of the Liver. 50 cents per box.

March 20 W D Tst 69

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., And TRUST COMPANY.

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Office, No. 121 St. James Street, Montreal November 25 1882

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ERNEST STUART, STOCK BROKER, 13 HOSPITAL STREET. Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. January 17 15

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