

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The Movements of Prominent Canadians.

Matters and Events Which Affect Canada.

[From the London Canadian Gazette, July 12.] We understand that the Marquis of Lansdowne sails from Liverpool for Canada on October 11th.

The Hon. A. W. McLellan has left London for Scotland, as we stated last week would be the case, and it is as yet uncertain whether he will return to town before leaving for Canada.

Sir Henry Tyler, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is, we understand, to leave for Canada towards the end of the month.

In connection with a Canadian appeal case which is now pending, it is rumored that Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., was offered, by one of the suitors, no less a sum than 2,000 guineas to accept a brief in the case, but the learned counsel would not be tempted from his seclusion.

An unusually numerous contingent of Canadians was present at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace on Friday. The party included Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, the Hon. D. L. Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson, the Hon. A. W. McLellan and Mrs. McLellan, and the Hon. E. Edward Blake.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, has received the following cable message from the Minister of Agriculture: "Farm laborers wanted; also several thousand navvies, wages \$1.50 per day, for railway work north of Lake Superior."

Lord Dufferin was specially honored on a "speech day" at Harrow. One of the "speeches" consisted of the eloquent address delivered by the late Governor-General in September, 1878, on resigning the Viceroyalty of Canada. Lord Dufferin himself was among the guests at the festivities of the school.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon and daughter intend making a tour in Canada and the United States this autumn. They will leave this country on August 23rd, proceeding direct to Canada. His Lordship, when Colonial Secretary, was so deservedly popular with all prominent visitors from the Dominion with whom he was brought into contact that he is sure to receive a very cordial welcome on the other side of the Atlantic.

For some little time past the jurors of the various sections of the International Fisheries Exhibition (the Canadian Commissioners amongst the number) have been very busily engaged, but it is understood that no official announcement of the awards decided upon will be made until nearly the close of the exhibition. According, however, to rumors which have been in circulation during the last few days, Canada has done well in several important classes, and is likely to carry off a very fair share of the honors to be distributed.

At the last meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Lt.-Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., was among the newly elected fellows.

The number of visitors at the Fisheries Exhibition on Saturday was 29,132, making a total for last week of 75,525. The total number from the opening of the exhibition has been 688,278.

The London office of the Canada West Land Agency Company has been removed to No. 37, Royal Exchange, E.C.

The Rev. E. Armstrong Telfer, who for a year past has been lecturing on Canada before a succession of audiences, is to visit the Dominion next month. While striving to interest the people of this country in Canada as a whole Mr. Telfer has more particularly directed attention to the lands of the Temperance Colonization Society.

The organization owns two million acres of fine wheat land, on the banks of the Saskatchewan river, particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. Telfer, Barnstable, Devon.

It is now definitely decided that the meeting in Montreal of the British Association shall begin on August 27th. The arrangements for excursions are already far advanced, and we hear that it is probable that the following will be amongst the chief features:—A trip to Lake George and Quebec; a second and longer excursion, occupying probably about a fortnight, from Montreal to the Rocky Mountains, via the Lakes and Winnipeg, returning via Chicago and Niagara; and, as this another trip to the White Mountains, Redoubt and Boston will also be organized. It will be seen that if this programme is thoroughly carried out visitors will obtain a good idea alike of the extent of our British North American possessions, the importance and prosperity of the older Provinces, and the remarkable development taking place in the Northwest.

To the above we may add that many of the details of these arrangements, for the meeting will, in all probability, be the subject of explanation at the Southport meeting this autumn, at which, in addition to Principal Dawson, Dr. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, who is also taking a prominent part in the movement, will attend.

The current number of the British Trade Journal contains some interesting notes upon the Canadian North-West from its Winnipeg correspondent. In a brief letter the correspondent gives a concise account of the "boom" in Manitoba, and an accurate description in outline of the chief resources of the country.

In the journal we notice a reference to the prospects of a very successful meeting of the British Association in Canada in the autumn of next year. The inducements held out, it is stated, are such that candidates for the Association are rapidly coming forward. This touches on a difficult question with which the council of the British Association have just had to deal. It was felt that the attraction of a cheap visit to British North America was likely to induce large numbers of persons to temporarily join the association during the ensuing twelve months, with the object of participating in the advantages which the liberality of the Canadian Government and people enables the committee to offer. In the interest of all parties it was desirable to prevent this state of things. Hence, while anxious to welcome all who may wish to proceed to Montreal, the council have resolved to limit the special transport facilities which they will be able to give to those members of the Association to whom the circular was recently issued, asking whether or not it was their intention to cross the Atlantic next summer. There can be no two opinions as to the wisdom and justice of this decision.

Presiding at the Fisheries Conference, when Captain Temple read a paper on the "Hair Seal Fishery" of Newfoundland, and on the Fur Seal Fishery of the Straits of Magellan, Sir John Rose referred to the painful incident of a number of the hardy fishermen who pursue this industry being imprisoned in an ice pack off the coast of Labrador and being in danger of starvation. Sir John said he has taken some pains to make all possible inquiries

as to the prospects of these poor fellows, and he was glad to say there was not only hope, but strong expectation that they would pull through, and that in a very few days the good news would be received that they had escaped from the ice. The truth was that these ice packs disappeared as rapidly as they formed, a change of the wind or a shift of current dispersing them.

Every week seems to bring further intelligence showing that the fuel problem in the North-West is now most satisfactorily solved. Private advices by the last mail inform us that the first delivery of coal from the Lethbridge mines on the Bow and Belly rivers, near South Saskatchewan, has been made by barge at Medicine Hat, and is found to be of the most superior quality. The North-West Coal Mining Company have, in fact, two steamers and quite a fleet of barges busy at work.

It is gratifying to know that, at the office of the Dominion Government in Liverpool, a number of certificates have been received of the arrival of continental emigrants at Winnipeg. This, of course, shows that parties who sailed from Europe with the avowed intention of going to the North-West have actually reached their destination. Both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are in receipt of advices to the effect that further parties of similar emigrants may be expected to sail before the end of the season. On board the Allan steamer "Parisian," which left Liverpool last Thursday, there were five Swedes possessing a considerable amount of capital, who were bound for the North-West. The same steamer, it may be mentioned, had on board in all nearly 700 emigrants.

Satisfactory news comes to hand also from another quarter. The prospects of good emigration business among the Crofters are improving. The movement is likely to receive impetus, support and aid from an agent who had hitherto been looked for. In the press in the North of Scotland it is meeting with, on the whole, very favorable treatment. No doubt, too, the display of the agricultural products of the North-West, which will be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Highland Agricultural Show at Inverness, in a fortnight's time, will attract a good deal of attention among the farmers of North Britain.

Elaborate preparations have been going on for some time for an exceptionally good Canadian exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at York next week. Mr. John Dyke, of the Canadian Government Liverpool agency, and Mr. A. Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been working together in this matter, and it is believed that the result of their joint efforts will be a better display on behalf of the Dominion than has ever before been made at any of our agricultural shows in this country. A number of special contributions have been sent over from Canada, and reached Liverpool early last week. Canada is so high in favor with the Yorkshire agriculturists just now as a field for settlement, that there can be no doubt that the enterprising spirit which has been thrown into this matter are well directed. Amongst the emigration literature which will be distributed by the railway company will be a new pamphlet on Manitoba and the North-West, which is spoken of as the most complete and comprehensive publication of the kind ever issued. Sir Charles Tupper will, we understand, visit the show.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Twenty-Five to Forty Thousand Breeding Cattle for Montana.

A Nine Hundred Thousand Dollar Ranch Sale—A Million Dollar Herd Held by One Firm.

Gen. James W. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., is to have a sale of Jersey cattle and thoroughbred horses this fall.

Dillon Bros., of Normal, Ill., have recently received a large number of Norman horses from France. The animals are said to be of superior merit.

Two men have gone from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Friesland and North Holland to buy 125 head of the best Holsteins to be found there, at whatever cost.

Henry Wade, of Toronto, Ont., Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario announces that the North American Galloway Herdbook is now ready for delivery.

It is estimated that between 25,000 and 40,000 head of young breeding cattle will be shipped into Montana this year from the East. Of this young stock about forty can be carried in a car, but of the beef cattle shipped back from Montana the average is but twenty.

Dovey & Allen, of Helena, M.T., having purchased the herds of the Northwestern Cattle Company, are again among the largest stock-owners of Montana. Counting the Lost River band of 3,500, they have now about 8,000 head feeding on bunch grass and growing up with the country.

One of the largest ranch sales of late is reported—by Nevada. Jasper Harrell sold his entire stock, including, among other things, a large tract of land in Northern Nevada and Southern Idaho, to Sparks & Tinnin, the well known stock men of Thousand Spring Valley, for \$900,000. This purchase makes the latter firm by far the heaviest stock man in Nevada.

The largest ranch in Texas is that of Charles Goodnight, located at the head of Red River. He began buying land four years ago, securing 200,000 acres at 25c an acre. In the meantime the price has advanced from \$1 to \$2 per acre, but he is still buying, and now controls 1,000,000 acres. To increase his landed possessions 250 miles of land is being purchased. Mr. Goodnight has a herd of 40,000 cattle.

About 80,000 pounds of wool has been marketed at Moore, Mich., this season, the larger portion of which was in a very fair condition. Prices ranged from 20c to 30c. A firm near Battle Creek obtained 4,500 pounds from 745 sheep, for which they received 32c a pound. The highest market price yet obtained in Michigan is 32c per pound for 88 fleeces averaging 61 pounds each.

In the Counties of Madison and Beaverhead, Montana Territory, over 500,000 acres of excellent farming and grazing land have been thrown open to the public for homesteading and pre-emption. The land was previously withdrawn from the public domain for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but the route was considered impracticable, and a new route by way of Helena was found.

Two Kohrs, a Montana man, has bought a two-thirds interest in the Davis, Hauser & Co. cattle herd. The price paid was \$206,000. The entire herd of 12,000 head is valued at \$400,000. The sale is the largest single transaction in cattle that has occurred in Montana this year. Kohrs & Beisenberg now hold the controlling interest in 25,000 to 30,000 head of horned stock, the total value of which on the range is upward of \$1,000,000.

Mr. C. W. Cook, of Chicago, who has been in the County of Hereford for the last six weeks purchasing cattle for exportation to the United States, shipped Saturday the "Mark Lane Express," the largest assignment of pedigree Herefords ever made by one purchaser. The shipment comprised over 300 head, and the cattle have been brought from some of the best herds in England.

Mr. John Stewart, of Blackberry, Kane County, Illinois, has purchased from Mr. Stewart, Knocknolochy, Scotland, a three-year old polled Angus cow named Jane of Windyfield, her heifer calf Jennie of Knocknolochy, and a yearling bull named Tom Bell. Two two-year old polled heifers with calves at foot have also been bought by Mr. Stewart, and the whole will be imported in the course of the present month, along with about a score of Ayrshire cattle.

A fact which is exciting a good deal of comment, says the Barber County [Kan.] Index, is that stock cattle are so high, while beef cattle, as a rule, are losing money for feeders as well as for middlemen. A single firm at the Chicago Stock Yards has orders for 1,300 young cattle in small lots, and a buyer who still feels wants 4,000 head of feeding steers, but they are doing nothing towards filling the orders on account of the high prices. It is estimated that 80,000 yearlings and two-year-old cattle have been sent to the Western States and Territories this year.

Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, of Lake Forest, Ill., report having sold to A. Meyers & Bro., of Minneapolis, Minn., the following Aberdeen-Angus bulls: Ballindalloch, 1824; Forest, 1951; Fink Du, 1824; Black Bob of Lake Forest, 1982; Forest King of Illinois, 2,115; Excelsior, 2,090; Anehlin, 1,949; Banner, 1,953; Lord Pigot, 2,215; Dunedin, 2,055; and Rutherford, 2,327; all imported, and Boss, 2,001, and King of the Forest, 2,185, bred by A. & E. They also imported heifers, Lovely 3d, 5,815 and Maggie 2d, 6,473.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

The following is from Bradstreet's of July 21:—The firmness with which the price of cheese has been upheld since May 1 has been a matter of surprise to almost every one connected with the trade. Cheese men all knew that the winter prices were the result of a limited stock and an active home business, a moderate make during the last season lying back of it all. But it was thought that if the make of this year should start out much in excess of the year before, the market would be very apt to get swamped, on account of the disinclination of the English to take our stock unless they could get it very cheap. But while the price last year fell off only 1c, during May and June, and has fallen 3c. in the corresponding time this year, it had the advantage of starting from a much higher level this season, and was seven weeks in reaching the point to which it fell the second week last year. The average, therefore, down to July has been considerably better in 1883 than it was in 1882, and the corresponding increase in shipments is the factor which has most largely aided to bring about this result. Domestic trade has had but a slight influence, and would have been powerless to help out the cheese manufacturer in the absence of a large foreign demand. According to the published statistics of the board of trade returns in England, the quantities of cheese imported into Great Britain for the four months ending April 30 during the last three years were as follows: In 1881 they were 337,554 cwt.; in 1882, 281,532 cwt.; in 1883, 234,872 cwt. There is a steady decline of about 50,000 cwt. per year, and if this were to continue for a year or two longer our cheese trade would either have to meet with serious disaster or home consumption must increase at a much more rapid rate. But for some reason or other Britain has seen fit to take a good deal more of our cheese this season than last. We shipped from New York during the months of May and June 456,621 boxes this year, against 356,875 boxes in 1882, an increase of 70,000 boxes in round numbers, or nearly 20 per cent. And this has been done with a market at a level below 10c for the best qualities of cheese. If to the above amount we add one-quarter, to represent the cheese shipped from other ports than New York on this continent, then reduce them to cwt., and add them to the imports into Great Britain for the same period of the year, it will be found that there is very little difference between last year and this year for six months, notwithstanding the decrease of 50,000 cwt. during the first four months. The figures will stand at 571,688 cwt. for 1882, and 577,137 cwt. for 1883, the difference being a slight increase in favor of this year. The probability is, therefore, that the whole year will show quite a marked increase in our shipments, unless some unforeseen cause should interfere to diminish the demand. But there is another element to be taken into consideration in this connection, and that is the change in the months of May and June, this year, the receipts in this city were 544,515 boxes, against 436,075 boxes last year. In other words, the excess of receipts over exports was 88,000, whereas last year it was only 50,000 boxes. Here is an extra 35,000 boxes for the home trade to take care of, and a surplus, and although the account of stock in the city on July 1 showed only 17,328 boxes, to compare with 10,670 a year ago, that difference is likely to widen out very materially in the next five active months of the season. What is to be done with this extra stock? Must it go into cold storage and await its fate during the winter season, or can we look for a combined demand of home and foreign trade sufficient to absorb the whole amount? There is not the slightest doubt that the make of the season will be considerably in advance of last year's, and the weather has made the market for milk. It has also had an unfavorable effect upon the milk, and cheese has not been of the usual excellent quality. This, again, is another point prejudicial to the future prospects of the market. Allowing that the foreign trade is likely to continue throughout the season, and that it has been, we are still confronted with the probability of an accumulation of stock, unless dealers and commission men are wise enough, when the dull weeks come, to put prices where the stock will look attractive to shippers and induce them to take larger quantities. The experience with cold storage two years ago was warning, which few dealers will forget, to keep stock moving during the active season of trade. If this course is followed sufficiently to keep down stocks until the late August make the year will be a prosperous one for both the producer and the dealer.

Every piece of cloth for Ladies' Dolmans, Wraps, Ulsters, Jackets and Costumes have been

REDUCED AT S. CARSLY'S

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New Advertisements.

S. CARSLY'S MANTLE AND COSTUME SHOW-ROOMS.

LADIES' SHELTON SHAWLS. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' CHENILLE CAPES. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' SILK DOLMANS. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' CASHMERE DOLMANS. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' COLORED SKIRTS. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS. ALL REDUCED.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON UNDER-CLOTHING. ALL REDUCED.

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Miscellaneous.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. NOTICE—DORVAL AND VALOIS. Commencing MONDAY, JULY 23rd, the Mail Train going West, due to leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., and the down Mail Train, due to pass Pointe Claire at 3.28 p.m. and arrive at Montreal at 9 p.m., will stop at Dorval and Valois for the accommodation of passengers.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, July 20th, 1883. m 173

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY (CANADA ATLANTIC LINE). Summer Arrangements. Three Hours between Montreal and Ottawa. Commencing MONDAY, JULY 2nd, and continuing during the season of pleasure travel, Trains will run between Montreal and Ottawa as follows:—

LEAVE MONTREAL. ARRIVE OTTAWA. 9.00 A.M. 12.40 P.M. 4.35 P.M. 7.35 P.M.

LEAVE OTTAWA. ARRIVE MONTREAL. 3.35 A.M. 11.45 A.M. 4.55 P.M. 8.30 P.M.

Elegant Drawing-room Cars on these trains. Tickets on sale at Bonaventure Depot, the Windsor Hotel and City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, 25th July, 1883. m 165

Insolvent Act of 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS. Auction Sale of BOOK DEBTS & INSURANCE POLICIES

The undersigned Assignee will sell by Public Auction, at his office, No. 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1883, at TWELVE o'clock noon, the uncollected Book Debts, Judgments and Notes, belonging to the Insolvent Estates of

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. AND MULHOLLAND & BAKER, together with two Policies of Life Assurance for \$10,000 and \$6,000 respectively, belonging to the latter Estate.

Full information may be obtained on application to JOHN FAIR, Assignee. Montreal, 19th July, 1883. c 172

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

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00 SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, \$94,000.00

Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DEBENTURES: Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

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A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs Gault Bros. & Co. JAMES CRATHERN, or Crathern & Caverrill.

G. F. SMITH, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

GEORGE W. CRAIG, Manager. Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal. June 27. 152

Montreal Horse Exchange. G.T.R. STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES MONTREAL.

is now open for the transaction of all business connected with the purchase and sale of horses, including shipment. Customs and Insurance conducted on strictly commission principles and at a low rate of commission.

Horses and Mares imported on order from Great Britain or France. Monthly sales by auction of horses, carriages and harness. Catalogues of sales will contain a description of each horse which will be guaranteed as described.

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REFERENCES: Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Senator; Joseph Hickson, Esq., Gen. Man. G. T. R.; M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P.; Thos. White, Esq., M.P.; L. J. Scargant, Esq., Traffic Man. G. T. R.; J. J. Curran, Esq., M.P.; James McShane, Jr., Esq., M.P.P.; D. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.; Exchange Bank, Montreal; Dominion Bank, Toronto; Bank of Montreal, Montreal; The Alliance Bank, London, England; The Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, England; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York; Maverick National Bank, Boston.

SUMMER MATTINGS, RUGS and SQUARE CARPETS, special extra quality, fine China Matting in plain white and new fancy designs only 40c. Art Carpets, Bordered Squares and Rugs of all kinds for stained floors, at low prices. Importing Turkey Rugs only \$1.50 each. JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461, Notre Dame Street. June 29. 164

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875.

Insurances.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman. THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman. THEODORE HART, Esq. ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq. EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Capital, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, 900,000. Assets, \$12,000,000.

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Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. April 10. 85

Royal Insurance Co., OF ENGLAND. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 FUNDS INVESTED, \$26,000,000

Invested in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders, exceeds \$700,000

Liability of Shareholders Unlimited. M. H. GAULT, Chief Agents. W. TATLEY, Chief Agents.

Recent London (Eng.), Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow directors can be seen at the Company's Office, corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame St. October 8. 241

Miscellaneous. YES! YOU CAN GET SOME OF THE FINEST FINISHED PHOTOS IN TOWN AT MR. PARKS' STUDIO. GO AND TRY.

195, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. June 14. 141

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 Bookseller and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers. PRICE, 20 CENTS. Annual Subscription, \$2.00 payable in Advance.

DOMINION NEWS CO., Publishers and Proprietors, 190 and 192 St. James Street West. January 20. 17

E. B. EDDY'S Unmatchable Matches in BOTH BRIMSTONE and Parlours.

BRIMSTONE MATCHES put up, viz.: Telegraph and Telephone Bats in 100's, 200's and 300's. PARLOUR MATCHES, without Sulphur. LION PARLOURS also in 200's and

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Museum and Theatrum—Performances at 1.30 and 7 p.m. Natural History Society's Hall—Annual General Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at 3 p.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Financial, Produce and Provisions; Marine Intelligence, etc. SECOND PAGE—Sir A. T. Galt, etc. THIRD PAGE—Canada in England, etc. FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, etc. FIFTH PAGE—The Telegraph Strike, etc. SIXTH PAGE—Miscellaneous Reading Matter. SEVENTH PAGE—Local News, etc. EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, etc.

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

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.

THE CANALS OF CANADA.

The supplement to the Inland Revenue report for last year, although rather late in making its appearance, contains some highly interesting information in regard to the canals of Canada and their traffic during the year 1882. The tables in this supplement give in detail not only the tonnage and nationality of all vessels seeking the canals, but also the quantities of each article conveyed by the canals and the tolls charged upon them. The tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canadian canals in 1882 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Can. Vessels, U.S. Vessels, and Tonnage. Rows include Welland, St. Lawrence, Champlain, Burlington Bay, Ottawa, Rideau, St. Hubert, and Newcastle.

The total tonnage passing through was therefore 4,956,275, of which about 14 per cent. were vessels belonging to the United States. Nearly one-third of the tonnage which passed through the Welland consisted of vessels belonging to the United States. Of this tonnage 173,213, or more than three-fourths, were of vessels passing from United States ports to United States ports, which therefore simply made a convenience of the canal to swell the bulk of American commerce.

Of the remainder about 50,000 tons were of American vessels going from United States to Canadian ports. Of the American tonnage passing through the St. Lawrence canals, 76,464 tons were of vessels going from United States to Canadian ports and only 26,331 of vessels going from United States to United States ports. Of the total tonnage which passed through the canals, Canadian and American, the destination was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: From Canadian to Canadian ports, From Canadian to United States ports, From United States to United States ports, From United States to Canadian ports.

From these figures it will be seen that the great bulk of the canal traffic goes to swell the commerce of Canada. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the increase in the capacity of the canals their traffic does not increase. In 1869 the canals carried 1,302,613 tons of flour, wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye and other vegetable food. In 1871 the number of tons carried rose to 1,850,198. In 1876 the figures fell to 1,064,293. In 1880 the tons carried reached the high figure of 2,371,093; last year the canals only carried 1,118,776 tons. It is only proper to note, however, that 900,000 tons of this decrease was represented by corn, while the tons of wheat carried fell from 966,052 in 1880 to 642,315 last year. In New York State it was found that the competition of the railways was slowly but surely drying up the traffic on the Erie canal, and the New York canals were made free, with the result of greatly increasing the tonnage passing through them. The following table, which shows the tonnage of vegetable food carried on the New York canals, and the two principal railways competing for the carrying trade between Lake Erie and Tidewater for three selected years, will serve to illustrate the progress of the competition of railways against canals:

Table with 3 columns: 1869, 1880, 1882. Rows include New York Canals, Welland Canal, and Erie Railways.

lars in tolls. The total amount of tolls collected in the Canadian canals last year was \$316,480, an amount of revenue the loss of which would not be felt by the Dominion, while its remission would at once increase the traffic on the canals enormously and place Montreal in the way of doing an immensely increased export trade in grain. The people of Montreal should not rest until the canals are made free, save as to traffic passing from United States ports to United States ports.

PROGRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The progress that has been made in the Canadian North-West during the past two years has been so great that there need be no fear of challenging a comparison with the most striking achievements of other countries in the same direction. This progress has not been confined to a single district or to a single branch of industry but has extended all over the vast fertile region of the North West and embraced almost everything which goes to make up the prosperity of a nation. Whittier in a moment of enthusiasm over the rapid strides that were being made in the settlement of the "Great West" of the United States wrote:

I hear the tread of pioneers Of nations yet to be, The first low wash of waves where soon Shall roll a human sea. This is as true of our North-West today as it was of the Western States twenty years ago, and, as the Canadian North-West is infinitely vaster and beyond all comparison more fertile, we may expect far greater results. What has been accomplished already indeed reads like a fairy tale, considering that twenty years ago our North-West was supposed to be a barren and inhospitable desert and that less than ten years ago there were men in our own Canadian Parliament who had not a good word to say of what is now regarded as the best portion of Canada.

In former times we have heard a good deal of the wonderfully rapid rate at which the railroads were laid out some of the railways of the United States, the Union Pacific, for instance, where as much as a mile and a half of track a day was sometimes ironed, but on the Canadian Pacific as much as six miles a day has been reached, and an average of four miles a day has been kept up for a whole week. From Port Arthur on the shores of Lake Superior to Winnipeg the railway is now in full working order and four-fifths of the freight which formerly went by the St. Paul and Manitoba railway into the North-West now goes by the new line, making a great saving of time and of trouble also, as there is no bonding required and no custom house to be passed through. Most of the emigrants who have gone to Manitoba this year have gone to Port Arthur and thence to Winnipeg, thereby escaping the solicitations of American land agents whose daring falsehoods occasionally lured them away from their intended destination to the ague-stricken fields of Kansas. This same line of railway to Port Arthur will this autumn bring out the surplus grain of the North-West that is ready for shipment, and in connection with the company's fleet of steel steamers on Lake Superior, each capable of carrying 2,000 tons of grain, will give the people of Manitoba access to the markets of the world over a purely Canadian route. The railway will then be finished for 900 miles west of Winnipeg, making an unbroken stretch of 1,350 miles of the main line completed and in running order from Port Arthur to beyond Calgary, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Equally important, if not quite so surprising in its rapidity, is the progress of mining in the North-West. We publish to-day an interview with Sir Alex. T. Galt in reference to the coal mines which are now being operated at Fort McLeod, which is but one of the many places where coal can be obtained in that region, a fact which answers the only question that ever could arise as to the availability of the North-West for settlement, the fuel question. In this new region, too, agriculture, the foundation of all national prosperity, is being pursued by the most approved methods and on a gigantic scale. We need only refer to this connection to the Bell farm, owned by the Qu'Appelle Farming Company, where it is expected that some 30,000 acres of wheat will soon be growing in one huge field, and where 4,000 acres are now under crop. These figures show the manner in which capital is being drawn to the North-West and explain the secret of its wonderful progress and of the interest it is exciting, not only in America, but in Europe as well.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The violent opposition developed against Mr. Gladstone's agreement with De Lesseps for the construction of a new Suez Canal has caused the Government to postpone pressing the measure in Parliament. It was announced by the Premier yesterday that the Government would not ask Parliament this season to sanction the agreement, and it is hardly likely that it will ever be presented to Parliament in its present form. The matter is to be referred to a select Parliamentary Committee by whom all the phases of the question will be considered. It is thought in England that Mr. Gladstone was too hasty in admitting that De Lesseps had the monopoly of building canals through the Isthmus, because, when the canal was projected, it was never supposed that a second canal would be required. Still, a great nation is bound to keep faith with a private individual, and if De Lesseps' legal rights cannot be questioned, it only remains for the British Cabinet to make the best terms with him that they can secure. A good deal of the storm raised against the new canal agreement was undoubtedly

due to jealousy of the French having control of such an important water-way, and also dislike to De Lesseps whose conduct during the Egyptian war was very hostile to English interests and offensive to Englishmen. It is quite clear that the English people are in no temper to permit French control of the Suez Canal to be more than nominal, seeing that British interests in the canal are paramount to all others. The canal was first opened late in 1869, and that year 24 steamers passed through it, of which 8 were British. In 1870, of 491 vessels that passed through the canal 319 were British, in 1872 the number of vessels rose to 1,031, of which 763 were British, and the tonnage to 1,184,890, of which 869,584 tons were British. In 1873 the number of vessels which passed through the canal was 1,173, representing a tonnage of 1,409,959, of which 812 vessels of 1,002,363 tons were British. In 1881 the total number of vessels was 2,728, of which 2,257 were British, and the tonnage was 4,146,683 of which 3,443,184 tons were British. It will thus be seen that more than 83 per cent of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal is British and that the English are five times as much interested in the Suez Canal as all the world besides. Under these circumstances the English people, and particularly the mercantile classes, feel that England and not De Lesseps should control the new canal.

THE WRONG MAN.

It appears that a St. John, N. B., constable in his zeal for the collection of a city tax bill has involved either himself or the city corporation in heavy damages by arresting the wrong man. The Sun says:

A mistake made by Constable McPherson is likely to land the corporation in a nice law suit for damages for false imprisonment. McPherson was intrusted with the execution of a warrant against James Buckley for the sum of \$22 tax due, and on the 11th instant he arrested a man named John Farrell in mistake for Buckley. Farrell, notwithstanding his protests that he was not the man wanted, was taken by McPherson to the jail, where he was confined until yesterday. During the whole time that Farrell was in durance vile, he drew the attention of the authorities to the fact that a mistake had been made, even going so far as to call upon the Deputy Sheriff to prove that he was not Buckley. No attention, however, appears to have been paid to his protestations, until he consulted a well-known gentleman of the long robes, who quickly got him released from his unenviable position. It is stated that Farrell is over ten years younger than his brother Dominic, Buckley. Proceedings will at once be commenced by Farrell against the corporation, and eminent counsel have been retained on his behalf.

If this had occurred in Turkey or China we should have heard a good deal about "oriental despotism" and kindred tyranny. That the false imprisonment will cost the city a considerable sum is settled by the decision in a similar case lately tried out in the Provincial courts. A Mr. McSorley has just recovered heavy damages against the same corporation under precisely similar circumstances. He was detained in custody only an hour. The man Farrell, it appears, was kept locked up for a fortnight, and the city will suffer accordingly.

THE CHAMPION LIAR.—He is not a Canadian. In fact, he hails not from any portion of the American continent. This time he comes from the East—he is a Japanese. It is a correspondent of a Tokio newspaper, who alleges that a native philosopher living at Hakodadi has discovered a method by which he can at will materialize his own soul. This remarkable man is, so it is asserted, accustomed to take his seat toward evening in a large bamboo chair, and to become apparently unconscious. No sooner has his body lost all sensitiveness than blue flames, which slowly takes form and assumes the proportions of a well-developed manikin of some six inches in height. This manikin, who is the materialized soul of the philosopher, talks freely with those present, and eats, drinks, writes, and exercises all the functions of a perfectly constituted human being. He dare not, however, break contact with the inanimate body of his possessor; and on one occasion, when he was forcibly removed and set upon a neighboring table, the philosopher began to gasp and struggle as if in the agonies of death, whereupon the manikin was quickly replaced on his master's head. The correspondent professes to give the names of several Japanese gentlemen who have more than once witnessed the experiment; and ends his recital with a solemn oath that the whole account is strictly true.

A YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING.—The register book for 1883-84 of the committee of management of "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" states that 878 vessels were built and registered in the United Kingdom during the year 1882, with an aggregate tonnage of 928,369. Of these 541 were steam vessels—64 being of steel, 446 of iron and 30 of wood. The remaining 337 were sailing vessels, of which 8 were of steel, 83 of iron and 246 of wood. Nine hundred and ninety-six vessels, with a tonnage of 373,705, were returned as lost, broken up, &c., during the year, and of these 182 were steam vessels, 168 being iron and 24 wood; and 814 sailing vessels, 45 being iron and 769 wood. There were thus 118 more vessels lost than built during the year, but the tonnage of those built exceeded that of those lost by 554,664. The number of new vessels classed at Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign shipping during the year was 682, with a tonnage of 989,002. Of these 524 were steam and 158 sailing vessels. There are altogether in the register book 14,742 ships, with a total tonnage of 11,730,890. Of these there are classed 3,264 iron and steel steamers, 1,517 do. sailing ships, 4,068 wood vessels; disclassed, 560 iron and steel steamers, 52 iron sailing ships and 2,782 wood vessels; never classed, 1,870 iron and steel steamers, 121 do. ships and 1,508 wood vessels.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, through the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Mail, intimates that in the case of the passenger carrying steamboats on the St. Lawrence which were running without certificates, the absence of these certificates must have been due to "some deficiency in the equipment or otherwise in the vessel," and that "in such case the law requires that the vessel shall be detained until a certificate of inspection is produced." It is so long since THE HERALD directed public attention to the matter that ample time has passed in which the Department could have communicated with its inspectors and, for that matter, with those whose duty it was to see the law enforced, and have learned exactly how matters stood. But even at this late hour it is well to have the Department's explanation and to learn that legislation is sufficiently perfect to provide for the swift punishment of those who have neglected to make legal provision for the safety of passengers.

SPENCER ST. JOHN, English Envoy to Mexico, has been directed to insist on the payment of the British Convention debt of £650,000 before formal resumption of diplomatic intercourse. He reports that Sir John Marshall is empowered to arrange liquidation of the debt, and also to enter into a treaty on the basis of the most favored nation. The treaty made with the United States of America is owing to the postponement of the English negotiations.

The general staff of the Prussian army are employed assiduously in ascertaining the state of the frontier defences in anticipation of the event of Russia preparing for war. Von Moltke is trying to induce the Government to buy up the railroads commanding the frontier.

SIR CHARLES TOPPER is reopening treaty communications with France, on behalf of the Dominion.

BIRTHS.

MILLS—In this city, on the night of Sunday, the 22nd instant, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Mills, Rector of Trinity Church, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLS—On Sunday, July 22, Emily Eliza Macdonald, beloved wife of the Rev. W. L. Mills, Rector of Trinity Church. Funeral from the late residence, 223 St. Denis street, at 115 p.m., on Wednesday, July 25, for Trinity Church, and thence to the Bonaventure station. Friends in St. John's are requested to meet the body on the arrival of the 4 o'clock train. A JOHN—In this city, on Saturday, the 21st July instant, Dame Rachel C. Deane, the wife of the late Joseph H. John, Esq., N.P., aged 69 years, 1 month and 12 days. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 110 St. Hubert street, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock a.m., to St. James Church, and thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, A SMART LAD to act as Copy-holder and learn to read Proof Sheets. Apply to the Editor of THE HERALD. July 19 171

FOR SALE, A Small Steam Yacht. E. CHANTELOUP, 587 Craig Street, Montreal. July 11 1m 164

\$20,000 SECURITY. A Notary, thorough in French and English, desires to enter a Notarial or other office. Active employment being the motive, \$400 salary would be thankfully accepted. \$20,000 Security offered. "Notary," HERALD Office. July 20 r 172

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our elegant Family Bibles, Hill's Manual, and miscellaneous works. Write for information, terms, and territory, to BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers and Subscription Booksellers, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill. July 9 dddddd 162

A. E. RICHARDS, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c., 387 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, (P. O. Box 844.) Manitoba. July 20 172

THE INTERNATIONAL Employment, Land and Emigration Bureau, WANTS 150 MEN for Railway Work 175 " for Excavating and Laying Pipes SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO., 5 Place D'Armes Square. July 20 172

WANTED—Good Cooks, General Servants and Nurse Girls; also, Mechanics of all grades. SCOBELL, VIDLER & CO., 5 Place D'Armes Square. July 20 172

IN THE MATTER OF Edouard Rouillard, Sr., PIERREVILLE, Q. The above named has made an assignment of his Estate and Effects for the benefit of his creditors. Claims must be filed at the office of Kent & Turcotte, Accountants and Auditors, 7 Place D'Armes, Montreal, within 15 days from this date. KENT & TURCOTTE, Accountants. Montreal, July 20, 1883. n 174

SALESMAN WANTED A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, PUSHING AND SOBER. Must not be afraid to handle or deliver Goods. Will be called on to Contractors and other Customers. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office. July 23 174

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE ESTABLISHED 1850. Largest Stock, Finest Assortment. Lowest Prices. Best Workmanship. 5 per cent discount on all cash purchases. JAMES LAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame Street. June 29 154

New Advertisements.

MANTLES AND COSTUMES. 300 ORDERS. MANTLES MADE TO ORDER! COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER! Fit and Workmanship Perfect.

We have now completed arrangements for the Fall Trade, in these Departments, and will show the finest assortment of MANTLES AND COSTUMES that has ever been shown in Montreal. Our importations being direct from the great centres of fashion in Europe.

These Departments are under the management of MR. McKAY, who has had years of experience in this city and in the best houses in London, England. We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend our customers and the public in general, to leave their orders for MANTLES, COSTUMES, &c., at our establishment, where they will get the Best Fit, Best Style and Best Workmanship. JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT DEMAND For those FANS, which are now being sold at less than half price. THE STORE for Hosiery. THE STORE for Gloves. THE STORE for Ribbons. THE STORE for Trimmings. THE STORE for Laces. THE STORE for Ties. THE STORE for Fichus. THE STORE for Ladies' Cotton Underclothing. THE STORE for Children's Cotton Underclothing. THE STORE for Rubber Waterproofs. THE STORE for all kinds of Dry Goods, At Lowest Prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET, Corner ST. PETER STREET. Terms CASH and only ONE PRICE. July 24 c 175

STODDART'S! STODDART'S! 41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street, and 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng. Wholesale and Retail Trade Supplied. Solid Silver Lever Watches, silver cased, 15 Jewels, compensation balance, warranted 2 years, \$9.00. Solid Silver Watches, jewelled movements, warranted 12 months, \$7.50. Waltham Watch Co. Solid Silver-cased Lever Watches, 5 years' guarantee from the factory, \$15.00. The trade supplied with all the different brands of WALTHAM WATCHES at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere. SPRINGFIELD WATCHES, the best brands only kept. Solid Silver-cased Lever Watches, \$20.00. ELGIN WATCHES, Solid Silver-cased Levers, from \$12.50. Gold Waltham Watch Co. Lever Watches, cases of heavy and durable, guaranteed 14-karat solid gold, with caps the same quality, jewelled lever escapements, warranted 5 years to keep accurate time, \$40.00. Large size, extra fine finished heavy 14-karat solid gold cases, nearly 3 oz. of gold in case, movements heavily fully jewelled, warranted 14-karat solid gold, accelerated make, and five years written guarantee to keep time accurately, \$60.00. Second-hand English Lever Watches, 18-karat solid gold British Hall marked cases, and nearly new bought from hard-up Emigrants at one third of their value, \$40.00. Second-hand Swiss watches, solid gold cases, from \$10.00, warranted. English Lever-Silver Watches, made by STODDART, 13 Red Lion Street, London, England, \$30.00; 5 years' guarantee. BROTHERMAN'S Celebrated English Lever Silver Watches, from \$20.00 to \$35.00. Cannot be beaten. COIN BROOCHES—50 cent pieces made and engraved, sixty cents. Jewellery made to order. A large stock on hand at immense reductions. Solid Gold Rings, 90c. Escapements cleaned on the premises. Watches cleaned, \$1.00. Brooch Pins, 8c. Solid Gold Watches, from \$12.50, to \$25.00, 15,000, on hand. July 24 175

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, Will be sold to the highest and last bidder, in the office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 15 St. Lambert Street, on TUESDAY, the fourteenth of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the Lot of Land hereinafter described, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Solomon Mazurette dit' Lapierre, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Tailor, viz:— A Lot of Land situate on the level of St. Lawrence Street, in the St. Lewis Ward of the said City of Montreal, containing forty feet in width by half the depth existing between said St. Lawrence Street and St. Dominique Street, the whole more or less and such as enclosed—known and designated upon the official plan and book of reference of said St. Lewis Ward, under the number seven hundred and ninety (No. 790) of said St. Lewis Ward, bounded in rear by lot number seven hundred and eighty-two, belonging to Gilbert Legault, on the north-west side by the Estate of J. Smith and on the south-east side by the Heirs of the late Mr. Jean Baptiste Dubuc, with a two story wooden house and other dependencies thereon erected. The conditions of sale will be known on the day of sale, or before, on applying to the undersigned Notaries. J. A. LABADIE, N.P. J. E. O. LABADIE, N.P. J. A. O. LABADIE, N.P. A. LABADIE, N.P. Montreal, 24th July, 1883. r 175

A GENTLEMAN of active habits and strictly temperate, with a thorough knowledge of every part of Ontario, wishes employment as General Agent of a first-class Insurance Company, or as Traveller for a first-class Commercial House. The applicant is a personal interview, which must be confidential, will answer all inquiries as to ability, qualifications and testimonials. Address ISAAC WILLIAMS, Montreal. 121 May 22

New Advertisements.

COAL! Having been appointed Agent for the FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL, I am now offering the above Coal at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Office: 198 St. James Street. Orders received by Telephone promptly attended to. A. M. ESDAILE, June 19 3m 145

Higgins' Eureka Stubbs' Washington F.F. Salt Bags, Halves and Quarters. Franklin F.F. Salt Liverpool Coarse Salt Tens, Elevens and Twelves. ALSO, Turks Island Salt To arrive shortly. FOR SALE BY VERRET, STEWART & CO. July 5 159

MONITOR COAL OIL STOVES! 252,000 (two hundred and fifty-two thousand) MONITOR OIL STOVES sold in the United States and Canada. More than all the other Stoves put together. Burns LESS OIL and gives MORE HEAT than any other Stove. Absolutely NON-EXPLOSIVE. No Dirt, no Ashes, no Smoke, no Smell. NEW LOT JUST IN! Come and Examine them. FRED R. COLE, 418 NOTRE DAME STREET July 12 165

RIZONA AND STRAWBERRIES Delicious and Seasonable Dish for Hot Weather. To one quart of milk take three heaped tablespoons Rizona, dissolve the Rizona in part of the cold milk. Boil the remainder of the milk, then add the dissolved Rizona, and cook for one hour over boiling water. Add sugar, little salt and vanilla. Pour into a mould, eat cold with Strawberries and Cream. Get a package from your Grocer and try it, and you will desire no better or more wholesome Dessert for hot weather. July 9 162

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS! The SS. GRASSBROOK, of the new Canada and France and Canada and Brazil Lines, will sail from Montreal for Montreal on the 1st August, calling at Havre (probably also at Antwerp and Halifax). Intending Importers should at once communicate with their Correspondents in Europe. For further information, apply to WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent, 317 St. Paul Street, Montreal. n 173

Glass Refrigerators, SISSON'S PATENT. The cleanest, handsomest, and best working Refrigerator. The whole interior can be seen at a glance without opening the doors, and any neglect noticed at once. A perfect show case for grocers, fruiterers, florists, &c. Wholesale and Retail. GEORGE W. REED, Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer, 783 and 785 CRAIG STREET, Montreal June 5 trs 123

FOR SALE, Brs. Steam Refined Seal Oil, This season's manufacture. Brs. Pale Seal Oil. Brs. Newfoundland Cod Oil A. Griev's and other Brands. Brs. Halifax and Gaspe Cod Oil A. Puncheon Barbadoes Molasses. The undersigned are the Montreal Agents for the ATLANTIC REFINERY, Halifax, N.S., and are prepared to treat for sale of their Refined Sugars and Syrups, the latter already favourably known in this market. JOHN BAIRD & CO., No. 119 COMMISSIONERS STREET. May 24 123

GIBB & CO. Beg to inform their friends and patrons that they are WEEKLY in receipt of the Latest Novelties in Tailoring and Haberdashery, AND INVITE INSPECTION. June 15 142

BOTTLES! BOTTLES! 100 Crates PALE SPIRIT BOTTLES for sale at BLAKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET, Suitable for Old Tom and Fruit Syrup Packers. June 28 153

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! Large consignment just opened of our patent "Improved" Regulating Hammocks. The CHEAPEST AND BEST. Price from \$1.25 up. To be had only from JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame Street. June 29 164

Amusements.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THREE RIVERS ON BOARD THE Steamer "CANADA" ORGANISED BY A COMMITTEE OF PRINTERS ON SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST. Tickets, ROUND TRIP \$1.00

The Steamer will leave Richelieu Pier on above date at 7.30 p.m., and return Sunday Evening. A Band of Music, an Orchestra and LES MONTAGNARDS CANADIENS (the latter under the direction of Mr. ARTHUR REAUM) will accompany the excursionists, and will give TWO CONCERTS on the way down and up. Tickets can be obtained from A. P. Pigeon, HERALD Office, where the plan of the Steamers is deposited. July 18 wfs 170

DOMINION FASHION TRACK, BLUE BONNETS, 26th, 27th and 28th JULY inst. FIRST DAY—2.37 Class—Purse, \$200; Green Race—Purse, \$50. SECOND DAY—2.45 Class—Purse, \$150; Carriers' Race—Purse, \$50. Open to all Carters in Province of Quebec. THIRD DAY—3.00 Class—Purse, \$150; Free for all—Purse, \$250. Entries close SATURDAY, JULY 21st, to W. B. WRIGHT, City Hotel, St. Joseph Street, Montreal. All Purse divided 100, 50, 25 and 15 per cent. N.B.—The Races at Lepine Park are postponed until the 20th and 21st inst. July 20 u 172

ROYAL MUSEUM & THEATRIUM, ST. CATHERINE and UNIVERSITY STS. Permanent all Summer. H. R. JACOBS, Prop't. and Manager. Resort for Ladies and Children. Performances every afternoon and evening. Change of programme THIS WEEK. ZULUS! ZULUS! Admission, 10 cts. Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m. July 23 174

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. GALLERY of PAINTINGS, &c. PHILLIPS SQUARE. Admission—Gallery and Reading Room free to Members and their Families. Non-Members, 25 cents to Gallery only. Change of programme THIS WEEK. SATURDAY FREE. April 11 86

New Advertisements. FELIX MURIAS CIGARS REGALIA CHICAS REGALIA CALIFORNIA REGALIA REY REINA MARIA VICTORIAS A case of the above JUST RECEIVED BY PHILIP HENRY, 134 ST. JAMES STREET. July 19 171

DE ZOCHE & ATWATER Having Moved into their New Piano Rooms, 49 BEAVER HALL, Call attention to their stock of the following Instruments, for which they are SOLE AGENTS: DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS. EMERSON KRANICH & BACH JAMES & HOLMSTROM STEVENSON & CO. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. THE CARPENTER. THE ITHACA. DE ZOCHE & ATWATER, 49 BEAVER HALL. July 14 167

LONDONDERRY, N.S., IRON WORKS. FIG IRON BAR IRON NAIL PLATE CAR WHEELS CAR AXLES, &c. Brand "Siemens." THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited Office: No. 17, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. May 3 6m 105

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE. What is Said About it in Montreal.

Latest News From Distant Points.

The Situation in Montreal.

Affairs at the Montreal office practically remained unchanged. The officials of the Company still continue to express the fullest confidence in the prospects, and say that the strikers will ultimately have to yield, while the telegraphers, on the other hand, are most sanguine and declare that they have not the slightest doubt that the company will finally have to give way to their demands.

Montreal Corn Exchange Meeting.

At noon yesterday, in response to the call of the President, a limited number of the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association assembled in the Corn Exchange rooms, St. John street, to consider the aspect of affairs as regards the business interests affected by the telegraphers' strike.

Mr. Alex. Mitchell, who presided, said he felt most strongly on this subject. He was himself, and he knew a great many members of the association were also of the opinion, that the public had been very lenient with the telegraph company during the last two or three days. Business had been almost brought to a standstill, and the merchants of Montreal had suffered considerably from the strike.

Mr. E. Judge said that in his opinion the only way to settle the difficulty was for the government to take over the telegraph system. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John Macfarlane.

That this Association, while recognizing the difficulty which the telegraph companies have to contend with as the result of the strike of their employees, still consider that the privileges which have been conferred upon them entail a responsibility of meeting the requirements of the public.

Mr. D. A. P. Watt was also of opinion that it was not in the province of the meeting to discuss such suggestions as that contained in the resolution, but merely to prefer a request to the company that they should fulfil their obligations.

Mr. E. Judge then moved in amendment that this meeting do now adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock noon, for the further consideration of the matter.

conflict between the Telegraph Company and its operators are being closely watched by members of the Corn Exchange Association. The Association has yet taken no action in the matter. Indeed, about all they can do is to pass a resolution urging the Company to take measures to fulfil its charter.

A Herald reporter interviewed a number of leading Corn Exchange men on the situation, among whom he found a remarkable unanimity of opinion. Expressions of dissatisfaction were heard on every side at the fact that the strikers cannot be put through at interior points where the staff is held. Now it is patent that a change in the market might wipe out the limits given by these orders, in which case the business would be short of a few scattering quotations from Chicago makes it almost impossible to know that the requisite instructions to fill orders cannot be forwarded.

Mr. Graham, the manager of the telegraph office here, stated that in his opinion the men should have submitted their grievances to the Board of Trade before striking, and thus let the public be reassured from the company instead of taking the company and the public by the throat.

Said a member of the Corn Exchange yesterday: "I hope that anything expressed by members of the Exchange companies will not be misunderstood. There is a strong feeling against the telegraph monopoly. The companies are pretty thoroughly detested, and some members express themselves freely. But their antagonism does not mean that they will abandon their business in the manner in which the telegraphers abandoned their instruments at a moment's notice, and threw the entire telegraphic business of the Dominion into confusion."

Mr. John Macfarlane, who presided at the meeting, said that the strike was a most serious matter for the merchants of Montreal generally, who had only six months in the year to work in and this was short enough, without being made any shorter. He was of opinion that it was an unfortunate fact for Canada that the Montreal Telegraph Company had been merged into the Great North-Western, and thought the government should have taken it into their own hands.

Mr. Alex. Mitchell was of opinion that the members of the Association should by no means enter into the question as to whether the company was right or wrong in the present case, but simply demand from the company that they should fulfil the responsibilities devolving upon them from their charter.

Mr. John Macfarlane thought that the members of the Association should be allowed more time to consider so important a question as that raised by the resolution. He considered it would be a good thing to raise a fund to commence legal proceedings against the company to test the matter.

Mr. E. Judge then moved in amendment that this meeting do now adjourn until to-morrow (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock noon, for the further consideration of the matter.

all on the line of the Intercolonial refusing to transmit Western Union business. The Halifax office has been supplied with new hands from outside the city and has a force only one short of its usual staff.

New York, July 23.—It is positively stated that all business was cleared out at the Western Union main office last evening. The office started fresh this morning. Cable, Railroad and Associated Press Operators.

There is a report that a strike of cable operators will soon be ordered by the Brotherhood and that the railroad and associated press operators may also be called out.

New York, July 23.—The vice-president of the Rapid Telegraph Company denies the report that the Rapid and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph companies propose to form a combination with the striking telegraphers against the Western Union.

New York, July 23.—The Post's Washington special says that Baltimore and Ohio Company are willing to meet the operators more than half way, providing it can be done by not recognizing the Brotherhood.

New York, July 23.—The striking operators held a meeting this morning. Five hundred were present, fifty being ladies. Encouraging reports were received from many places. Several points in the South the offices are entirely vacated.

Chicago, July 23.—The Western Union has recruited a new force for the gold and stock telegraph service. Market quotations are reaching subscribers as usual to-day.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—There are thirty operators working in the Western Union office here to-day, disposing of business about as usual.

DETROIT, July 23.—A few additional operators were secured to-day. The management feels encouraged.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—A mass meeting will be held on Wednesday to express sympathy with the telegraphers.

WHAT MRS. NEWMAN SAW IN A HAREM. From a Lecture on the Eastern World. "The ladies of the Harem, or Brides," said Mrs. Newman, "closed instantly after I entered the building. A long corridor opened into the main apartment of the harem. It was furnished with gorgeous tapestry hangings and sumptuous satin furniture of curious design.

THE CATERING OF THE DAINTIES AND GOSIPping with each other is the sole occupation of these women of the harem. They live in luxurious bondage, in blissful ignorance of the outside world. I longed to reveal its beauties and possibilities to them, but could converse only by gestures.

On SATURDAY, 28th JULY NEXT, AT LACHUTE. On the premises of C.S. BURROUGHS, Esq., between the hours of ELEVEN A.M. and TWELVE noon, the following official numbers, as per Cadastre in the Official Book of Reference of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, to-wit:—

VIENNA BAKING POWDER. Messrs S. H. & A. S. EWING Beg to announce that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling the justly celebrated and well-known VIENNA BAKING POWDER from the executors of the late Mr. C. M. Putney, and will continue its manufacture at their mills 57 & 61 St. James Street MONTREAL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES. At Private Residences. Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the City and Country, and General Merchandise. All receive our best attention.

FOR SALE. A large Front Room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 152 St. George street. July 7 161

FOR SALE. Private Dwellings and Building Lots in various parts of the city. MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE. F. McMANIS & CO., 96 St. Francois Xavier Street. November 1 261

FOR SALE. Premises on corner St. James Street West and Cathedral, within fifty yards of Bonaventure Station, suited for Railway Offices or Light Manufacturing Business.

UPON St. Antoine street, the dwelling houses known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. April 9 84

Auction Sales. BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS. The subscribers will hold at their warehouses, 10 DEBRESOLE ST., ON Wednesday, 25th Inst., EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE OF General Dry Goods,

Trade Auctioneers: COMMISSION MERCHANTS. TRADE SALE EVERY TUESDAY IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO. Liberal Advances in Cash made on Consignments, when necessary.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS, 10 DEBRESOLE STREET, MONTREAL. February 10 35

Messrs S. H. & A. S. EWING Beg to announce that they have purchased the right of manufacturing and selling the justly celebrated and well-known VIENNA BAKING POWDER from the executors of the late Mr. C. M. Putney, and will continue its manufacture at their mills 57 & 61 St. James Street MONTREAL.

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FOR SALE. Private Dwellings and Building Lots in various parts of the city. MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE. F. McMANIS & CO., 96 St. Francois Xavier Street. November 1 261

FOR SALE. Premises on corner St. James Street West and Cathedral, within fifty yards of Bonaventure Station, suited for Railway Offices or Light Manufacturing Business.

UPON St. Antoine street, the dwelling houses known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. April 9 84

Auction Sales. BY BENNING & BARSALOU. Closing Sale of the Season OF DRY GOODS &c., &c. BY AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their Store, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th JULY, The Balance of all our English, American and French Consignments

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Victoria Square MESS PORK (FREE OR IN BOND) BARBADOES Antigua Trinidad MOLASSES!

GREEN CODFISH BONELESS CODFISH In 35, 20 and 5 lbs. Boxes. FOR SALE BY MAGOR BROS. & CO. Office—2, 4 and 6 Port Street, December 7 292

2,000 SUGAR CORN! We offer to Wholesale buyers the full pack or HOEGG SUGAR CORN. Quality is not excelled by any of the Maine Varieties. PRICES LOW In 100 Case Lots. Send for Price List. HARDING & HATHEWAY ST. JOHN, N.B. November 17 275

JOSEPH JAMES & CO., Corner LA TOUR STREET and BUSBY LANE, Sole Agents for SPANISH CEMENT ROOFING. Estimates given on application. April 11 86

A FEMALE NIHILIST

Strange Adventures of Olga Liubavitch, a Revolutionary Patriot.

Marvels of Heroism and Endurance Exhibited by a Delicately Nurtured Young Woman.

Her Escape from Siberia and Perilous Journey to Petersburg.

Saving Her Fellow-Conspirators at the Risk of Her Own Life.

Her Happy Marriage and Wedded Life--The Fate of Her Husband and Child.

The Ispravnik might have made her pay for her several years of confinement, but how could he confess to his superior the cowardice of himself and his subordinates? He preferred, therefore, to leave her in peace. But he chafed in secret, for he saw that the partisans of the young Socialists--and they were far from few--identified themselves with her behind their backs. He determined to vindicate his offended dignity at all cost, and, being of a stubborn disposition, he carried out his resolve in the following manner:

A fortnight after the famous siege he sent a message to Olga to come to his office at 9 o'clock in the morning. She went. She waited an hour; two hours; but no one came to explain what she was wanted for. She began to lose patience, and declared she would go away. But the official in attendance told her that she must not go; that she must wait, such were the orders of the Ispravnik. She waited until 11 o'clock. No one came. At last a subaltern appeared, and Olga addressed herself to him and asked what she was wanted for. The man replied that he did not know, that the Ispravnik would tell her when he came in the evening. However, when the Ispravnik would arrive.

"In that case," said Olga, "I should prefer to return some other time." But the police officer declared she must continue to wait in the ante-chamber of the office, for such were the orders of the Ispravnik. There could be no doubt that all this was a disgraceful attempt to provoke her, and Olga, who was of a very irascible disposition, replied with some observations not of the most respectful character, and not very flattering to the Ispravnik or his subordinates.

Oh! that's how you treat the representatives of the Government in the exercise of their functions, is it?" exclaimed the deputy, as though prepared for this. And he immediately called in another policeman as a witness and drew up a statement of the charges against her. Olga went away. But proceedings were taken against her before the District Judge, the very man whom she had cured of delirium tremens, who sentenced her to three days solitary confinement. It was confinement in a dark, fetid hole, full of filth and vermin.

Merely in entering it she was overcome with disgust. When she was released she seemed to have passed through a serious illness. It was not, however, the physical sufferings she had undergone so much as the humiliation she had endured which chafed her proud disposition. From that time she became gloomy, taciturn, abrupt. She spent whole days shut up in her room, without seeing anybody, or wandered away from the town into the neighboring woods, and avoided people. She was evidently planning something. Among the worthy citizens of Talatorovsk, who had a compassionate feeling towards her, some said one thing, some another, but no one foresaw such a tragic ending as that of which rumors ran July 21.

In the morning the landlady entered her room and found it empty. The bed, undisturbed, clearly showed that she had not slept in it. She had disappeared. The first idea which flashed through the mind of the old dame was that Olga had escaped, and ran in all haste to inform the Ispravnik, fearing that any delay would be considered as a proof of complicity. The Ispravnik did not lose a moment. Olga Liubavitch being one of the most seriously compromised women, he feared the severest censure, perhaps even dismissal, for his want of vigilance. He immediately hastened to the spot in order to discover if possible the direction the fugitive had taken. But directly he entered the room he found two letters signed and sealed, one addressed to the authorities, the other to the sister of Olga, Vera Liubavitch, who had also been banished to the Siberian town. These letters were immediately opened by the Ispravnik, and they revealed the mournful fact that the young girl had not taken to flight, but had committed suicide. In the letter addressed to the authorities she said, in a few lines, that she had been banished and begged that nobody might be blamed. To her sister she wrote more fully, explaining that her life of continuous annoyance, of inactivity, and gradual wasting away, which is the life of a political prisoner in Siberia, had become hateful to her, that she could no longer endure it, and preferred to drown herself in the Tobol. She finished by affectionately begging her sister to forgive her for the grief she might cause her and her friends and companions in grief.

Without wasting a moment the Ispravnik hastened to the Tobol, and there he found the confirmation of the revelation of Olga. Parts of her dress dangled upon the bushes, under which lay her bonnet, lapped by the rippling water. Some peasants said that on the previous day they had seen the young girl wandering on the bank with a gloomy and melancholy aspect, looking fixedly at the turbid waters of the river. The Ispravnik, through whose hands all the correspondence passed of the political prisoners banished to his district, recalled certain expressions and remarks that had struck him, in the last letters of Olga Liubavitch, the meaning of which now became clear.

There could no longer be any doubt. The Ispravnik sent for all the fishermen near, and began to drag the river with poles, casting in nets to recover the body. This, however led to nothing, nor was it surprising. The flood there was so rapid that in a single night it must have carried a body away who knows how many leagues? For three days the Ispravnik continued his efforts, and stubbornly endeavored to make the river give up its prey. But at last, after having worn out all the people, and broken several nets against the stones and old trunks which the river mowed him with, he had to give up the attempt as unavailing.

The body of Olga, her heart within it throbbing with joy and uncertainty, had meanwhile been hurried away, not by the yellow waters of the Tobol, but by a vehicle drawn by two horses galloping at full speed.

Having made arrangements with a young rustic whom, in her visits to the neighboring cottages in a medical capacity, she had succeeded in converting to Socialism, Olga disposed everything so as to make it believed that she had drowned herself, and on the night fixed secretly left her house

and proceeded to the neighboring forest, where at a place agreed upon, her young disciple was awaiting her. The night was dark. Beneath the thick foliage of that virgin forest, nothing could be seen, nothing could be heard but the howlings of the owl and sometimes, brought from afar, the howling of the wolves, which infest the whole of Siberia.

As an indispensable precaution, the meeting-place was fixed at a distance of about three miles, in the interior of the forest. Olga had to traverse this distance in utter darkness, guided only by the stars, which occasionally pierced through the dense foliage. She was not afraid, however, of the wild beasts or of the highwaymen and rangers who are always prowling round the towns in Siberia. It was the cemetery-keeper's dog she was afraid of. The cemeteries are always looked after in that country, for among the horrible crimes committed by the scum of the convicts one of the most common is that of disinterring and robbing the newly-buried dead. Now the keeper of the cemetery of Talatorovsk was not to be trifled with--his dog still less so. It was a mastiff, and big as a calf, ferocious and vigilant, and which he approached of any one who came within a mile off. Meanwhile the road passed close to the cottage of the solitary keeper. It was precisely for the purpose of avoiding it that Olga, instead of following the road, had plunged into the forest, notwithstanding the great danger of losing her way.

Stumbling at every step against the roots and old fallen trunks, pricked by the thorny bushes, her face lashed by boughs elastic as though moved by springs, she kept on for two hours with extreme fatigue sustained only by the hope that she would shortly reach the place of meeting, which could not be far off. At last, indeed, the darkness began to diminish somewhat and the trees to become thinner, and a moment afterwards she entered upon open ground. She suddenly stopped, looked around, her blood freezing with terror, and recognized the keeper's cottage. She had lost her way in the forest, and, after so many windings, had gone straight to the point she wished to avoid.

Her first impulse was to run away as fast as her remaining strength would enable her, but a moment's reflection thought flashed through her mind which restrained her. No sound came from the cottage, all was silent. What could this indicate but the absence of the occupant? She stood still and listened, holding her breath. In the cottage not a sound could be heard, but in another direction she heard, in the silence of the night, the distant barking of a dog, which seemed, however, to be approaching nearer. Evidently the keeper had gone out, but at any moment might return, and his terrible dog was perhaps running in front of him, as though in search of prey. Fortunately from the keeper's house to the place of appointment there was a path which the fugitive had need to avoid and she set off and ran as fast as the fear of being seized and bitten by the ferocious animal would allow her. The barking, indeed, drew nearer, but so dense was the forest that not even a dog could penetrate it. Olga soon succeeded in reaching the open ground breathless, harassed by the fear of being followed and the doubt that she might not find any one at the place of appointment. Great was her delight when she saw in the darkness the expected vehicle and recognized the young peasant.

To leap into the vehicle and hurry away was the work of an instant. In rather more than five hours of hard driving they reached the frontier of the C. P. R., where, in a small station, about 18,000 inhabitants, fifty miles distant from Talatorovsk. A few hundred yards from the outskirts the vehicle turned into a dark lane and very quietly approached a house where it was evidently expected. In a window on the first floor a light was lit, and the figure of a man appeared. Then the window was opened, and the man, having recognized the young girl, exchanged a few words in a low tone with the peasant who was acting as driver. The latter, without a word, rose from his seat, took the young girl in his arms--for she was small and light--and passed her out like a baby in the robust hands of the man who introduced her into his room. It was the simplest and safest means of entering unobserved. To have opened the door at such an unusual hour would have awakened people and caused gossip.

(To be Continued.)

THE PORT ARTHUR DIVISION.

Nearly all the Traffic Coming by that Route--How it Affects the St. P. & M. & N. Winnipeg, Minn., July 18.

The new Port Arthur division has proved a "big bonanza" for the C. P. R., nearly all the freight is coming by that route. This is not to be wondered at when it is known that the shipper avoids all customs entries, etc., and is certain his goods will reach this city seven or eight days after the time of shipment. At present the amount of freight coming over this route is enormous, and even exceeds the anticipations of the company.

EFFECT UPON THE ST. P. & M. & N. The effect of the new route on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, as may be imagined, is very serious, as up to the time of the opening of this division that railroad carried nearly all the Manitoba freight, and as Mr. Harder, the C. P. R. traffic manager, said to a reporter yesterday afternoon, it will be his mainstay. Of course the St. P. & M. & N. will have large shipments of grain from Dakota, Minnesota and other states in the fall, and this will greatly help them out.

Mr. Egan, the superintendent of the C. P. R., is contemplating shortening the running time between Port Arthur and here, but this has not yet been decided upon. In answer to the question of what proportion of freight was carried over this route as compared with that handled by the St. P. & M. & N., Mr. Harder replied over four-fifths. Just now an enormous amount of lumber is being shipped over this road, as well as large quantities of grain for the Ogilvie Milling company.

THE WESTERN DIVISION. Business on the western division of the C. P. R. is reported to be very good, and a large amount of freight is being carried to Fort Ben and in intermediate points. The freight is being shipped by large quantities, who, up to this time, had their goods carried by the Northern Pacific by way of Bismarck. Before long, it is expected, there will be a large traffic in coal from Medicine Hat and other places, as well as a cattle from the western ranches. It is thought that about ten thousand head of cattle will be sent from the west this fall. Some of these will be held here, but the greater part of them will be forwarded to Chicago. Most of the freight at present consists of construction material, an enormous quantity of which is daily conveyed to the end of the track.

A WORLD OF GOOD. One of the most popular medicines now before the American Public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other medicines, but it is a whiskey drink. It is more like the factitious "Bitters" that has done so much good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.--Munda News.

NEW COAL FIRM!

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

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CARMAN & LEITCH, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. JAS. LEITCH. R. B. CARMAN. June 14 142

JOHN McDONALD, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 230 St. James Street, Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1867. Special attention given to auditing books and statements of Joint Stock Companies and Corporations. January 20,

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RIDDELL & STEVENS ON, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, 22 St. John Street, Commissioners for the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. A. F. RIDDELL. | A. W. STEVENSON. November 274

J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, 146 ST. JAMES STREET

Professional Cards.

GIBBONS & McNAB, Barristers and Attorneys, OFFICE, Corner Richmond and Carling Streets LONDON, ONT. (Geo. C. GIBBONS | Geo. McNAB. 2 January 3

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MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgage negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited. Address Drawer 1269, P. O., Winnipeg. August 18 197

LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c., Freehold Buildings, COURT STREET, TORONTO. JOHN LEYS. JAMES PEARSON. R. E. KINGSFORD. August 12 21

C. H. SMITHERS & CO., Bankers and Broker (ROOM 28 DREXEL BUILDING) No. 3 Broad Street NEW YORK. C. H. SMITHERS. Member N. Y. Stock Exchange JOHN SMITHERS. Stocks, Bonds, Foreign Exchange, &c., bought and sold for cash or on margin. December 5 290

MacDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers, 69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whately. Terms--Ten per cent. margin on the purchase. Commission for buying, 1/4 of one per cent., and same for selling. December 29 31

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COCKBURN, McINTYRE & LEWIS, Barristers and Solicitors, PARLIAMENTARY and DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured. Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal, OTTAWA. Hon. JAS. COCKBURN, Q.C. A. F. McINTYRE J. THAVERS LEWIS. November 18 276

MESSRS. BATEMAN & QUIRK, 3 Molsons Bank Chambers, MONTREAL, HYDRAULIC and RAILWAY ENGINEERS. F. FOSTER BATEMAN. M. INST. C. E. of London, England. E. P. QUIRK. M. INST. C. E. of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Bateman will attend to all Hydraulic questions, and Mr. Quirk to all Railway matters. March 2 62

H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor, Address P. O. Box No. 1866, September

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, (LIMITED) CUTLERS, No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD. By Special Appointment to Her Majesty, JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS beg to caution the public against spurious goods bearing their name and made to imitate their genuine manufactures. To distinguish articles of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' make be careful to notice that they bear their corporate mark, thus:



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What Dr. Baker Edwards Has to Say About It: OFFICE OF PUBLIC ANALYST, Montreal, Feb. 17th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have analyzed and carefully tested several samples of PURE RYE WHISKEY "Peaver Brand," bottled by Messrs. SMITH, BURCH & CO., of this city. These samples were taken by myself, some from bulk in process of bottling, and some from original cases, and I find the quality to be UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT, free from FUSIL OIL and CORN SPIRIT, of a MILD and PURE RYE FLAVOR, and therefore suitable for medicinal purposes, where a stimulant is required. (Signed) J. BAKER EDWARDS, PH.D., D.C.L., Public Analyst, Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

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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 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.

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Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING, A.M., P.M. Rows include destinations like Ontario & West. Prov., Quebec & East. Prov., and various local routes.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL FOR THE NEW ENGLAND STATES--for Boston, New York and Southern States--closed only at 2 p.m.

Table listing mail routes and times for various destinations like Boston, New York, and Southern States.

Medical.

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RESTORER-Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, beautiful effect on the complexion, and by its restorative action on the system, it is a most valuable tonic in all diseases, and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the system, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC enriches the blood, promotes the appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs, is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous humors, etc. The whole frame is strongly invigorated. Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution restored, and the system returned to robust health. Each bottle, 25 cents; next size, 50 cents. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. The name of J. Pepper, Chemist and Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents of India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

PREPARED ONLY by J. PEPPER, Chemist and Laboratory, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, flatulency, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the right shoulder, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, distension of the stomach, and feelings of general depression. It acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort in 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Peppercin and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Chemist and Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. A most valuable and essential medicine for the Colonies, Australia, the Cape and Colonies generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT. DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS; STYCHAS DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAIN, DISTENSION OF THE STOMACH, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other ailments of the liver and bowels. It is the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In boxes at 1s 1/2, 2s 6d, and 3s 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers. February 6 180

GORDON PRESS.

FOR SALE A half medium Gordon (CYLINDER Press; Steam or Treadle) gas new. Disposing of it to make room for a larger machine. Can be seen at the HERALD Office.

LOCAL NEWS

BUSINESS DULL—Owners of barges plying between Montreal and Ottawa state that business is at present very dull.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Natural History Society's hall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT—Sub-Chief McCullough, of the Fire Brigade, acknowledges with thanks the receipt yesterday of \$25 from the Williams Manufacturing Company for the fireman's fund.

NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH AND SCOTCH—The Robinsons, 31 Beaver Hall, are advertising a large stock of novelties in English and Scotch tweeds.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND ARTS—The Protestant House of Industry and Arts, 188 St. James Street, is holding a sale of goods.

THE NORTH-WEST—The Dominion Immigration Agent at Port Arthur recently learned that a hundred immigrants had sailed from that island to Greenock on the 20th ult.

PROVINCEAL LAND SURVEYORS—The Provincial Land Surveyors Association who have been holding their semi-annual convention at the Hotel de Ville.

THE ZULU WARRIORS from the Theatrical company, who were to appear at the Grand Theatre last evening and executed a war dance.

THAT MASONIC DIFFICULTY—It is a well-known fact that for some years there have been difficulties pertaining to matters of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland respectively.

MR. MERCIER ON SCANDALS—A POLITICAL SCANDAL BREWING—It is rumored to-day that another political scandal is on the tapis touching the manner in which the personal charges were laid on Mr. Mercier.

PERSONAL

The Earl of Ranfurly, of England, is a guest at the Windsor.

THE HAYES LADDER—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the new Hayes Ladder, a full description of which has already appeared in our columns, was brought from the Central Fire Station to the square, between the west end of the City Hall and the east end of the Court House.

THE "OCEAN KING" DROWNING ACCIDENT—The second officer of the S.S. "Ocean King" a letter signed by whom and the first officer appears in another column in conversation with a member of THE HERALD staff.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE—Police Court. In the above court yesterday Joseph Contant was fined \$25 for assault and battery.

RECORDED COURT. There were twenty-seven cases before this court yesterday.

ACCIDENT RECORD. A man named Frank Coffey was driving from Lachine to the city yesterday.

MR. MERCIER ON SCANDALS. A POLITICAL SCANDAL BREWING—It is rumored to-day that another political scandal is on the tapis touching the manner in which the personal charges were laid on Mr. Mercier.

THE SAILOR LOST from the "Ocean King." Mr. Bonting, of the "Ocean King," led yesterday by the Delaware & Hudson train for Saratoga en route for the West.

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Henry Chapman & Co. Sole Agents FOR THE DOMINION. February 6



DELBECK & CO. Extra Dry Champagne. MONTREAL, MAY 1883.

When you visit or leave New York City by water, you will find the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, 40 elegant rooms, at \$1 and upwards per day.

THE "VIN BRUT." A Champagne without any sweetening. It is rich, fruit, clean to the taste, and possesses great tonic properties.

THE "DELMONICO." For delicacy, purity and elegance, the "Delmonico" has no superior, and for those who do not fancy a very dry wine, nothing can be better.

THE "GRAND VIN SEC." Is a medium dry Champagne, full of quality, and in every respect first-class.

"DELMONICO" Restaurants consuming monthly from 100 to 150 dozens of DELBECK & CO.'s Champagne, prove clearly that with the best people in New York, these Wines are held in the highest esteem.

We can add with all confidence that the simple fact of the world renowned "DELMONICO" Restaurants consuming monthly from 100 to 150 dozens of DELBECK & CO.'s Champagne, prove clearly that with the best people in New York, these Wines are held in the highest esteem.

We recommend the Delbeck & Co. Wines to our friends and to all consumers wishing to procure the very best quality.

E. LAMONTAGNE & SONS, New York. In connection with the above, I beg to state that I am prepared to take orders from the trade for the above Wines.

LEOPOLD GALARNEAU, 530 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, May 29

CASTLE & SON MONTREAL ART STAINED GLASS WORKS W. RYDER MGR. HOUSE SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS. PLATE GLASS IN STOCK OR TO IMPORT. 40 BLEURY STREET. June 5

American Kerosene CANADIAN COAL OIL. MAGNUM MACHINE OIL. OLIVEINE MACHINE OIL. BLACK LUBRICATING OIL. OLIVEINE AXLE GREASE. JOHN PAXTON, 20 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal April 19

TO CONSUMERS. English Oak-Tanned Leather BELTING! MANUFACTURED FROM THE PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER. R. MITCHELL & CO. The Montreal Locomotive Injector (Improved). This Injector is specially constructed to fill the requirements of this important adjunct to a locomotive in all respects; it is furthermore arranged in the most convenient form for attachment and operation.

MUSIC FOR THE SEASIDE! All the popular DANCE MUSIC and Selections played by Mr. GRUENWALD'S "ACADEMY OF MUSIC ORCHESTRA." FOR SALE AT H. PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE, 226 and 228 St. James St. Cheap Editions and Liberal discount. June 9

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DOMINION DESPATCHES.

QUEBEC.

Disastrous Effect of the Storm. Quebec, July 23.—The death is announced of M. G. Mountain, wholesale grocer, an old and respected citizen. The striking telegraphers appeared at the Recorder's Court to-day, and fixed their trial for Wednesday. A shoemaker named Drouin died suddenly last night on St. John street. The body of an unknown man has been found drowned in the river opposite the Island of Orleans. Sir Hector Langevin is in town. Information from the country is to the effect that yesterday's storm was in some places attended with very disastrous results. Considerable damage was caused by hail to the standing crops. Madame Laprose, of St. Jean Chrysostome, was struck dead by lightning in the cellar of her house.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Vice Regal Party's Success. OTTAWA, July 23.—The Herald adds plays a checkmate with Wm. Stewart, jr., this evening, in St. Andrew's Hall. Mr. Lynch, failing to obtain sufficient stock to organize a company here for the manufacture of dairy utensils, intends to go to Montreal, where his project has been favorably received. Judge Henry will, to-morrow, give judgment in the appeal to the Exchequer Court of the Halifax Street Railway vs. the award of the Dominion Board of Arbitrators. Sir Hector Langevin will be absent from the city probably one month. The damage done to Eddy's dry house by fire to-day was slight and is covered by insurance. OTTAWA, July 23.—A private letter from Caspacia River says that the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are having unusual luck at angling. A large number of splendid salmon have been forwarded to Government House and several splendid specimens have been sent to the Queen. The party will leave on Monday for a month's sojourn at the Citadel, Quebec. Chester A. Arthur, son of President Arthur, and party are spending a few days with the Vice Regal party and are enjoying the sport immensely. The party will return to Ottawa the last week in August, after having paid a visit to Toronto.

ONTARIO.

Death of One of Barnum's Elephants. TORONTO, July 23.—Kate Dunn, the woman who fell from an immigrant train here, and who has since been in the Hospital, took a turn for the worse this afternoon, and at latest accounts was very bad. The report that a compromise had been agreed on in the case of Farley and Nordheimer is totally untrue. City Engineer Brough's funeral was very largely attended to-day. The City Hall was closed all day. An extensive robbery was perpetrated on a jeweller named Rothschild here a day or two ago, by which he was relieved of \$10,000 worth of diamonds. The meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association was held here this evening, for the purpose of selecting an eleven to play in the coming international match. The meeting was a success. There has not been a consignment of any commodity to the city for weeks. The longshoremen are idle, and there is no sign of a change for the better. HAMILTON, July 23.—Dundas had a holiday to-day. There were thousands of people in the city to see Barnum's Circus. "Prince," one of Barnum's performing elephants, worth \$20,000, died here to-day. A big derrick fell across Times street this morning. No one was hurt. The telegraph wires were knocked down. LONDON, July 23.—Major Bruce, a well-known old resident and formerly an army officer died to-day. Peter Carmichael, of the Proof Line road, had seven head of cattle poisoned by Paris green on Saturday. The poisoning was the work of some miscreant. A sad drowning accident, by which Mr. Hay Black, son of Donald Black of Oxford, lost his life, happened on Friday morning last. He and his brother were at the river watering their horses. His brother getting done first left him and a little while after getting home saw his hat floating in the stream. On going back the body was found and one of the horses had swam to the other side of the river. No one can tell how he got into the river.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, July 23.—A fire in Parrisboro early this morning destroyed E. Spencer's planing mill and dwelling, including about two thousand dollars worth of finished lumber. A. Smith's dwelling and D. R. Eaton's office. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. A fire in Charlottetown, P.E.I., last night destroyed the buildings belonging to the McGill estate, Dr. Jenkins's house, McLeod's store, and Regan & McLeod's office. The loss amounts to \$20,000. Dr. Jenkins is insured in the Royal, McLeod in the Western and in the Guardian, and the McGill estate in the Northern. PETERBORO, July 23.—The spool factory and all the storehouses in connection therewith, as well as two dwellings, were burned at five o'clock this afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the engine. The loss is insured for a small amount. ST. JOHN, N.B., July 23.—The water main at Marsh Bridge burst last night about eleven o'clock, and for two hours the greater part of the city was without water. Mr. Murdoch at once shut off the water at the broken main and turned it through the other two. Repairs were then commenced, which were completed this forenoon. This morning, while Elias A. Belyea, driver of No. 1 steam fire engine, was helping to unload hay from a cart in the alley between the Hook and ladder station and the police building, a load of pressed hay fell upon him and broke his leg. Dr. James Christie was called to set the broken member.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Cardinal McCabe and the Pope's Letter. DUBLIN, July 23.—Cardinal McCabe in receiving the clergy on Sunday condemned the false teachers, who assert that the Pope is issuing his late circular was exceeding his legitimate sphere of authority, or had been influenced by secular motives.

MARCH OF CHOLERA.

Disease Spreading Everywhere in Cairo. CAIRO, July 23.—The disease is spreading everywhere. The mortality increases hourly. Evictions at Bulak were ordered by the native ministers, and the inhabitants were suddenly driven out of their homes by the police during Friday and Saturday nights and were huddled on board barges. Eight hundred of them were landed at Tuikh to-day. Since then there has been a case of cholera among General Wood's force at Tuikh.

DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

The deaths at Cairo were 481 on Sunday, besides a fearful mortality among the Egyptian artillery. Business Suspended. ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—All business and agriculture is suspended. The cholera has appeared at Damahour. CAIRO, July 23.—The Sanitary Commission have decided to establish three additional hospitals here. An ambulance corps is to be organized. The condition of the patients die. A large part of Bulak has been burned. Eight hundred of the inhabitants of Bulak are encamped at Tourah. They are surrounded by a cordon. Nothing is supplied them and they are dying from famine. Cholera is spreading among the guards.

IMPROVED SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The Khedive and Ministers have come to Cairo to remedy the confusion in the sanitary arrangements.

OUTBREAK EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera is expected at Bombay. There were 37 cases of sporadic last week. At Suez the quarantine against infected ports has been renewed.

LEPROSY IN ADDITION.

Advices from Egypt state that in addition to cholera at Foeskou, eight miles south-west of Damietta, leprosy has appeared, spreading rapidly. There are no doctors or medicines.

RETURN OF SUNDAY'S DEATHS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The deaths on Sunday from cholera at Cairo were 295, at Damietta 17, at Mansurah 10, at Samanoud 23, at Tanta 17, at Chohar 17, at Chirbin 33, and at nine other places 78.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

SIMLA, July 23.—A doctor with forty assistants has been ordered to proceed to Egypt.

CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

LONDON, July 23.—The returns of the mortality from cholera differ. One despatch gives the number of deaths at Cairo yesterday as 473, Ghiza 63, Chibin 150. The Government will despatch twelve doctors experienced in cholera to Egypt to-morrow.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ANNOUNCED.

The Marquis of Hartington announced in the House of Commons that there had been one death from cholera among the British troops in Egypt.

PRECAUTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 23.—Inspectors are visiting all houses in the populous quarters of Paris to guard against cholera.

REPORTED APPEARANCE AT NEW ORLEANS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It was reported to-day that yellow fever had appeared at New Orleans, but Surgeon Godfrey, of the Marine Hospital Service, telegraphs that the report is false.

REPORTED APPEARANCE IN LONDON DOCKS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A rumor has reached here that cholera has appeared in London Docks. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, cabled instructions to the American Consul at Liverpool, immediately to inspect all vessels leaving the United Kingdom for the United States, and notify by cable the health authorities of all such vessels having disease aboard, or which are liable to disease on the voyage.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS AT QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, July 23.—The Department of Agriculture has ordered the Immigration Agent at Quebec to enforce the quarantine laws, so as to prevent, if possible, any contagion reaching Canada in the shape of cholera.

FRANCO-CHINESE QUESTION.

EXPORT OF BULLOCKS FROM CHINA TO TONKIN PROHIBITED. HONG KONG, July 23.—The Chinese have prohibited the export of bullocks for the use of the French troops in Tonkin. Two conditions are attached to the prohibition. The French Admiral has made a strong complaint. The British Consul also has protested, some of the shipments being by English firms.

WIMBLEDON.

The "Times" on the American Team. LONDON, July 23.—The Times, referring to the rifle match, says in estimating international competition it is well to remember not only the superiority of the Americans at the short- or more practically important ranges, but that though shooting in weather stranger to them than to the English they made a closer fight than at Creedmoor, and it would have been unjust to insist upon their abandoning wind gauges.

COURT DECHAMBOURD'S CONDITION.

Dr. Vulpian's Opinion of his Disease. PARIS, July 23.—The Herald's Paris special says Dr. Vulpian found that Count de Chambord's trouble was catarrhal inflammation. If the patient can be fed he will recover.

CLUE TO THE NIBBLIST PLOT.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—A clue to the Niblist plot has been discovered at Tular.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Berlin, July 23.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will spend the autumn in London. The Prince of Hohenlohe-Sangeburner, who is president of the German Colonial Society, is about to start on a two months' journey through the United States and North-Western Canada.

UNION BURNED.

Durban, July 23.—It is reported that Usabudu has defeated Cetewayo, and burned Ulundi.

CHINESE MOVEMENT.

San Francisco, July 23.—The steamer "City of Rio Janeiro," from Hong Kong, brought 102 returned Chinese. Occurrences at Hankow indicate an extensive movement for the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The United Kingdom. LONDON, July 23.—The Times says the area of wheat in the United Kingdom is ten to fifteen per cent. below last year. The average report from the continent is very similar.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CHICAGO.

LONDON, July 23.—The members of the Apollo Commandery of the Knights Templar of Chicago, who embarked at New York for a tour of Europe, landed at Liverpool this morning.

VALUABLE PAINTING FOR NEW YORK.

Berlin, July 23.—James Banker of Irvington, N.Y., has purchased Hans Makart's painting of Diana and her hunting train for \$35,000.

YELLOW FEVER.

Death of U. S. General E. O. C. Ord. HAVANA, July 23.—General E. O. C. Ord, United States army, died of yellow fever last evening.

ORIT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Commodore N. Jeffers, United States navy, died to-day.

AFFRAY BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH MARINES.

Cairo, July 23.—It is rumored that an affray between English and French marines occurred at Port Said to-day. Several were killed and wounded.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTIONS.

Fears of a Massacre in Hayti. PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 10.—The revolutionists remain in undisputed possession of Miragoane. The Government troops number 9,000, but apparently fight only when attacked. The reports of the surrender of Jeremie are untrue. The revolutionists have severely defeated the Government forces. The apparent tranquility in the rest of the country is not due to the loyalty of the inhabitants but to the fears of a general massacre by the negroes and mulattos.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, July 23.—The World Long Branch special says Cornell is booming Blaine for the Presidency.

SALVATION ARMY.

Street Parades at Syracuse Prohibited. SYRACUSE, July 23.—The aldermen have passed a resolution preventing the Salvation Army from conducting street parades hereafter.

HANLAN SAVES FOUR MEN FROM DROWNING.

New York, July 23.—Hanlan the oarsman while bathing, rowed out in a boat on the Harlem River yesterday and saved from drowning four men whose boat was capsized.

MR. BEECHER'S PREACHING ATTACKED.

Chicago, July 23.—A week ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, preached a very liberal sermon at the First Presbyterian Church. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Kennard attacked Mr. Beecher's preaching as lat and dangerous.

SUCCESS OF THE TORPEDO BOAT "DESTROYER."

TOMPkinsVILLE, July 23.—Ericson's torpedo boat "Destroyer" returned to-day for supplies. The experiments in smooth waters with torpedoes were satisfactory. The seaworthiness of the craft was fully proven.

MR. HUNTER IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 23.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, James S. Hunter, a post debtor on a petition for habeas corpus against Sheriff J. M. Clark, was admitted to bail in the sum of seven thousand dollars, the legal questions involved in the case being reserved for the full court. James S. Hunter, was until recently a citizen of Montreal, where he occupied a prominent position. Mr. Hunter finding himself unable to meet his obligations, he had not been in the city long when one of his Montreal creditors obtained judgment against him for six thousand dollars. Hunter could not pay this judgment and was arrested and taken before Commissioner Vass, who refused him the oath for the relief of poor debtors. He was committed to jail, and at the expiration of seven days made a second application to take the oath for the relief of poor debtors, applying to Edward J. Jones, a Master in Chancery. Mr. Jones, finding that he had no jurisdiction over the acts of the judgment debtor committed in Canada, and that he had no property of a greater value than \$20, discharged him from custody. Sheriff Clark being confronted with two opposing orders, one to keep Hunter in jail and another to discharge him, suggested that the parties bring the matter to the attention of the Supreme Court. Hunter obtained bail.

LATEST STRIKE MATTERS.

EXCHANGE OPERATORS FALLING INTO LINE. MEMPHIS, July 23.—This afternoon the operators employed by the Cotton Exchange, Merchants Exchange and two bucket shops struck, leaving the exchanges without quotations.

ARBITRATION RECOMMENDED.

New York, July 23.—The execution committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the telegraphers strike should be at once ended by both parties submitting their differences to a board of arbitration composed of three operators, three directors of the telegraph companies and the presidents of the National Board of Trade, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, a majority of which should rule on all questions; or to any other board of arbitrators fairly representing the three parties interested.

NO CHANGE AT HAMILTON, ONT.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 23.—There is no change in the telegraph strike here.

SITUATION AT CHICAGO AT MIDNIGHT.

Chicago, July 23.—The situation at the Western Union office here is being rapidly improved. There is a large force of good operators and business is promptly handled.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Savannah, July 23.—Several interior offices were opened to-day by the strikers returning to work.

OFFERS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There are no defections here among the strikers. A delegate from the Turners' Assembly assured the strikers of financial support.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The strikers were addressed by the Court Recorder and by the president of the Molders' Union. Ex-Mayor Rose, the Republican candidate for Lieut.-Governor, gave the strikers one hundred dollars.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR HAS ARRIVED AT CAPE MAY.

President Arthur has arrived at Cape May.

THE SUZ CANAL.

Jealousy of British Interests Exhibited. LONDON, July 21.—It is stated Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is instructed to ask that the surplus profits of the Suez Canal Company be shared by the stockholders and ship owners when the dividend reaches 21 per cent. It is believed that if this modification is not obtained the Government will drop the agreement relative to the construction of another canal.

PARIS, July 21.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has left here for London. He had an audience with DeLesseps last evening relative to the Suez Canal agreement, which, it is understood, has been modified.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson found M. DeLesseps willing to yield something on points relative to the tariff and number of British directors, but DeLesseps was not sufficiently liberal. The question arises whether or not it is advisable to suspend discussion on the subject until next session of Parliament. M. DeLesseps will agree in the meantime not to push the construction of the canal.

Causes of the Trouble. Public feeling in France among all classes has become extremely bitter towards England, and the relations between the two countries are becoming decidedly unpleasant and uncomfortable. The causes have been cumulative, including England's general hostility to each step taken by France in her foreign policy. The English attitude in relation to French pretensions in Africa, Madagascar and the Sudan, the Fakham incident at Tamatave, and the DeLesseps embroglio. The two countries separated widely when the Egyptian war opened, and circumstances have since multiplied to widen the breach. The canal difficulty, the latest difference that has arisen, grows more and more complicated, and as an element of political difficulty in England, promises to be the immediate occasion of the downfall of the present Government. It is said, apparently with some authority, that Mr. Gladstone will exhaust every means to induce DeLesseps to make satisfactory concessions, and failing to do so, he certainly will fail, he will submit the agreement to the House and go to the country. In England, the project has become more and more unpopular, and the circumstances of the case afford Mr. Gladstone an opportunity to retire with dignity, and it is well known that as there is no longer any hope of his being able to bequeath a triumphant Ministry to his successor, he will gladly embrace the occasion of an honorable retreat. He can say that he retires before a party check inspired by a spirit of rapacity and spoliation, that he was unwilling by fraudulent technicalities or force to deprive M. DeLesseps of his justly vested rights, and that he is willing to leave to others, if the country desires it, the responsibility of a policy at once dishonest and fatal. A capitulation which would shift every political burden of the day to the shoulders of the Tories, and practically saddle upon them the duty of making the annexation of Egypt formal as well as actual, would be as good an exit as Mr. Gladstone could hope for. At present he is a very weary statesman, and with the House of Commons unmanageable and distracted, domestic legislation affords no hope of rehabilitation to the Government, and no national misfortune threatens the country, he would abroad to call forth his energies and reinstate him in the fulness of his power.

The Opponents of the Scheme. The agitation against the Suez negotiations is considerably waned. Though fury and resentment have greatly lessened, still it is doubtful whether the Government can carry the project. It is believed they will not attempt it unless Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's overtures to M. DeLesseps result in more favorable financial conditions. The Government refrain from deciding upon their future action till Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's return to London. The country opinion is, if, as is now expected, M. DeLesseps declines concessions, the Government will abandon the scheme. In view of De Lesseps' refusal, two projects are already in the air. One is to refer the question to a royal commission, and thereby minimize Ministerial discredit; the other proposal is to internationalize the canal, England financing the arrangement.

The chief objections to Mr. Gladstone's project rest on the legal construction of the concessions. The Government view is supported by the Lord Chancellor, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, legal advisers of the Foreign Office, French lawyers, and legal advisers of the Khedive. All these authorities agree in declaring that M. De Lesseps possesses the monopoly to canalize the canal. The contrary opinion is held by Horne Davey, Underwood and Sir Hardinge Gifford. The general feeling is that the Government were too hasty in admitting M. De Lesseps' monopoly, since when the canal was projected a second waterway was never expected, and therefore was unprovided for in the concession. The opposition to the Government's scheme originated among the commercial classes at the time of the now taking advantage of it, making the subject a party question. The general feeling of the country is divided, as it was in the case of the Channel tunnel, but with an equal feeling against the project.

Sanction of the Agreement by Parliament Not to be Asked this Session. LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that Parliament this session to sanction the agreement regarding the Suez canal. This statement was received with cheers by the Opposition.

In the Lords, Earl Granville said the agreement would be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Gladstone on the Scheme. LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the consideration of the agreement was dropped owing to the general objection to the scheme and because more time had been asked by some of the members. He expressed the opinion that the canal should ultimately be placed under the control of an international commission. (Cheers.) England, said Mr. Gladstone, will not use her temporary exceptional position in Egypt to invade a lawfully acquired right. De Lesseps had informed Mr. Rivers Wilson that he considered the Government was not in a way bound to present the agreement to Parliament, but whatever should be done, the second canal would be constructed as rapidly as possible.

LONDON, July 23.—In the Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said the canal negotiations must be gravely mismanaged to have raised issues causing an ill-feeling against the Government.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury said, when the papers relating to the canal negotiations were presented, the Opposition would be able to judge whether it was their duty to take further measures to ascertain the views of Parliament or the Government regarding the canal transaction, which he asserted,

deeply compromised the national interests. He declared that DeLesseps, in order to cut a second canal, must obtain the consent of Egypt, which was really the consent of England.

He declined to express an opinion regarding the bold idea in favor of an international commission to control the canal altogether. He admitted the canal should be made to benefit all.

LONDON, July 23.—It is rumored that there are divisions of opinion in the Cabinet relative to the expediency of proceeding with the completion of the Suez Canal agreement.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

The Political Outlook in Great Britain.—Changes in the Tory Leadership. LONDON, July 23.—The progress of the Senate's Commission Bill discloses further divisions on the Government benches. Through the action of the landed influences on both Whig and Tory members, the adoption was carried of Mr. Balfour's amendment limiting compensation for improvements by outgoing tenants to the bare outlay in cases where the landlord's consent is not required. This has enraged the Radicals, who recommend the Government to abandon the bill as absolutely injurious to the tenants. Mr. Gladstone refuses to withdraw the bill.

Irish Affairs. The Irish party have not shown their hand, and are so quiet that the English press say they are depressed by the failure of league supplies. A number of Parnellites are thrown on their own resources and have to earn a living in business.

There is a great distress among the Irish laborers in London. Many of them are refused employment at the wharves and docks. There is a dead set made against men of Irish nationality at the East End of London, where the Irish have hitherto been preferred. Now English, Scotch, and foreigners are chosen, except where necessity compels employers to engage Irish. There is a great distress among the Irish laborers in London. Many of them are refused employment at the wharves and docks. There is a dead set made against men of Irish nationality at the East End of London, where the Irish have hitherto been preferred. Now English, Scotch, and foreigners are chosen, except where necessity compels employers to engage Irish. There is a great distress among the Irish laborers in London. Many of them are refused employment at the wharves and docks. There is a dead set made against men of Irish nationality at the East End of London, where the Irish have hitherto been preferred. 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