

Table with columns: Steamer, Date, From, To. Lists various shipping routes and dates.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, October 18.

The Financial Situation.

The events of the week in financial circles have been of such a disquieting nature as to give rise to no little expression of anxiety regarding the future.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the markets were characterized by a greatly improved tone, which in some cases approached buoyancy.

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MONTREAL AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

VOL. LXXV. No. 250.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

PRICE, THREE CENTS

Loans and Discounts.

The loan market has remained in about the same condition, but accommodation is less easily obtainable than of late, and there is more desire among bankers to eschew all doubtful securities.

Foreign Exchange.

The market for sterling exchange was steady, with a moderate demand for and supply of bills.

London Financial Markets.

In London consols were weaker, and declined 1/8, closing at 101 5/16 for money, and 101 7/16 for the account.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Table with columns: Stock Name, Closing Price, Grand Prize, Closing Price. Lists various mining stocks and their prices.

Weekly Review of Stocks.

The excitement in the stock market during several days of the week was at fever heat. Against the bear influences at work it would require a powerful combination indeed to make even an appearance of resistance.

The State of Trade.

The untoward circumstances in connection with the cotton industry, which have been made public since the date of our last review, have not tended to accelerate the development of business, yet they have had no positively evil effect, beyond creating an uneasy feeling, lest there should be more behind, which did not previously exist.

Wholesale Markets.

Boots and shoes.—The record of the boot and shoe trade shows a healthy development of business, and the fall output turns out much more satisfactory than expected at its commencement.

Iron and Hardware.

Iron and hardware.—The current feeling in the iron market is expressed in about the same form as last week, and is quiet.

Wool.

Wool.—The wool market is expressed in about the same form as last week, and is quiet.

Grain.

Grain.—The grain market is expressed in about the same form as last week, and is quiet.

Flour.

Flour.—The flour market is expressed in about the same form as last week, and is quiet.

Oil.

Oil.—The oil market is expressed in about the same form as last week, and is quiet.

prof. 2; Tex. Pac., 1; Union Pac., 1; Wash., 1; do prof., 1; West Union, 1. Declined.—C. & I., 1, North-West, 1, Rock Island, 4, St. P. M. & M., 4.

The New York Post, summing up yesterday's market, says: "The continuance and magnitude of the decline in stocks would entitle it to be called a 'panic,' except that it is devoid of the excitement usually attendant upon a panic.

MERCHANTS.—In this stock there has been a considerably larger business at a further shrinkage in values. It opened weak at 118 1/2, and declined to 115 for a lowest point. To-day it was stronger, and gained 1/2, closing at 116 1/2, a decline of 2 1/2 on the week. Sales, 1,265 shares.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL.—Has ruled purely nominal at 3 3/4 according to sellers. Do Bonds.—Have been offered at 100, with 90 bid.

MONSIEURS.—This stock has been dealt in more liberally at lower prices. On Saturday and Monday it sold at 113, but since then has been very steady at 114, closing there, a decline of 1/2 as compared with the lowest point last week. Sales, 458 shares.

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strike. At this point considerable quantities of iron have arrived during the week, a fair proportion of which have gone into yards. A weak point in the situation is to be found in the fact that makers on the other side are beginning to send consignments. The finished iron market may be written firm and unchanged, without new developments. Tramp steels are firmer. The feature in this department is the scarcity of coke waters, which are in request. Charcoals have moved out fairly well at \$5 @ \$5.25 for 1 C., as to quantity. Cokes are at \$4.35 @ \$4.40. Outward freights on metals from Liverpool have advanced to 15s. Canada plates continue in good demand on the basis of \$3.10 for round lots. Ingot tin is weaker. London cables at £33 15s, while Straits ingots here are 1/2c lower at 23c. Copper is quiet and unchanged. London cables at £33 10s for best selected, and 1/2c dull and weak at \$3.75 @ \$3.80. The development of the general hardware movement has proved satisfactory, and most dealers have as much as they can do to clear off orders. We quote:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods and their prices.

LEATHER.—The progress of business does not appear to change much. There are the same evidences of a quiet market prominent on all descriptions of stock and the full cutting up of manufacturers does not appear to have had any effect in stimulating. On prices former figures are in all cases reported, and the position may be considered about steady, but there is an absence of any basis for buoyancy. We quote:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods and their prices.

LUMBER.—Most of the influences on the market are more in favor of sellers, who are enabled to maintain a steady tone on all the better grades. There has been a slight increase in the movement, principally on country account, and in some way some large sales have been effected, which have perceptibly diminished the stock of some kinds, with a consequent accession of cheerfulness in the views of dealers. The export outlet in the direction of the United States is satisfactory, and has produced something like scarcity of some grades, notably common siding and good strips. Laths and shingles continue firm. It is said that the cut prior to August 1 has been placed out of view. On all the standard goods sellers' views are more confident. We quote:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods and their prices.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosins have been moving more freely, and prices are held fairly well. Tar and pitch are selling in a light way at about quotations. Turpentine has ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote:—

Table with columns: Item, Price. Lists various goods and their prices.

ICE.—There has been a firm and fairly active market for ice, with offerings made in a more indifferent manner, in consequence of an advance of 3d @ 9d in England. This has strengthened the market here, and millers are very firm at \$5.50.

SUGAR.—The tone of the market for refined sugar has continued strong and buyers have to pay rather higher prices to secure their orders. Some large western buyers have been operating here and have cleaned out most of the supply available. Refiners are sold up very closely and have only a few hundred packages to offer. The local demand for all grades has been good. Yellow have advanced another eighth of a cent, per pound, now worth 7 1/2c @ 8 1/2c as

to quality. Granulated is very firm at 8 1/2c @ 9c as to size of lot.

STEUR—The market has been firm all week under a brisk demand, which has more than prevented any addition to the supply. There is not sufficient stock available for the outlet and prices are very firmly held, quoted at 3c @ 3 1/2c per lb. or 4 1/2c @ 7 1/2c per gallon as to quality.

TEA—Trade has been moderate and running in the market on small parcels. Stocks are held on the same valuation as before, and holders are determined to wait until buyers come along. There is nothing to indicate that a shading in cost would increase the demand. Fine teas are firm. The New York market continues active at firm prices.

WOOL—The market for all grades of wool has exhibited about the same tone as when last noted. Buyers have given no sign of an inclination to hurry or extend their operations, and the volume of business is moderate at steady prices. West Cape 17 1/2c @ 19c, and Australian 22c @ 23c. Domestic is quoted as follows: A. supers 30c @ 32c; B. 24c @ 26c; fleeces 22c; and black 24c.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are the total receipts and shipments by Rail, Lachine Canal and River, from the 1st January to 17th Oct. 1888, with comparative receipts and shipments for corresponding period of 1887:

Table showing movements of produce by rail, Lachine Canal and River from Jan 1 to Oct 17, 1888, compared with 1887. Includes categories like Wheat, Flour, and other goods.

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce by rail or water from October 10 to October 17, 1888:

Table showing receipts and shipments of produce by rail or water from Oct 10 to Oct 17, 1888.

THE EQUIVALENT QUANTITIES FOR CASH CALCULATED IN PER CENT. EXCHANGE ON OUTSIDE VALUES INCLUDING PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Table showing equivalent quantities for cash and exchange rates for various commodities like wheat, flour, and sugar.

WEEKLY REPORT OF PRODUCE, &c.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Table showing weekly prices of various commodities such as wheat, flour, sugar, and other goods.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Inactivity continues to prevail on this market, nothing doing outside of a few small sales to millers;

quotations meantime are nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged at 56c @ 56c. Peas—Business has occurred at 94c @ 95c, but they are not selling freely. Oats, rye and barley nominal at quotations.

FLOUR—Larger stocks and increased receipts, together with a slack demand, have given an easier tone to the market, but superiors are steady at \$5.65 or \$5.10 in bond.

PROVISIONS—BUTTER—The choicer grades continue firm and in good demand, but there is less enquiry for inferior qualities. Cheese—An easier feeling prevails and very little business is doing. The cable has fallen from 57s to 56s. PORK—Quiet and easier at 11c @ 11 1/2c. Eggs—Firm and unchanged at 23c @ 23c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Receipts at inspection stores, from 1st January to 18th Oct.—Pots, 6,631 brls.; pearls, 447 brls. Deliveries—Pots, 5,974 brls.; pearls, 519 brls. Stocks in store this morning—Pots 972 brls.; pearls, 29 brls. PORK—Receipts have been moderate and the market has continued very steady at \$4.60 @ 4.70 as to tares; a few barrels of seconds sold at \$4.20; no thirds offering. PEAS—The market has been cleared of all offerings, latest sales being at \$6.00, but a higher figure would now be paid. FLOUR—The market is quiet. Rates of freight grain for prompt and forward shipment are about 2s. 6d. @ 3s. to 3s. 9d. to Liverpool, and up to 3s. to Glasgow.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, October 18.—Unfavorable British cables, together with the largely increased receipts here, have resulted in an almost demoralized market for export cattle, with a decline of 1/2c per lb. At Acet & Kennedy's yards no transactions on spot were reported. We quote export cattle 4 1/2c @ 5c per lb. live weight as to quality. Export sheep were firm at 4 1/2c @ 4c per lb. live weight. Hogs were offered at 5 1/2c @ 6c per lb. live weight as to quality. A large supply of butcher's cattle was offered for the local market at 3c @ 4 1/2c per lb. live weight as to quality. At Viger market the receipts were large and the market was well supplied. There was a fair demand at steady prices, 3c @ 4 1/2c per lb. live weight as to quality. There was about 800 head of sheep and lambs offered, prices ranging from \$4 @ \$5.50 each for sheep and \$2.50 @ \$3 for lambs as to quality.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKETS.

The Shipping List, in giving the spirit of the Markets, says:—There has been no appreciable change in the condition and tendencies of general trade during the three days. The volume of wholesale business keeps up to about recent proportions and there have been no disturbances of a serious nature. The few small failures announced have been due to— (a) short coming rather than to general causes, and they are therefore not indicative of unsoundness of trade, which has rarely ever been conducted upon so conservative a basis. The bank clearings of most of the leading cities continue to show a decrease, measured by the corresponding period of last year. This city being 15.6 per cent. less, and for twenty six leading cities outside of New York 7.4 per cent. less. Among the cities showing an increase are Cincinnati 25 per cent., New Orleans 17 per cent., Providence 19.4 per cent., Kansas City 4.9 per cent., Cleveland 4.8 per cent., Peoria 13.8 per cent., Memphis 33.3 per cent., Springfield 19.9 per cent., and Syracuse 8.7 per cent. But the bank exchanges can hardly be regarded as indicative of the volume of general business, inasmuch as the amount of goods may be sold this week to be paid for next month, or four months from now, and it is obvious that this would not affect the exchanges of the banks for the current week; such exchanges are more likely to be affected by the amount of goods actually sold, and by the amount of falling due, but this is so mixed up by the current cash transactions that the statistics for a single week are not a reliable index of the state of trade; but for a series of months, or for a year, their comparative changes are a fair index of the state of trade, and the banks' exchanges are again lower. Cotton and futures are again lower. Petroleum is firm and Crude certificates a shade lower. Naval stores inactive. Wool in fair demand and steady. Tobacco quiet but firm. Hides firm but leather and skins are dull. The market for accumulation of stock. Hops active and firm. Drugs and dyes generally firm with a fair trade. Raw sugar quiet but firmly held at higher prices. Refined in moderate demand and steady. Molasses in moderate falling request. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rubber and gutta percha are firm. Tin lower. Copper dull and easy. Lead steady but quiet. New raisins and currants have further declined under increasing supplies and peremptory action sales. Ocean freights are generally steady but quiet.

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKETS.

MONTREAL, October 18.—The market for hay was very dull, very few loads being offered, but prices continued steady at \$5 @ 5 1/2c per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was in light supply and sold at steady prices at \$4 @ 5 per hundred bundles as to quality. In New York the trade demands a fair price for fine timothy at 85c @ 90c; good, 75c @ 80c; medium, 65c @ 70c; clover, 55c @ 60c; No. 1 rye straw, 50c @ 55c; short rye, 35c @ 40c; cut, 30c @ 35c.

RAILWAY NEWS.

It is rumored that George B. Roberts intends to retire from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to impaired health and that A. J. Cassel will succeed him. The rumor is denied at the company's office.

GENERAL NOTES.

OTTAWA, October 18.—The shipments of sawn lumber from this port to the United States for the eight months ended 31st August, amounted to 97,198,000 feet, valued at \$1,365,118.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The North German Lloyd SS. Werra sailed from New York for Bremen on the 17th inst. The depth of water in the ship channel at Sorci this (Thursday) evening was 23 feet 6 inches.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—October 18. Scher, Bonnie Lass, 107, D. Hogan, master, from Labrador, 29, herring, 13, 1/2c. Brigne, Little Annie, 228, C. Fortin, master, from Liverpool, 29, herring, 13, 1/2c.

THE GREAT BRITAIN TRADE.

LONDON, October 16.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "The weather is favorable. Fresh samples of wheat are in improved condition. There is a good demand for fine which are scarce; other kinds are easier. Foreign wheat is unchanged, but in favor of buyers; stocks are large. Foreign flour is in buyers' favor. Maize is lower and dull. There is a few cargoes of wheat on the coast. There were seven arrivals and three sales; three cargoes were withdrawn; one cargo of California remained. Trade forward during the week was 71,060 quarters at 49s. 8d. for quarter, against 54,807 quarters at 39 1/2d per quarter during the corresponding period last year."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MONTREAL HERALD. COTTON—130 p.m.—Dull, quiet, steady. Up-lands, 15 1/2c @ 16c; Orleans, 61-62c.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, October 18.—Money 109 1/4c—steady. 4 1/2s @ 1/4s; 104 1/2c @ 105 1/2c; 105 1/2c @ 106 1/2c; 106 1/2c @ 107 1/2c; 107 1/2c @ 108 1/2c; 108 1/2c @ 109 1/2c; 109 1/2c @ 110 1/2c; 110 1/2c @ 111 1/2c; 111 1/2c @ 112 1/2c; 112 1/2c @ 113 1/2c; 113 1/2c @ 114 1/2c; 114 1/2c @ 115 1/2c; 115 1/2c @ 116 1/2c; 116 1/2c @ 117 1/2c; 117 1/2c @ 118 1/2c; 118 1/2c @ 119 1/2c; 119 1/2c @ 120 1/2c; 120 1/2c @ 121 1/2c; 121 1/2c @ 122 1/2c; 122 1/2c @ 123 1/2c; 123 1/2c @ 124 1/2c; 124 1/2c @ 125 1/2c; 125 1/2c @ 126 1/2c; 126 1/2c @ 127 1/2c; 127 1/2c @ 128 1/2c; 128 1/2c @ 129 1/2c; 129 1/2c @ 130 1/2c; 130 1/2c @ 131 1/2c; 131 1/2c @ 132 1/2c; 132 1/2c @ 133 1/2c; 133 1/2c @ 134 1/2c; 134 1/2c @ 135 1/2c; 135 1/2c @ 136 1/2c; 136 1/2c @ 137 1/2c; 137 1/2c @ 138 1/2c; 138 1/2c @ 139 1/2c; 139 1/2c @ 140 1/2c; 140 1/2c @ 141 1/2c; 141 1/2c @ 142 1/2c; 142 1/2c @ 143 1/2c; 143 1/2c @ 144 1/2c; 144 1/2c @ 145 1/2c; 145 1/2c @ 146 1/2c; 146 1/2c @ 147 1/2c; 147 1/2c @ 148 1/2c; 148 1/2c @ 149 1/2c; 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The Montreal Herald, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 19.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m. Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By SHAW & GOWDEY, Stoves, etc.—At their rooms, at 10 a.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Financial; Railway News; Produce and Provisions, etc. SECOND PAGE—Commercial continued, etc. THIRD PAGE—Sir H. Langevin, etc. FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, etc. FIFTH PAGE—Lord Castletown's Trip, etc. SIXTH PAGE—The Laval Contested Election. SEVENTH PAGE—Local News, etc. EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, etc.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CENSORSHIP.

The Halifax Herald, a Government journal, in the course of an interesting article on the seizure by the collector of Customs of Montreal of Paine's and Volttaire's works, remarks:—

Without anticipating the judgment on that point it is fair to the collector to say that if he wanted to obey the existing law his action was reasonable enough. There is need of more definite rules and definitions in this matter. There are hundreds of books coming into the country more blasphemous than either of those seized. It is hard to understand why Mr. Hill should be allowed to come into the country if Konyon is right or even if Judge Stephen is correct. And, as is said by the Westminster Review, Strauss' "Leben Jesu," Renan's "Life of Christ," and Compté's works are, according to English common law, blasphemous libels. But all Canada who make any pretension to scholarship have read some or all of these works. Clergymen of culture have them and read them, and those of no culture quote orthodox opinions of them, and show their hearers that there is nothing in these books. Shelley's "Queen Mab" was in 1840 decided to be a blasphemous libel. Certainly the speech of the Wandering Jew in "Queen Mab" must be as offensive to any person as anything in the "Age of Reason." But who ever heard of a custom house officer refusing to admit Shelley's poems? And why should the works of Byron, many of whose poems are clearly blasphemous within the meaning of the law, be admitted? And Ingersoll's lectures, which are not only open to the same objection but insulting to Christian people, come into Canada every day. It is said that Paine is indecent. But there is an American alleged poet (whom, by the way, Rossetti and many other European critics have pronounced the greatest of American poets), in comparison with whom Paine, Fielding and Smollet are as chaste as icicles, and the works of that poet are allowed to come into this country freely.

The fact is the law is a humbug on account of its indefiniteness. The custom collectors should be instructed. The question is, who shall instruct them? A man who has not read all the bad books that are likely to come in does not seem to be in a position to do so, and the man who has read them all is likely to be an unbeliever and more or less immoral and blasphemous individual. We take exception to the opinion that "if the collector wished to obey the existing law his action was reasonable enough." The collector's action was most unreasonable. He could scarcely have been unaware of the fact that the books referred to could not possibly have been aimed at. He must have known that they were in the public libraries of Canada. He must also have known that the object of the law was to exclude those ephemeral publications which, being lewd and lascivious, have been poured into Canada of late years to the contamination of the private morals and the destruction of the purity of character of the youth of this country. To treat the law from its proper intent and purpose and to make it an engine for the punishment of free thinkers in religious matters is what the collectors of Customs at Montreal and Toronto have been doing; and if the Government of Canada has not the moral courage to check its officers in their high handed proceedings, it is time the courts gave them to understand that religious liberty still exists in Canada. Who would want to live in this country with the little officials of a Government spying into their private reading and declaring what they shall read on religious and controversial subjects, and what they shall not read? How long would a Government last in Canada that would dare to avow such a policy? To say that official action which strikes at the very root of man's liberties, personal and public, is "reasonable enough" is a monstrous proposition in this free country in the year of grace 1883. The collector had no right to assume that the law of Parliament was intended to override man's inalienable rights as understood in this enlightened age. He should not have assumed that Parliament had constituted the servants of the people of Canada the censors of the people in matters of faith and higher morals. He should have hesitated before acting as if Parliament could reverse the hand of Time and send us back to those ages when to think for one's self was regarded as an outrage on the State and the Church, when, in fact, life was scarcely worth the living.

PROFESSOR TANNER ON CANADA.

We have received the first sheet of the report on the mission to Canada of Professor Tanner, the senior member of the Royal Agricultural College of England, addressed to the Council of the Institute of Agriculture. Professor Tanner is an author of high reputation on agricultural questions and the object of his visit to Canada was to inquire into the advantages or otherwise which surround emigration to the Dominion. As he states, the utmost confusion existed in England in the minds of those interested in agriculture as to the true position of affairs in Canada. The reports of the Delegates of the British farmers who had visited Canada "showed very clearly, that emigration, prudently carried out, gave unbounded facilities for securing a comfortable support, and for the accumulation of profits. The writers of these reports were known to be persons possessing much practical experience, and thoroughly worthy of confidence. The issue of these important reports was soon followed by a large series of letters, and other communications to the press, giving most painful details of what were alleged to be the personal experiences of disappointed emigrants. When an explanation was sought for, as to this conflict of testimony, it was then asserted that the delegates had been hoodwinked by government officials, and taken to selected spots which did not fairly represent the districts in which emigrants would have to settle. It was also alleged that the kind and hospitable treatment which they had received had influenced their judgments, and that

their reports were practically valueless in consequence. Statements such as these were received with just indignation by those to whom the delegates were personally known." Hoping to throw some light upon this conflict of testimony, Professor Tanner states that his enquiry took the form indicated in the following questions, to which this report is intended as a reply:—

Schedule D shall not be imported into Canada, under the penalty therein mentioned, and if imported shall be forfeited and forthwith destroyed.

Schedule D declares as follows:— The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under the penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.

This is admitted to be the sole authority on which the collectors have been proceeding. Now, there is nothing new in this feature of the law. It has been a provision of every Canadian Customs Act during the present generation, and has been the law of England and America for two hundred years. Referring to past acts, we find in the laws of old Canada, consolidated in 1859, the same provision in the following words:—

The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found:—

Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of an immoral or indecent character.

At Confederation we were given a new Customs Act, and this section of the law of 1859 was incorporated, word for word. It will be noticed that the addition in the Customs Act of 1879 is of these words:—

"Printed paper, photographs or representations of any kind, etc." a principal object, apparently, being to reach a class of immoral or indecent publications or "representations" which could not be classed with "books, drawings, paintings or prints." Photographs and breastpins were favorite means of introducing indecent pictures, and the law was altered to include these and other indecent and immoral agencies. No Canadian legislator ever fancied that by the additions of 1879 he was giving the Customs officers power to establish a censorship over controversial works or to exclude from Canada books which Parliament had itself brought in and placed in the Parliamentary library; and none except those who were incapable of exercising a sound judgment or desiring to magnify the importance of their office would ever have thought of torturing the law to the purposes to which it has been put by the officials of Toronto and Montreal.

As a matter of fact the books which are now tabooed have always passed through the Custom House without challenge, for the excellent reason that there was no law against it. Public opinion and the law have agreed in recognizing them as neither immoral nor indecent within the meaning of such terms. This matter has been settled by higher authority than that of Customs officials,—by that great authority, the public conscience, which has proclaimed religious toleration, the right to think and speak freely, the right to hold just such opinions as to every man seems most proper, the right to read just such controversial books as he pleases, provided he interferes not with the liberty of others. If these books have been introduced into the Parliamentary Library of Canada, into many semi-public libraries, into the libraries of hundreds of clergymen and of thousands of gentlemen of culture and refinement, and if this has been going on for very many years, how can any collector of Customs at this date venture to class them with "immoral and indecent" publications? Are "immoral and indecent" works to be found in the quarters we have indicated, and are such books read by the classes of people we have named? Again, if such books are "immoral and indecent" within the meaning of the law, why have they been allowed to enter Canada under the law? Why were they not suppressed or destroyed long ago? There has not, at any time, rested the slightest doubt upon the meaning of the law, and it is to be hoped that Customs officials will now be taught that they can not be permitted to do what Parliament itself dare not attempt. We can not agree with the Halifax Herald in saying the law is "indefinite." The wording of the law is perfectly proper; it is the Custom House official that needs reconstructing.

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First: Why have we had such contradictory reports upon the condition of our emigrants in Canada?

Secondly: Can emigration to Canada be safely recommended, and if so, what facilities exist for its protection and general welfare of our emigrants?

Professor Tanner goes on to state that as soon as it was known that he was about to visit Canada he was favored with various communications, warning him as to the difficulties and losses which had fallen upon settlers in this country. Some of these came from Canada, others from parties in England, and the severest censures were contained in some of these letters upon those who, it was alleged, had misled the public by highly colored reports upon farming in Canada. Singularly enough, none of Dr. Tanner's numerous correspondents were able to give him any names or addresses of unsuccessful emigrants in Canada, but generally referred him to certain Canadian newspapers for information. The Professor therefore proceeded on his tour in Canada intending to judge for himself by personal observation as to the truth or falsity of these stories. He travelled fully five thousand miles within Canadian territory and, as he says, "I had most favorable opportunities for coming in contact with settlers, not only in the older Provinces of the Dominion, but in Manitoba, and even beyond its borders, in the Assiniboia District of the North West Territories. Throughout the whole of this lengthened tour of inspection I found those settled upon the lands happy, prosperous, and healthy. After conversing freely with large numbers of these settlers, I am able to state that I did not meet with a single instance in which they were not fairly successful, contented, and full of hope for the future. They worked hard, it is true, but that labor was sweetened by the knowledge that they were improving their own property. Their personal requirements were easily provided for by the aid of a rich and productive soil, their families were growing up around them in the enjoyment of health, and without any anxiety being felt as to their future success in life. These facts, which came under my own observation, compel me therefore to state that the unfavorable reports upon Canada which have been published in this country do not fairly represent the condition of affairs in Canada." On the other hand, he adds that he is equally bound to state that the reports of the Delegates are substantially correct and worthy of confidence, and that in his opinion there is no justification whatever for the attacks which have been made upon them.

Professor Tanner soon discovered the origin of the unfavorable reports in regard to Canada which had found their way to England. They came from Western Land Agents whose interest it was to turn the tide of emigration from Canada to the United States, and he gives the following illustration of how Canada is misrepresented by those "parties, which we quote:—

"One illustrative fact may be useful at this point, although it is but one of ten thousand. I shall have occasion hereafter to draw attention to the very successful settlement which has been established in the North-West of Canada, by the assistance rendered to her tenants by Lady Gordon-Cathart. As the first detachment of her settlers were travelling to their destination, it became necessary for them to pass by railway through a portion of the United States, in consequence of the Canadian Pacific Railway being then incomplete. In doing so they were met by a number of persons who went to all appearances ordinary fellow travellers. These urged them to remain in the States, whilst the extraordinary accounts they gave of the North-West of Canada filled their minds with disappointment and fear. Some said they could not escape the fearful floods of the spring, others assured them that they would be baked by the fearfully hot summer, whilst another group knew perfectly well that they would be frozen in winter. As they proceeded they gradually discovered the trick which had been played upon them, and they laughed at the doubts which had been so easily raised."

"And now you have settled here, what do you think of the place?" I enquired of one of the party.

"Aye, sir," he reverently replied, "it is really a Godly country."

Incidents such as these are simply numberless in their variety and form, for there are large numbers of persons who are thus employed throughout the emigration season, and whose duty it is to persuade emigrants to settle in some other district than that to which they are journeying, and these agents are remunerated according to their success. In the instance which I have quoted, the deception was attempted in the United States, but I need scarcely say that there is no monopoly of virtue on either side of the boundary line, for if it is six to one, it is half a dozen to the other. This class of misrepresentation is quite of the common rank, but the same object is carried out with greater delicacy and refinement when those of a higher grade are to be deceived. Here also we find additional interests influencing the work, and whenever the full history is revealed of the correspondence upon Canadian matters which has this year caused so much anxiety and fear in Great Britain and Ireland, it will be a source of surprise to know how much of it was manufactured, within half a mile of the London Stock Exchange. Let, then, a veil be allowed to fall upon the past, in the hope that a successful trick may not be repeated. The moral of the tale is tolerably clear, for it indicates that in future the acceptance of any such narratives of failure should be made dependent upon our knowledge of the persons making such statements. Communications which do not admit of their being tested and verified, should be regarded as worse than useless. I have before me at this moment one of the letters published in England in July last, it has not even an initial attached to it, and it is addressed from "Farm, Manitoba, under date of June 3rd. Now, considering that Manitoba is considerably larger than Great Britain and Ireland, the address is singularly incomplete and unusual. I feel confident that the Press may be relied upon

for securing emigrants from a repetition of the serious misrepresentations which have become so common during the last twelve months, and I will gladly render any assistance in my power in enquiring into any cases which may be referred to me.

LAVAL.

The Gazette does not appear to take much interest in the Laval contested election case, now that its friend, Mr. Leblanc, acts as being enquired into.

We notice that Mr. Ouimet, M. P., has been an active distributor of the money of the corruption fund. We suppose Mr. Ouimet knows of the penalty for such violations of law. The result of the proceedings is likely to prove a warning to Dominion politicians to keep their hands off the Provincial elections.

Matters have gone so badly with Mr. Leblanc that his "petitioner" has filed a declaration that he will not be held responsible for any further proceedings. Notwithstanding this announcement the Court is going on with the case, which grows more interesting daily.

THE BISHOPRIC OF HURON.—It will be seen by our telegrams that Dean Baldwin has been elected Bishop of Huron and that he has accepted the high office. The Dean's many personal friends in Montreal and all who have knowledge of the important part which the Dean has played in connexion with the advancement of the interests of the Church of England in this city and diocese, will regret to learn of the great loss the Church here is about to sustain; while they can not fail to appreciate the mark of confidence which the church in another part of Canada has just conferred on a most worthy churchman and Christian.

THE reports from the City Treasurer and City Auditor, laid before the City Council yesterday, in the case of the defaulting cashier in the city's finance department, are very far from being satisfactory. We do not see how Mr. Robb can speak so confidently of the deficit in the police department's fund, "consisting chiefly of shortages in cash and not embezzlements, as he (Mussen) spoke freely to the accountant of the police department at the time (June last) and told him he was \$1,500 astray in that account, which he was endeavoring to trace." If there were "shortages in cash," who has got the "cash"? And whose fault is it that such a serious matter has remained unsettled since June last?

Two able bodied dynamiters appear to have been securely caged in Halifax. They were abundantly supplied with dynamite, and one of them had a Boynton swimming suit. It looks as if the intention was to use this suit in an attempt to blow up a man-of-war in Halifax harbor, and thus stimulate the collection of money in the United States for Fenian uses. The men were taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday, and remanded for a few days. As there are two of them in trouble, the chances are in favor of one of them "peaching."

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—A Vienna telegram says that seventeen peasants in Styria have been condemned to twenty-two years imprisonment for plundering the property of Jews. It is about time that the more ignorant of the people of Austria, Russia and Prussia had learned that Jews have rights which must be respected.

AN English nobleman's impressions of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian North-West are given in Lord Castletown's letter to the London Times, which we reproduce in another column. His Lordship was one of the party who left Montreal, August 21, and proceeded to Calgary.

AN HONEST FARMER, Joseph Cleroux, swore yesterday, in the Laval election case, that Mr. Leblanc himself paid him \$122 for services in his behalf. This is but one of many such revelations. It is not surprising that Mr. Leblanc wishes to drop the matter and say no more about it. He went to shear and has come home shorn.

THE DINNER TO SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN last night passed off very successfully. It was a more strictly party gathering than had been expected, and of course very much that was spoken was of a party character. Our report will be found on the third page of to-day's HERALD.

WE shall publish to-morrow an important communication from Mr. F. N. Boxer, sanitary engineer and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Sanitary Association. It is an outspoken arraignment of the officers of the Board of Health, and must be asswered.

Go to R. J. TOCKE'S for Fall Gloves and Underwear. Largest assortment ever shown in Canada. 177 St. James Street.

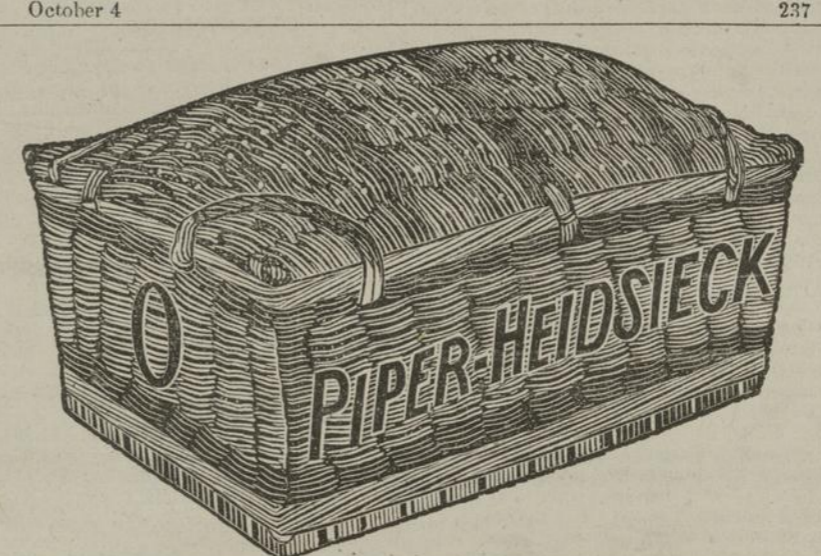
DEATHS. WHELAN.—In this city, on the 16th inst., John Whelan, contractor, aged 72. Funeral notice hereafter.

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

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

Engineers and Machine Makers, Manufacturers of Iron Bridges for Railways, etc. Iron Girders, Iron Roofs, Railway Plant and Furnishings of every description. Warehouse: 225 WELLINGTON STREET MONTREAL. August 15 194

FOR SALE. To Arrive per Steamer from St. Johns, Newfoundland, 300 BARRELS PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL. J. S. MAYO, 9-COMMON STREET-9 MONTREAL. October 4 237



New Advertisements. JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT. SILK DEPARTMENT. QUEBEC.

Ladies will find our new Silks to be the best value offered in Montreal at the present time. Inspect our Silks before going elsewhere. A SPLENDID RANGE OF BLACK SILKS.

All heavy makes warranted to wear well, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2 up to \$3.50. Useful Black Silks for dresses, only 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.10.

Black Brocade Silks, all handsome patterns, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 up to \$4. Black Satin Sublimes from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Black Ottoman Silks from \$1 to \$2.50. Striped Washing Silks at 35c. Good Colored Silks for dresses in all the new dark shades at 50c.

Colored Brocade Silks at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$2.50. See our Colored Silks at \$1. This line we have in fifteen different shades. JOHN MURPHY & CO. 403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET. 105, 107, 109, 111 St. Peter Street. Terms CASH and only ONE PRICE.

CABANA CIGARS! CABANA CIGARS! 1 Case of the above Cigars. JUST RECEIVED BY PHILIP HENRY, 134 ST. JAMES STREET. October 19 250

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

FOR SALE. Cases CANNED LOBSTERS Do do MACKEREL Brils. and h-brils. No. 1 FAT CAPE BRETON HERRING TABLE CODFISH STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL TESSIER'S COD LIVER OIL Newfoundland, Halifax, Gaspé A. COD OIL. Barbadoes, Demerara, Antigua MOLASSES. Messrs. Prime Mess, Extra Prime PORK POOL'S PICKLES, mixed and assorted OYSTERS received daily—Narrows and Malpeques. TO ARRIVE—Small Cargo of the well-known CALEDONIA MINE COAL.

J. & R. McLEA 8 COMMON STREET, October 17 248

IN THE MATTER OF LORD & MUNN, Of the City of Montreal, Shipping and Commission Merchants.

A FIRST DIVIDEND has been prepared in this matter, and will be payable at the office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 25th OCTOBER instant. SAMUEL C. FATT, Acting for Trustee. HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 St. John St., Montreal, October 17th, 1883. e 250

THE WINDSOR Base Burner. 1883 FINE CASTINGS 1883 Square Base Nickel Trimmings AND TEAKETTLE ATTACHMENTS. THE HOT BLAST IS THE MOST Economical, Durable and Powerful Heater Made, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Coal and Wood Heating and Cooking STOVES, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

W. CLENDINNEN'S, 216 and 218 ST. JAMES STREET, AND 524 Craig Street. October 13 245

\$25 REWARD! LOST, On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, vicinity of Mansfield and Sherbrooke Sts., a large Gold English Hunting Watch, No. 11546 (movements), with Fob Chain and large old-fashioned Seal attached. The above reward will be paid to any one returning same to Jos. A. Street, 241 Notre Dame Street, or information leading to its recovery. October 18 m 249

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. For Balance of Week, Matinee Saturday. The Latest London and American Success. By special arrangement with Mr. J. H. HAVELRY, will be presented the New, Realistic, Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE SILVER KING! The most complete production ever seen. Box office now open. Next Week—Madison Square Theatre Co. in "YOUNG MISS WINFIELD." October 18 249

THEATRE ROYAL. J. B. SPARROW, . . . . . Manager. Thursday, Friday, Saturday Afternoon and Evening. Mr. E. T. GOODRICH in GRIZZLY ADAMS! In connection with above, a Good Specialty Programme will appear every evening. Popular prices. Seats at Prince's. October 18 249

THEATRE ROYAL. J. B. SPARROW, . . . . . Manager. For FIVE NIGHTS and Saturday Matinee, commencing Monday, Oct. 22nd.—MME. GIRARD GYLER'S English Opera Co. and Star Troupe of Living Statuary—Roman and Heathen. Illuminated with beautiful Colored Limelight and Mechanical Effects, with an entirely new, superb and matchless wardrobe, the whole constituting the most refined and modest exhibition ever brought before the public notice. 30 ARTISTS. 30. Popular prices. Seats at Prince's. October 19 250

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

New Advertisements. STEAMER FOR North Sydney and St. Johns, N.F. The SS. DELTA, Crowell, master, is intended to be given quick despatch for the above Ports. For Freight, apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Agents. u 249

Ontario and Quebec Railway. Notice to Contractors. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, the 22nd OCTOBER, for the erection of Station Buildings at the following places:—

Agincourt, Duttons, Varenmont, Myrtle, Bowmanville, Pontepool, Cananville, (Road, Indian River, Norwood, Belmont, Huntingdon, Tweed, Sheffield, Kalaral, Arden, Godfrey Road, Mauerley, Mitchell's.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, in Toronto, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th INST. Contractors will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the due completion of the work awarded them. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. HUGH RYAN, Superintendent of Construction. 18 King street West, Toronto, 12th October, 1883. 249

NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS. A PRIME CARGO Now landing Es S. S. Greenland, Of the Famous Mann Brand. A small lot ex SS. Commodore still on hand, And other Choice Brands daily expected. LORD, MUNN & CO. 1m 241

FOR SALE, LABRADOR HERRING. Bartlett's and other brands Montreal Inspection Nos. 1 and 2 Looch Fry HERRINGS, Kegs and Half Kegs 250 Runtals Prime Newfoundland Dry Codfish. MOLASSES. Puncheons Barbadoes and Porto Rico Molasses also a few Puncheons Jamaica Rum. OILS. Steam Refined, Pale, Brown, Straw Seal Oils, Genuine Newfoundland Cod Oil in Iron Bound Barrels. JOHN BAIRD & CO. 191 COMMISSIONER STREET. October 2 241

Labrador Herrings. A CARGO JUST RECEIVED! PER JANE AINSLEY THE CELEBRATED PEARCE BRAND MAGOR BROS. & CO. October 3 236

FOR SALE. 500 Bags COARSE SALT, 11s. In the CANAL SEALS. BLAIKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET. October 13 245

LORD CASTLETON'S TRIP

Over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Coming Route from Europe to the Orient.

Lord Castleton writes to the London Times the following description of his trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway— "Remember we leave at nine o'clock to-night" were the last words of Mr. Stephen, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as he left us at the door of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 21st August; and so we did. At 9.10 the splendid train of eight cars left the Bonaventure Station amid the good-byes of friends and best wishes for a prosperous journey to the North-West, 2,600 miles before us. But what was that when the means of locomotion were so perfect and such a cheery party of friends were on board? Our "crowd" consisted of about forty in all, travelling in three sleeping cars, beautifully fitted up, and of a much more solid, less gawdy description than the ordinary Pullman—(1) president's car, a masterpiece of comfort on wheels, with kitchen, smoking-room, writing do., (2) most charming bedrooms; and, lastly, a directors' car, with beautifully carved wood inside, and with a very pleasant sitting-room at the end. Our actual journey for the next ten days was the sleeping car situation.

I do not intend to give a long account of our journey as far as Chicago, for that is a much-travelled and well-known route, and has no very distinctive characteristics, except, perhaps, the fine farming in Ontario, and the pleasant aspect of Toronto, a very fine town, giving one a most favorable impression of its solid prosperity. We crossed into the States at Detroit, over the marvellous steamboat ferry, carrying, as it does, two trains at once over about a mile of water.

CHICAGO

was reached about 10 a.m. on Thursday morning, and we were magnificently installed as guests of the directors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a most comfortable house. The stock yard, the pig-killing, bacon-producing factory, the great stock yards, and our huge picnic party did together in the evening, and were subjected in nearly every instance to interviews, those gentlemen of imagination and research, who, when they have asked you most pointed questions and received categorical answers, produce a hum of inane sentiments, as a rule the opposite of what their victims have tried to convey to them. All on parade, and off at six, again our peripatetic house receives us, and we roll off into Madison and Wisconsin's towns, through splendid stretches of farming land, here rich in vast fields of Indian corn, there glowing like gold, where the heavy crops of wheat have been gathered, past herds of cattle and horses, who never lift their heads as we fly by. The animals in America are as independent as new citizens, and treat screaming locomotives, and the discordant howls of the steamboat whistles, with equal contempt. Then lovely lakes and wooded hills fly past our view, and the rougher lands of Wisconsin are passed through. We cross and pass along the Mississippi, covered with lumber rafts cut from the forests of the North. We rush past wheat fields, going at nearly sixty miles an hour, on a speedily laid track, until we reach the city of Minneapolis, which town, but considered by the men of Minneapolis as their great enemy. The two towns are not far apart; both are most prosperous, and the population of each, I believe, about 100,000. The ceaseless rivalry seems to exist between them. But we do not stay long at either, as we intend visiting them on the following day. We are to sleep to-morrow at an hotel on LAKE MINNETONKA, and arrive there about seven o'clock, and what a pretty scene greets us! The train runs up within a few yards of this wonderful edifice, lighted up as it is with electric light, and built of wood in ninety-six days. It is a fairy-like scene. The lake stretching away on both sides, the dark black of the surrounding woods, and last, but not least, highly dressed forms moving about on a sort of lake, which runs over 300 yards, the whole length of the building. It certainly was a haven of rest to tired travellers, and a welcome change from the cars, luxurious even as they are. We had an excellent dinner, and after some first-rate speeches, and plenty of health and prosperity drinking, we all went to rest with the mixed strains of a Highland reel, and "Should add acquaintance be forgot," mingling in our ears. The hotel holds now over 400 people, and six years ago Indians were roosting about in freedom where it now stands. It will undoubtedly become a fashionable summer resort, and is now much used by people from St. Paul, Chicago and Minneapolis.

On Saturday we ran back to Minneapolis and inspected the magnificent bridge in that town all made of stone, and the most substantial structure I have seen in this country; then to St. Paul, whence we started at 3 o'clock. We passed till night-fall through partially cultivated wheat lands, and reached the open prairie at a place called Ferris Farm. At 7 the next morning (Sunday) we were at breakfast at Winnipeg, and a most excellent meal it was. I had the pleasure of driving over the town with Mr. Donald Smith, the last governor in the West of the Hudson Bay Company. He gave us a most graphic account of the growth of this marvellous town, formerly a tiny hamlet, and its inhabitants, only a few years ago, 1,000 half-breed Indians and Hudson's Bay officials, and now a population of 20,000. Winnipeg itself is admirably situated to be a capital town, standing as it does on the point of land formed by the junction of the Red River and the Assiniboine. There are good substantial buildings in the town, and it now has every indication of steady sterling prosperity. After a two hours' stay we steamed out of the station across the GREAT PRAIRIE, a vast expanse of green for the first seventy miles or so, a country with magnificent hay crops and a wealth of deep black loam. After a bit we arrived at Portage la Prairie, a flourishing town of about 2,000 people, and then on through very well cultivated lands, good oats, wheat and potatoes, with all other ordinary vegetables growing to perfection. The settlers all appear most comfortable, and look more ruddy and healthy than the men further south. We kept going through country which in every instance is capable of being settled up with advantage to the settler—some of it as grazing farms, but most of it best fitted for tillage. Regions we reached at night, so unable to see what it is, I believe, a very flourishing place. Monday morning—the prairie is now more of a rolling character and well fitted for grazing, as water exists in plenty all along the line. At about eleven we arrived at Medicine Hat, where the Saskatchewan is crossed. This place strikes me as one that will grow to be a very large town, being the centre of a most fertile district, and being a future port on the Saskatchewan for steamers sailing to Prince Albert. The first boat had just come in, and was

lying alongside taking in stores, and the agent told Mr. Stephen that the navigation had not proved at all difficult. Coal of good quality was also found in the neighborhood, while that which was burnt from Medicine Hat to Calgary seemed to be of a good class, and to burn with a whiter smoke than the ordinarily used. The latter coal comes from some mines opened by Sir A. Galt and a company of it, I believe, English capitalists. After leaving Medicine Hat there is a very steep grade, and after passing that we come on a VERY FLAT BIT OF PRAIRIE-LAND, well adapted at some points for cattle grazing. There are now no more villages or settlements to speak of, as the track has only been lately laid, but the whole of the land between the Bow and Red Deer Rivers looks well, close and thick, and even a few cut plants, left by the teamsters, were very strong and healthy, with good ears. There seems to be also in many places an immense depth of alluvial soil, and from what I have seen in Nebraska and Dakota, I have no doubt in the world but that as fine crops will be produced, and as vast herds of cattle reared as in the best circumstanced prairie-land of the States. We reached Calgary about 6 p.m., and found it charmingly situated in a sort of hollow in the hills, with the Bow River running through it, while the rich grasses and strong soil around it prove that not only for grazing but agricultural purposes it will be a great head-centre of all that is valuable to a farming community. Land and town sites are going up in value, and it should become, what I believe it will, the Denver of the North-West. We hear to-night that indications of gold and silver are being found in the mountains, and apparently every prospect necessary for the prosperity of a country is to be obtained, if sought for. We are now at

THE END OF THE TRACK, and we must part company; some of us go to our ranges, and others to return to their homes by the same perfect route; but before we do part I must say a few words of thanks to those who have throughout this long journey so cared for our necessities and ministered to our wants in every way, and have treated us all with a hospitality unrivalled and a kindness unparalleled. The trip has been a most successful one in every way, and I am sure no men can be more satisfied with all they have seen and done than the directors themselves; but I am, I believe, not the only one who is so, and, looking on the settlement of these vast domains as one of their most desirable ends, they should remember that they are carrying out a scheme which will in all probability revolutionize the carrying trade of one part of the world. Once the great line spans this Continent from Montreal to the Pacific, China and New Zealand and many of the most important Eastern ports will be three or four days nearer to Europe and her market. The teas and aromatic spices of the East, the wool of Zealand, and the "hard corn of Manitoba," so highly prized by millers, will travel together in the same cars, and

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THE BOND OF IRON AND STEAM which is now binding every section of the globe will have no more glorious link than the Canadian Pacific Railway. Let England and these colonies remember that those who are to be connected by the mother country with her children; it is by ties of trade and prosperity that the true strings of affection and mutual welfare are knitted, and I believe and feel that the great highway we have just passed over, if it is to be of any use, and bravely protected, prove in the near future, one of the great features of what I believe most rational Englishmen and colonists desire—a great confederate commercial union of "Great Britain and her colonies. Surely the men who have by enterprise, sagacity, and pluck brought this great prospect in the near future deserve well of their fellow men. Let me, therefore, conclude by wishing prosperity to the directors of this Pacific Railway and good luck to the directors of the good train that has brought us 2,600 miles.

and arrive there about seven o'clock, and what a pretty scene greets us! The train runs up within a few yards of this wonderful edifice, lighted up as it is with electric light, and built of wood in ninety-six days. It is a fairy-like scene. The lake stretching away on both sides, the dark black of the surrounding woods, and last, but not least, highly dressed forms moving about on a sort of lake, which runs over 300 yards, the whole length of the building. It certainly was a haven of rest to tired travellers, and a welcome change from the cars, luxurious even as they are. We had an excellent dinner, and after some first-rate speeches, and plenty of health and prosperity drinking, we all went to rest with the mixed strains of a Highland reel, and "Should add acquaintance be forgot," mingling in our ears. The hotel holds now over 400 people, and six years ago Indians were roosting about in freedom where it now stands. It will undoubtedly become a fashionable summer resort, and is now much used by people from St. Paul, Chicago and Minneapolis.

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New Advertisements.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company

Fail Arrangement.

SATURDAY, 20th October, 1883. COMMENCING TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE. TIME TABLE. UPWARDS. TUESDAYS—Will leave Lachine on arrival of 7 a.m. train, with passengers for Ottawa and intermediate points.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTEAL ABATTOIR CO.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

An Important Subject. FORESTRY. Dr. J. CROMBIE BROWN'S Works are the best published in England on this question. They are:—The French Forest Ordinance of 1669, with an Historical Sketch of previous treatment of Forests in France, \$1.50.

Wadding Mill Machinery FOR SALE.

TENDERS. FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE. Shirt, Collar and Cuff Factory

COLE'S LAMP STORE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN, N. B., PICKLED FISH

WE OFFER FOR SALE: 500 BRLS. CHOICE, FAT SHELburne HERRING, (LARGE and No. 1.) 400 BRLS. and H-F-BRLS. No. 1 BAY SPLIT HERRING, 4,000 BOXES SCALED HERRING.

E. B. EDDY'S PARLOR and BRIMSTONE MATCHES AND WOODENWARE

SCOTCH WHISKEY!

Scotch Pale Ale!

CLARET!

Paterson & Rolin Merchant Tailors, 343 Notre Dame St.

Wadding Mill Machinery FOR SALE.

TENDERS.

COLE'S LAMP STORE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY. AUCTION SALES. By SHAW & GOWDEY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES. At Private Residences.

Miscellaneous.

TO STOVE DEALERS.

Steel Rails

LOCOMOTIVES.

THE BOLT AND IRON CO.

LONDONDERRY, N.S., IRON WORKS.

TO CONSUMERS.

THE PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

American Kerosene.

CANADIAN COAL OIL.

MAGNUM MACHINE OIL.

OLIVEINE MACHINE OIL.

BLACK LUBRICATING OIL.

Auction Sales.

BY M. HICKS & CO. FRUIT SALE!

Messrs. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. to announce SALE BY AUCTION, on arrival of the SS. "Mossbrow" (due about 24th October), of—

Miscellaneous.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ART IN BUSINESS.

GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers.

Spaham Patent Cement Roofs.

C. T. RYLAND & CO., Commission Merchants.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

DOW'S BREWERY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS WALLS & SONS. THOMAS WALLS & SONS, Trade Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE EVERY TUESDAY IN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

VIENNA BAKING POWDER.

Messrs. S. H. & A. S. EWING.

CASTLE & SON, ART STAINED GLASS WORKS.

JOHN HOPE & CO., Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON.

GIBB & CO., Having received their Fall and Winter Goods.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

DOW'S BREWERY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LAVAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

More Very Interesting Testimony.—Mr. Leblanc wishes to withdraw. After recess on Wednesday William Busby was sworn and testified.—I met Mr. Ouimet during the election. I knew that he was working for Mr. Leblanc. I met Mr. Leblanc several times during the election. When Alderic Ouimet came to my house he laid \$25 on the table saying it was to be expended legally. I recollect having heard Mr. Ouimet speak in favor of Mr. Leblanc. When Mr. Ouimet put the \$25 on the table, I told him I could not legally use it. He took it up again. I am an old political friend of Mr. Ouimet. He told me that if I wanted the \$25 to pay for the expenses of the speakers coming from Montreal, I could have it. I did not understand that this \$25 was to influence me. Mr. Ouimet asked me to use my influence in the vicinity of the Viau Bridge, and if I incurred any expense he would reimburse me. By legal expense, I understood that incurred in organizing a committee. When Mr. Ouimet spoke to me, my leaning was towards Dr. Gaboury.

A WITNESS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

Mr. Cormier here moved that inasmuch as Mr. Hurler, M.P., was called for by the Prime Minister, he be permitted to leave the room for a few moments. Mr. Mercier opposed the application, on the ground that even supposing that the Prime Minister wanted Mr. Hurler, the latter's position as a witness was not changed. They had been obliged to send this gentleman the money to bring him here, and he would not get off by an escapement of this kind.

STANISLAUS YESEAU

was the next witness. I treated all present at a meeting held at Venance Lemay's, at Bord-a-Plouffe, in favor of Mr. Leblanc. Mr. Leblanc did not ask me to pay for that treat.

Mr. Desjardins, an elector of St. Rose, was the next witness. He said: I received \$12, during the last election, from Mr. Alderic Ouimet. I cannot say whether Mr. Leblanc knew of it or not. This money was given to me for the purpose of organizing committees in Mr. Leblanc's interest.

BENJAMIN DIOY,

blacksmith, of St. Dorothée, was the next witness. He said: I know Mr. Edouard Desy, student-at-law, of Montreal. He came to my house during the last election, and we called upon a number of electors, with a view of forwarding Mr. Leblanc's election. There was a small meeting at Laurent's polling day; had a power of attorney signed by Mr. Leblanc authorizing him to represent him at the poll. Sometimes he went out to speak to persons, and seemed to me to act as a canvasser. I did not see Edouard Desy arranging for vehicles to bring up voters.

The petitioner, Felix Lavoie, at this stage, presented a declaration praying to be relieved from all responsibility for any ulterior proceedings which may be had. The enquete was then adjourned to Thursday morning to enable Mr. Mercier to take communication of the declaration referred to.

The proceedings were continued yesterday morning. CYRIL ST. AMOUR, was the first witness. He said: Chrysostome Huot asked me to take part in the election. I refused. I had not been paid the expenses of previous elections of different candidates. Mr. Huot thereupon gave me \$55.

CHRYSOSTOME HUOT.

was then sworn. He said: I am the person just referred to by St. Amour. I took an active part in the last election, on behalf of Mr. Leblanc.

JOSEPH CLEROUX, farmer, of St. Martin, was then sworn and testified I took part in Mr. Leblanc's two elections. I received \$122 from Mr. Leblanc. I acted as carter. I received this amount in partial payments, at different times, \$50 in December, and \$72 at another date. Mr. Leblanc used my horse, sometimes I went with him as carter, at others he went alone. He used my horse for three months. On polling-day I brought electors who had a right to vote, to the poll, in my vehicle. The previous evening Mr. Leblanc asked me to employ my horse in bringing up electors. Mr. Leblanc did not personally ask me to carry electors; he asked the crowd publicly for persons to convey the electors. On the evening previous to the polling Mr. Leblanc asked me to go to the city for a voter. The last \$50 which I received from Mr. Leblanc I got from him in the month of May. When I drove about with Mr. Leblanc, it was he who paid the expenses. I am not a carter by occupation. I hire out my horse occasionally, as an exceptional thing.

Cross-examined.—Before hiring out my mare to Mr. Leblanc, I could have had \$150, but not so much after the election. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Boisvert produced a declaration, signed by the petitioner, Felix Lavoie, disclaiming his responsibility respecting the costs incurred in the enquete against the mis en cause.

Mr. Mercier asked that notice of this be given him, which was ordered by the Court.

EUSEBE LARIN,

sworn: I live at Bord-a-Plouffe; I had visits from Mr. Leblanc on several occasions during the election of 1882. I supported Mr. Leblanc. Mr. Belloc, Mr. Allan, and some others told me that the speakers on both sides could not speak at certain localities. We contemplated organizing at Bord-a-Plouffe a body of men to keep the peace. I went to St. Rose with a number of vehicles. A butcherman from Montreal and several others, intended to create a disturbance at St. Rose on nomination day. With respect to the legal expenses which might be incurred at Bord-a-Plouffe some one told me that they would be paid by Montreal. I was told I might engage carters, and money was given to me to pay them. It was at Alderic Ouimet's house that the rendezvous was held. In the afternoon, after having been at Mr. Ouimet's, I went to Mr. Leblanc's. Here we spoke of Mr. Belloc's. I said to Mr. Leblanc that Mr. Ouimet had told me that these expenses were legal ones; he (Mr. Leblanc) replied "That is correct."

There was no question of the number of vehicles I was to bring. I afterwards paid for the vehicles which wanted their money. There were some at \$2, and some at \$3. I went to Mr. Alderic Ouimet for the money. I do not remember whether it was \$75 or \$50 that he gave me. There was a committee meeting at Sauriol's, in the county, where the question of these vehicles was discussed. This committee meeting was to make arrangements for nomination day. Mr. Leblanc was there. He did not speak to me about the vehicles; I think he must have known what was going on.

The Court then took a recess. AFTER RECESS, the evidence of Eusebe Larin was proceeded with as follows:—In 1882, I had not sufficient money to pay the election expenses. In 1883, I was paid \$50, the balance of the amount expended in 1882. On the following day, or in the evening previous, I met Mr. Leblanc in the county at a public meeting. This was either on

the evening before, or on the day after, or it might have been on the evening of the same day, that I received the \$50. Mr. Ouimet gave me these \$50 in a room at Mr. Bourassa's. I saw Mr. Leblanc with Mr. Ouimet on the gallery. This was some time after I went into the room. In 1882 I took part in a committee held at Venance Lemay's. There were about thirty persons present, two thirds of whom were electors. Mr. Leblanc was in the bar room at that time. I paid \$10 to the proprietor for rent for the committee meeting and other expenses. Liquor was drunk. Mr. Leblanc drank with us. I spoke to Mr. Leblanc at Montreal or somewhere else about a committee that was to be formed. Mr. Leblanc must have known that it was necessary to pay for holding a meeting at Mr. Lemay's. After paying the \$10 for the committee, I spoke to Mr. Leblanc about it; that was some days after. The first time that Mr. Leblanc came to my house, three months before the election, I told him not to talk to me about anything of a compromising nature respecting the election, such as election expenses, and that I would not speak to him on the subject either. I did not wish that we should compromise ourselves. Mr. Ouimet read me the law on election expenses and he gave me money for them. I said, "the more you give me the more will I do." I never asked for money in Mr. Leblanc's presence.

Cross-Examined: When I took the carters to keep the peace, they were at liberty to vote for whom they pleased. Mr. Belloc was the first to speak to me about organizing. When Mr. Belloc and myself consulted a man of law, it was in order not to incur illegal expenses. I used the money which I received from Mr. Ouimet in paying the expenses of the committee and the carters. I think Mr. Ouimet took precautions to prevent corruption. It was understood that in case I had not enough money Mr. Ouimet would furnish me with it to pay the carters. I was to be reimbursed this money. I told Mr. Leblanc that I would not ask anything at all for my influence or my vote. When Mr. Belloc treated a dozen of electors in company with Mr. Leblanc, the latter said he could not return the compliment, because the law would not permit him to do so.

The enquete was then adjourned to this morning at 10.30.

"No!" "Did she die?" "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years." "The doctors doing her no good?" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed I have!" "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

"A DAUGHTER'S MISERY." "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery." "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic troubles, Nervous debility, Under the care of the best physicians, Who gave her disease various names, But no relief."

"And now she is restored to us in good health by a simple remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had obtained years before using it." THE PARENTS.

"FATHER IS GETTING WELL." "My daughters say" "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable." "And we are so glad that he used your Bitters." A LADY OF ULLA, N.Y.

PUNCTUALITY is the life and soul of business. My customers can rely upon promptness being delivered in the business seasons. L. ROBINSON.

**Professional Cards.** PRIEUR & MACKAY, ACCOUNTANTS & GENERAL AGENTS, 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

**J. & R. ESDALE,** BROKERS, (ESTABLISHED 1846), 17 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

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

**Professional Cards.** EDWARD EVANS, ACCOUNTANT, 215 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**Professional Cards.** JOHN McDONALD, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

**Professional Cards.** JOHN G. GRANT, Stock Broker, (Member Montreal Stock Exchange).

**Professional Cards.** MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., Cornwall, Ont.

**Professional Cards.** MESSRS. BATEMAN & QUIRK, 3 Molsons Bank Chambers, Montreal.

**Professional Cards.** LEYS, PEARSON & KINGSFORD, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., Montreal.

**Professional Cards.** MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 444 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**Professional Cards.** H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor, Address P. O. Box No. 1,866, September.

**Professional Cards.** J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, 146 ST. JAMES STREET

# NEW COAL FIRM!

## AUDENREID, BROWN & CO.

Philadelphia, New York and Montreal.

### ESTABLISHED HERE in the INTEREST OF CONSUMERS!

# 214 and 216 ST. JAMES STREET.

## SIGN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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

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

July 9

### NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY,

#### SEASON 1883-1884.

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

Are now ready for sale. This stock is the only complete lot of Buffalo Robes that will be offered this season. All are this year's Robes, and are strictly graded, properly cleaned, and will be delivered in perfect condition. We should also direct the attention of buyers to our large stock of Grey, White and Black Japanese Wolf Robes, which we import direct, and are unquestionably the finest collection in the market we have a large stock of Lined and Trimmed Robes, Wolf, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, at all prices. We have also a large stock of

BUFFALO, COON, BLACK RUSSIA AND WOLF COATS.

All made in our own premises, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We keep constantly in stock a complete assortment of Dressed and Raw Furs of all descriptions; also Raw and Dressed Elk and Bear Skins. We respectfully invite the Trade to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN REIPLINGER, Agent, No. 37 ST. JOSEPH ST., MONTREAL. September

### JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,

(LIMITED)  
CUTLERS,  
By Special Appointment to Her Majesty,  
No. 6 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.

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:

CORPORATE MARK.

May 7

### WILL CURE Sick Headache

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

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

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

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

May 10

### NORMAN'S Electro-Curative Belt Institution.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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

Circular and Consultation Free.

A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Montreal, Agent.

May 21

### HAIR DESTROYER—ALEX. ROSS'S DEFLATORY

removes hair from the face, neck and arms; 3s. 3d. per bottle; sent by post, secretly packed, for \$1. Hair Dye, for light or dark colours; Oil of Cantharides, for growth of hair; Curling Fluid; Bloom of Roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; the Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid for black specks, each 3s. 6d., sent by post for \$1. Splints for crooked limbs, 21s.; Medicine for obesity, 5s.; Complexion Pills, 2s. 9d.; Nose Machine, for snapping the nose, 10s. 6d.; Ear Machine, for outstanding ears, 10s. 6d.; sent for \$3.—21 Lamb's Conduit-street, High Holborn, London. Had of all Chemists, or of LYMAN & SONS, Druggists, Montreal.

### THE RUSSELL HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY, WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for style and locality in Quebec, is OPEN throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 600 guests.

May 1

### THE RUSSELL HOTEL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russel contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commanding a splendid view of the city, Parliament grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russel, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

Every attention paid to guests.

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

May 1

### REVERE HOUSE,

MONTREAL

Mr. McNEIL, Proprietor and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steam boats.

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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Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railway and other Corporations.

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THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., President Exchange Bank.

A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co.

JAMES GRATHERN, of Crathern & Cavendish.

G. P. C. SMITH, of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

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

### KNABE

PIANO-FORTES.

None, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 201 and 203 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112 7th Avenue, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 977 good newspapers free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

July 9

### MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early impotence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of cure, which will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, G. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

July 9

### Hotels.

#### BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveler happy and contented. Rates most moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms.

ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

October 6

#### GLASGOW, Scotland.

#### PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths. THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel.

July 31

#### LIVERPOOL.

#### SHAFTESBURY HOTEL,

Mount Pleasant.

A comfortable home for Canadians visiting Liverpool, with moderate charges. Three minutes' walk from the principal railway depots. Omnibusses to all parts of the city pass near the Hotel. Over 100 rooms. Cab fare from Landing Stage for the Canadian Steamers 2s.

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD taken at this Hotel.

July 4

#### RUSSELL

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ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY, WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

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July 9

LOCAL NEWS.

THE CITY FINANCES.

CHURCH PARADE.—The Sixth Festival... CHURCH PARADE.—The Sixth Festival...

JACQUES CAITIER.—A recent, at the request of the... JACQUES CAITIER.—A recent, at the request of the...

HEART DISEASE.—The jury in the case of... HEART DISEASE.—The jury in the case of...

RECOVERING.—We are pleased to be able to... RECOVERING.—We are pleased to be able to...

FRANCIS HAVANA CIGARS.—The... FRANCIS HAVANA CIGARS.—The...

STOCK OF C. ROBERT, HATER AND FURRIER... STOCK OF C. ROBERT, HATER AND FURRIER...

UNDERGOING REPAIR.—The R. O. steamer... UNDERGOING REPAIR.—The R. O. steamer...

THE ALLEGED FORGER.—A Detective... THE ALLEGED FORGER.—A Detective...

THE CHEAPEST SUIT ON EARTH.—The... THE CHEAPEST SUIT ON EARTH.—The...

A SMALL BANKRUPT CASE.—A... A SMALL BANKRUPT CASE.—A...

THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.—An... THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.—An...

THE CIVIC WATER SUPPLY.—A... THE CIVIC WATER SUPPLY.—A...

THE BRITISH SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—... THE BRITISH SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—...

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—The... MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—The...

THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICES.—... THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICES.—...

THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.—The... THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.—The...

THE NEW TRAMWAY.—The... THE NEW TRAMWAY.—The...

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The Committee Holds Another Meeting.—The... The Committee Holds Another Meeting.—The...

Important Business.—The... Important Business.—The...

Reports of the City Treasurer and Auditor on the Recent Losses.—The... Reports of the City Treasurer and Auditor on the Recent Losses.—The...

Other Matters.—The... Other Matters.—The...

The City Clerk's Absence.—The... The City Clerk's Absence.—The...

The Finance Committee.—The... The Finance Committee.—The...

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Steamships.

Dampfschiff-Rhederei-Hansa. (HANSA STEAMSHIP COMPANY) OF HAMBURG.

On writing up the cash book and debiting the "warrants" a check for \$275.30 was found inside one of these which was evidently slipped in while the treasurer drawer and which apparently had not been credited, or a shortage to that extent would have occurred.

The surplus of \$478.81 was charged with this, and thus the financial discrepancy was disposed of. The surplus of \$478.81 was charged with this, and thus the financial discrepancy was disposed of.

The committee decided to request the City Attorney to notify the Guarantee Company of the extent of the loss and if any new items were discovered to also take note of them and have the loss made up to the City.

The City Attorney's opinion on the claim for action by the City of Montreal, already referred to in these columns, was read and was to the effect that the City was not liable for the loss.

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Steamships.

WHITE STAR LINE. Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL via Queenstown, appointed to leave as follows:

Celtic, Saturday, Oct. 6, at 8.00 a.m. Baltic, Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 8.00 a.m. Germanic, Saturday, Oct. 13, at 8.00 a.m. Adriatic, Saturday, Oct. 27, at 8.00 a.m. Republic, Thursday, Nov. 1, at 8.00 a.m. Celtic, Saturday, Nov. 1, at 8.00 a.m.

New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, \$90, \$80 and \$100. Excursion Tickets, good for one year. \$14 and \$150. Special limited excursion tickets available from Liverpool, after November 6, 1883, until April 1, 1884, \$22.50.

THE SS. "MIRAMICHI," WILL LEAVE MONTREAL ON Monday, the 22nd Oct., at 5 P.M. AND QUEBEC On Tuesday, the 23rd Oct., at 2 P.M.

On Monday, the 22nd Oct., at 5 P.M. AND QUEBEC On Tuesday, the 23rd Oct., at 2 P.M. For Pictou, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Summerside and Charlottetown.

THE WHITE CROSS LINE. STEINMANN & LUDWIG, OWNERS AND GENERAL MANAGERS, ANTWERP.

Stearns of this well-known and old established line between CANADA AND ANTWERP. Under Contract with Dominion Government, will sail as follows:—

SS. HELYETIA, from Montreal for Antwerp, on or about the 10th inst. SS. DANIEL STEINMANN, from Antwerp, for Halifax, on or about the 8th November.

ANTWERP AND HALIFAX. Through Bills of Lading granted to points West, in connection with the Intercolonial and C. & N. Railways.

BLACK DIAMOND Steamship Company, Limited. FOR LOWER PORTS. THE NEW TRIM STEAMSHIP, COBAN.

THE NEW TRIM STEAMSHIP, COBAN. Capt. Daniel Anderson, is intended to leave MONTREAL on THURSDAY, NOV. 1st.

RAILWAYS. SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE TO BOSTON and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., and the ONLY LINE running through the White Mountains to Portland.

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

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Steamships.

DOMINION LINE. OF STEAMSHIPS. Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

1883--Summer Arrangements--1883. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are fitted with all the latest speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and practical experience can suggest, and are the fastest in service on record.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

TONNAGE. Commanders. Nunsit ..... 6100 Building. Parisian ..... 5400 Capt. Jas. Wyllie.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND TO LAND.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at London, Southampton, Brest, Antwerp, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE. Intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX AND BALTIMORE MAIL SERVICE. Intended to be despatched as follows:—

THE STEAMERS OF THE DOMINION LINE. Nova Scotia, Monday, Sept. 14. Hibernian, Monday, Oct. 8.

THE STEAMERS OF THE PASSENGER SERVICE. The new Iron Steamship SARNIA, Lindal, under charter, is intended to sail from QUEBEC, ON SATURDAY, the 20th OCTOBER.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER SAILING WEEKLY between New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK. NEVADA, Sept. 15, 2.00 p.m. BREVIN, Sept. 15, 5.30 a.m.

THE STEAMERS OF THE THOMSON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Sailing between Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne, via London.

ON OR ABOUT THE 30th OCT. For rates of freight apply to Messrs. Starks & Cairns, 111 St. James Street, Montreal.

ON OR ABOUT THE 30th OCT. These steamers will have special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods, and the greatest care in handling same will be taken.

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DOMINION DESPATCHES. FROM THE CAPITAL.

To Welcome Lord Lansdowne—Personal—The W. C. T. U. Convention—Assessment for 1884.

OTTAWA, October 18.—All the members of the Cabinet, who can possibly leave, will proceed to Quebec before the end of the week to meet the Marquis of Lansdowne.

It is probable that there will be a general illumination of the city on Monday evening in honor of the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The civic address will be presented to him on Tuesday.

Sir A. T. Galt, it is said here, will shortly leave for England.

The convention of the Ontario W. C. T. U. concluded its labors to-day, when a large quantity of miscellaneous business was transacted by the delegates.

The assessment of real and personal property and income of the City of Ottawa for the year 1884 has been completed by the assessment commissioners.

The figures indicate a satisfactory increase, both in assessable property and population. The total real property is assessed at \$11,105,925, as against \$10,708,492 in the year 1883.

The population has increased proportionately. The assessors place the total population of the city at 27,645, an increase of 1,417 over the assessment of 1883.

The actual figures given do not represent the number of souls in the city as the assessors, for various reasons, never can ascertain the exact population.

Mr. Hugh Ryan, of the Quebec and Ontario Railway, was in the city to-day in regard to procuring some land for the erection of telegraph poles on the line with which he is identified.

QUEBEC.

Nomination for Levis—Customs Inspection—A Battery Now—St. John's Church—Personal—Preparing for Lord Lansdowne.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.—At the nomination of candidates to represent Levis in the House of Commons, to-day, Isidore Bellet, advocate, and a Conservative of the Castor type, and Beloni Samson, independent in politics, were put in nomination.

ONTARIO.

Rescue Frustrated—The Lost Found—Reduction in Price of Gas—Osgoode Hall Notes—Caring for the Poor.

TORONTO, October 18.—An organized attempt to rescue from coal Morgan, the murderer of Maroney, has been frustrated.

The police got wind of the affair, and notified Governor Green, who put on extra guards.

An aged couple were married here yesterday. George McLaughlin, the groom, residing on Bathurst street, is 83 years of age, and the bride is seven years older.

Henry Ensmann, a boy about thirteen years old who ran away from a Galt institution three years ago, and who was searched for almost in every city of the Dominion by his mother since his disappearance, turned up at his mother's residence here last night to her great joy.

The boy had spent nearly \$3,000 in the search. He had been in Louisville, Kentucky, and had seen an advertisement as to his whereabouts signed by his mother.

A motion in Birrell vs. Barker has been argued at Osgoode Hall yesterday and to-day. The plaintiffs, dry goods merchants of London, have obtained judgment for over \$4,000 against the defendant, keeper of a general store, Bayfield, Huron county.

The Corporation of Trinity College has purchased a block of land for \$10,500 adjoining the college grounds.

The Consumers Gas Company has decided to lower the price of gas to ordinary consumers after the 1st January from \$1.75 to \$1.60, and to consumers of 200,000 feet and upwards, from \$1.60 to \$1.35.

At a meeting this evening of representatives from the different charity organizations in the city, steps were taken to form a conference for the coming winter, so as to avoid duplication of relief, &c.

At a meeting of the National Carriage Makers' Association yesterday, the executive committee reported that the year's business throughout the country had been fairly profitable, and that foreign trade was increasing.

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session arguing that Parliament ought to deal with the London corporation and county government bills before the dissolution which must inevitably follow the passage of the reform bill.

IRISH AFFAIRS. The Keeney Murder. DUBLIN, October 18.—Dr. Webb, Q.C., and Mr. McMeury, defend Poole, the informer, at the November Assizes, for the murder of Keeney. Large sums have been received from America to aid the defence.

GALE ON THE LAKES. Great Scarcity of Freights. MILWAUKEE, October 18.—Lake Michigan was swept yesterday by a violent south-east gale. At Chicago, the schooner Petrol ran against the pier and was broken to pieces.

THE ANATOLIA EARTHQUAKE. Villages Destroyed Totally. CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18.—Among the villages destroyed by the earthquake in the Grecian Archipelago and Anatolia were Katopania, Residars and Lidja, the latter celebrated for its baths.

Revolt of Annamite Convicts. PARIS, October 18.—About 150 Annamite convicts erecting a lighthouse on the Island of Poolcondra, 120 miles east of Point Cambodia and belonging to French Cochin China, mutinied and murdered a Frenchman and native warder and seriously injured another Frenchman.

Storms and Floods in Britain. LONDON, October 18.—High tides and severe gales prevail on the coasts, and numerous marine casualties are reported.

Death of Veterans. OSWEGO, N.Y., October 18.—Col. Silas Lyman, a veteran of 1812, died to-day at Oswego, aged 90. He participated in all the battles on the northern frontier and was one of the first abolitionists in the State.

THE SHAW FAILURE. BOSTON, October 18.—The creditors' committee of F. Shaw & Brothers, the failed firm, reported this afternoon that the assets are \$2,856,000, and liabilities \$5,344,000, and the estate could pay 72 cents on the dollar.

Lord Coleridge in Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lord Coleridge was given a reception this evening by Secretary Frelinghuysen. The president, members of the cabinet and other distinguished persons attended.

ENGLISH LIBERALS. What the Leeds Convention Demanded. LEEDS, October 18.—At the Liberal Conference to-day a resolution was adopted declaring that any attempt to secure the representation of minorities by the enactment of special laws is a violation of the principles of popular representation.

Important Speech by John Bright. A meeting of Liberals was held in the town hall to-night. Mr. John Bright presided and said it was absolutely necessary that if any progress was to be made in Parliamentary reform that the question of the suffrage be dealt with first in a separate bill.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Football. TORONTO, October 18.—A football match for the first tie of the Ontario championship between Toronto and Trinity Universities, which was played here to-day, was won by the former by two goals and one try.

THE SITUATION. PARIS, October 18.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has submitted to the Cabinet a report on the military situation in Tonquin and the present state of the negotiations.

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Steamboats. CHEAP TICKETS. Steamer PERLIA sails every FRIDAY at 7 p.m. for TORONTO, ST. CATHARINES, NIAGARA FALLS, etc.

MERCHANTS' LINE. Steamer CITY OF MONTREAL sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m. For HAMILTON, calling at Brockville, Kingston and Toronto.

THE LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION COY. 1833. On and after MONDAY, 15th Oct. and on further notice, the steamer LAPRAIRIE, Capt. Demers, will leave the following hours, or as near as possible, Sundays and Holydays excepted.

WESTERN EXPRESS LINE. 1881. The CANADA now in berth for Welland Canal Ports, Amherstburg, Windsor, Detroit, Sarnia, Port Arthur and Duluth.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. The Steamers of this Company between MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. Will hereafter run regularly as under:

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. Will hereafter run regularly as under: The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, leaving Montreal at 6 o'clock p.m., from Montreal, North Shore Railway tickets good on the above steamers.

MONTREAL AND HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. Leave here tri-weekly, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, from the Canal Basin, at 9 a.m., and leaving on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at noon, and at Colborne Landing by the 9 o'clock train from here for Prescott, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, connecting with all railways for the West and North-West.

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