

VOL. LXXVIII-284

New Advertisements.

FISH!

Large Dry Codfish. No. 1 Split Herrings. No. 1 and 2 Green Codfish. Lake Trout and Whitefish.

Verret, Stewart & Co. 271 to 275 Commissioners St.

FISH AND OILS FOR SALE.

In Store and to Arrive: FISH OILS OF VARIOUS KINDS, viz.: Steam-refined, Ordinary Pale and Brown.

JOHN BAIRD & CO., 191 Commissioners Street.

FISH & FISH OILS.

Choice New Labrador Herrings. Choice New Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.

STEWART MURN & CO., Telephone 1235.

Now Landing and For Sale.

Steamship P.O. No. from Newfoundland. Choice New Labrador Herrings.

J. & R. McLEA, Agents Caledonia Coal and Railway Co.

SCOTCH WHISKEY!

Mackie's Rare Old Special. Mackie's Islay Blend.

ESTABLISHED 1870. We will be pleased to furnish quotations for the following goods:

Henri Jonas & Co., 108-110 St. James Street.

UNION INJECTOR!

The Best Boiler Feeder in the World. Manufactured by Robert Mitchell & Co.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD! Wonderful South American Discovery.

Robert Mitchell & Co., Montreal Brass Works.

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CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

An Ex-Bank Cashier in Trouble-Death of a Prominent Citizen. QUEBEC, November 25.-It was reported through Peter street this morning that an ex-bank cashier of this city was arrested this week in one of the cities of the North-West for indecent assault.

THE DOBINSKI CAPITAL.

The Supreme Court-A Large Failure-A Request to Colonial Exhibitors. OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 25.-In the Supreme Court, to-day, the argument in the case of Dobinski vs. Carson, was concluded, judgment being reserved.

On Dillon vs. Township of Raleigh, being called, Mr. Moss, Q.C., read a telegram from the respondent's solicitor, stating that the case had been settled.

Mr. Douglas, Q.C., who appeared for appellants, denied any knowledge of the settlement. The action, he said, had been brought by a rate-payer of the township on behalf of himself and others, and he signified his intention of making applications to have another rate-payer intervene to carry on the appeal. The case was struck off the list to be entered next term if desired.

The Merchants' Despatch Co. vs. Hatley was next taken up, Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Miller appearing for appellants, and Mr. Moss, Q.C., for respondents. Argument was still in progress when the court rose. There is but one more case on the Ontario list. The exchequer cases will be taken up on Monday.

The funeral of the late Mr. George May, which took place this afternoon, was one of the largest seen in the city for a long time. It was attended by nearly all the prominent citizens. The City Council attended in a body, the deceased having once been an alderman, and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of which he was president a few years ago, were also present in a body.

The Department of Agriculture has sent circulars to all the Canadian exhibitors at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, requesting them to let the exhibits remain in London, pending the erection of a permanent exhibition building. Replies have been received from many expressing their acquiescence. Should the establishment of a permanent Colonial and Indian institution in London come about, the goods of many exhibitors will be sent to Adelaide, Australia, for the exhibition to be held there next year, and for which already large preparations are being made.

QUEEN CITY NOTES.

A Groom and Bride Narrowly Escape Asphyxiation. TORONTO, Nov. 25.-Patrick Gilhel and wife, of Ennisie, Ont., a newly married couple, were found unconscious in bed in their room at the Albion Hotel this morning with their room full of gas.

Two medical men were hastily summoned, and after an hour's hard work succeeded in bringing the couple back to consciousness. Although for some time afterwards they lay in a critical condition they are now out of danger. They had blown out the gas on retiring last night.

The recent bazaar held here, in aid of St. Basil's Church building fund, realized about ten thousand dollars.

THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

Conventions of Both Political Parties and Candidates Nominated - Sir John at Bradford. CORNWALL, Ont., Nov. 25.-The Reform Association of the County of Stormont met in Connelly's Hall, Newington, to-day. Mr. Wm. Mack, ex-M.P.P. for Cornwall, was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer of the Liberal party in the provincial elections. Mr. Mack was present and accepted the nomination. The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the County of Stormont and the greatest possible unanimity prevailed.

PICTON, Nov. 25.-A mass meeting of the Reformers of Prince Edward County was held here to-day, at which there was a large attendance. The meeting was almost unanimously in favor of Walter Ross, ex-M.P., Mayor of Picton. Mr. Ross was not prepared to give a decided answer, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman to hear Mr. Ross and his decision.

LANGTON, Ont., Nov. 25.-The Reform convention of South Norfolk, held here to-day, nominated Joseph Jackson for the Commons, and Wm. Charleston for the Local Legislature.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 25.-At the Conservative convention for West Hastings this afternoon, Mr. Alex. Robertson, M.P., was nominated for the Commons. Mr. G. W. Ostrom, Mayor of Trenton, was nominated for the Legislature.

NORWOOD, Ont., Nov. 25.-A very largely attended convention of Liberal Conservatives was held here to-day, at which Mr. John Burnham, the present representative of the riding in the Commons, was again chosen to contest the constituency at the next election for that house, and Mr. W. H. Stephenson, reeve of Norwood, was selected as the Liberal-Conservative standard-bearer in the present contest for the Legislature.

HAMILTON, Nov. 25.-Mr. John Burns, a moulder, was to-night selected by the Conservatives to contest the city for the Local Legislature.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.-A Liberal-Conservative convention was held here in the Temperance Hall, to-night, to nominate candidates for the Local Legislature.

H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., and E. F. Clarke, of the Orange Sentinel, received a unanimous nomination. There were no other nominees. A letter was received from Hon. Alexander Morris that his physicians would not allow him to enter the political arena at the present time, and a resolution was passed thanking him for his past services as member for East Toronto.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BANK DIVIDENDS—SEMI-ANNUAL. Table listing dividends for various banks like Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE. Thursday Evening, Nov. 25, 1886. The local stock market was more active to-day though rather irregular as to values.

1885; an increase of \$1,094, and since Jan. 1st, 1886, were \$1,169,710, against \$1,097,267 in 1885; an increase of \$72,443. Earnings of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul show a decrease of \$117,000.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, November 25, 1886. Breadstuffs. Flour—Owing to the holiday across the line the market here was even duller to-day than it has been the past week.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. World. AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY. Money pouring in to the amount of over a million of dollars a day—Prospect that there will be another surplus of over a hundred millions at the close of the present fiscal year.

THE TREASURY IS BEING FLOODED WITH MONEY. Over \$1,000,000 a day in receipts are now pouring in. There are between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 more received this month than during a corresponding period of last year.

SHARPE AND MACKINNON'S CREDITORS.

Table listing creditors and amounts for Sharpe and Mackinnon, including Keroack, McRorie & Co., and others.

Marine Intelligence. By the River and Canal. The steamer Cultivator has tied up for the winter in Wellington basin.

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS COMMENCED TAKING UP THE BOATS IN THE RIVER BETWEEN HERE AND QUEBEC YESTERDAY. Three elevators passed up the canal yesterday to tie up for the winter.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF VESSELS WHICH HAVE BEEN THE LAST TO LEAVE PORT SINCE LAST YEAR WITH THE DATE OF SAILING. Year. Date. Vessel.

DELICATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases at the Invalide's Hotel and Surgical Institute.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Purifier, imparts vigor and strength to the system.

THE STEAMSHIP QUEBEC WHICH LEFT PORT BRISTOL AT DAYLIGHT THIS MORNING IS THE LAST OF THE SEASON TO LEAVE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PREVAILING STORMS.

ANTHONY FORCE. RAILWAY SUPPLIES. STEEL RAILS. STEEL BARS. MORGAN'S CRUCIBLES. Warehouse, 225 Wellington St. Office, 76 St. Peter Street.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO. 100 Grey Noun Street. Importers of SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPE. Guttering, Spikes, and General Railway Supplies.

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO. 44 Foundling St., Montreal. JAMES CROSSEN, Proprietor. Railway Rolling Stock of all kinds, Patent Sleeping Coaches, Passenger Coaches, Box and Flat Cars, Narrow-Gauge Rolling Stock, &c., Baggage, Mail and Express Coaches.

THE GEM Canadian Christmas Cards! THE FINEST SET OF CARDS HITHERTO PUBLISHED IN CANADA.

RESERVE Steam Coal! BEST QUALITY FRESH MINED BUNKER COAL. supplied to Steamships in Port of Montreal, or at Company's Pier, Sydney, O.B.

WANTED—A young man, 20, wants work in a factory; wages not object. Address, H.B. Box 55, Lachine Post-office.

WANTED—A young man, a situation in an office, good writer and having experience in office work, salary no object. Address, G.S., Herald office.

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RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Canadian Pacific Railway—Nov. 25. Order 6 cars wheat; A.W. Ogilvie & Co. 1 flour; Order 3 do; D. Robertson & Co. 338 do; flour; Union Bank of Canada 334 do; W.C. McDonald 14 hds tobacco.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Government to Give \$2,000 Towards the Prevention of Floods...

At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held yesterday, there were present Alderman Grenier (chairman), Archibald, Farren, Laurent, Bolland and Percival.

The chairman said that as the Government had sent no answer to the report of the Finance Committee, he had telegraphed to Ottawa asking what decision the Government had come to regarding the means to be adopted for the prevention of floods.

A report was read from the City Hall Committee, stating that the amount of money at their disposal was insufficient to cover their requirements, and they asked for an appropriation of \$3,000 to pay for the printing and stationery for the year, and also to pay unavoidable expenses in connection with the City Hall.

The chairman said that the most important thing the committee had to consider was the taking of the census for 1878. The amount of money expended for this purpose in the year 1871 was \$1,700, and this year it would be much less as all that was required was to ascertain the exact population of Montreal.

Alderman Archibald wanted to know if the census was being taken in order to facilitate the dividing of the wards. Alderman Grenier replied that such was not the intention, it was merely to arrive at the number of people residing in Montreal.

Mr. Black informed the committee that the census was taken in 1871, and the assessment required was then obtained from the tenants. The chairman said he was convinced that the population of the city was fully 200,000.

The assessors said that the last time the census was taken the number of people who were not very often misreported the number of people who were staying at their houses. They asked when the census would be taken.

The chairman said in about six weeks from date. It was decided that Alderman Archibald, Laurent and the chairman form a sub-committee to make arrangements for the taking of the census, and that the committee of the various churches be asked to make announcements from their pulpits that the census would be taken, in order to facilitate the work of the assessors.

The chairman then addressing himself to the press, asked them to boom the census on certain boarding houses be abolished. A letter was read from Mr. Lambie asking that the Government claims be settled. The City Clerk was authorized to send the usual answer, namely, that when the Government would come to terms the city was ready to settle the claims.

The chairman congratulated the committee that of the case of de la Chevrotiere had been settled in favor of the city. He expressed the hope that the City Attorney had arranged that the entire cost incurred in the case be borne by the plaintiffs. He asked the Finance Committee to oppose the voting of any money towards defraying the expenses.

After some other business of minor importance was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

HOW FROZEN FISH Can be Bought in Canadian Ports by Yankee Fishermen.

GROSTER, Mass., Nov. 23.—A number of shippers who intend to engage in the frozen herring fishing for some time have been trying to find out what would be the situation of affairs this winter on the coast. Not getting the required information here, Capt. James Landerson wrote the Canadian Minister of Customs, receiving the following reply:—

To James Landerson, Esq.: Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 20th, asking if American vessels can buy frozen fish on the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I beg to state that there is nothing in the Canadian law to prevent any merchant or regular trading vessel from entering any port in Canada and transacting any business which may be transacted by any other foreign vessel.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagar's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

The Fiscal Promises of 1867 and 1878. Hon. Mr. F. P. F. Premier of Nova Scotia, in the course of an able speech delivered last week in Annapolis, N.S., said:—

THE DECEPTION OF 1867. In 1867 the small measure of support given to confederation (in the Maritime Provinces) was obtained under false pretences. I hold in my hand a statement of Mr. Tilley—I quote him because he was the Finance Minister in later years. Mr. Tilley, presenting the confederation scheme, said it was presented in Nova Scotia, said in 1866:—

"I am fully persuaded that if union be consummated there will be no period in its history where the annual expenditure will exceed three dollars per head; I am doubtful that if after ten years pass it will exceed \$2.50."

He gave elaborate calculations to prove that the annual expenditure of the country would not exceed three dollars per head. Similar statements were made by other politicians of his party. They obtained the support of that portion of the population which favored confederation, by claiming that they were going to carry on public affairs by an annual expenditure of only \$1,000,000. The first year after confederation the expenditure was about \$12,500,000 and it has gone on by leaps and bounds ever since—though increasing very little under Mr. Mackenzie's Government—until the past year, as shown by the papers this week, instead of there being \$1,000,000—which amount were ascertained was going to be ample for twenty years—we have reached the appalling figures of \$39,000,000. I repeat, these gentlemen who talk measure of support for confederation by false pretences. [Applause.] What man in Annapolis would have voted for confederation if he had understood that instead of the annual expenditure being three dollars per head it would be nine dollars per head, as it was last year? [Applause.]

THE DECEPTION OF 1878. In 1878 they charged Mr. Mackenzie with spending too much. It was the old remedy, cry over the spilt milk. They said he was wasting the public money, and they gave a solemn pledge to reduce the expenditure. Sir Leonard Tilley, in a campaign speech in St. John, said:—

"I am now going to touch upon a delicate question, and I am well aware that I will be held responsible in parliament for any expression of opinion that I may now give. If I had been in parliament I would not have voted for increasing duty on the non-enumerated articles from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent. The government are now spreading the report all through the Dominion that the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers is to increase the duty on these articles. It has been stated that Sir John even named the rate that he proposed to increase the tariff to 35 per cent. It requires about \$18,000,000 yearly from customs duties alone, and that is in addition to the \$10,000,000 yearly from excise to carry on the ordinary public services of the country. How best and most judiciously to levy this is the question which I have to consider. I do not think this amount is equitably levied at present, and, therefore, I am in favor of a tariff which will reduce the tax payable to all classes of the people throughout the Dominion. But my most urgent recommendation is that our opponents, if you support the opposition, they say you will vote for increased taxation. This cry is now raised about increased taxation reminds me of an incident which occurred during the confederation campaign. A man who was opposed to confederation went into a house during his canvass and, putting a flag on the head, said, 'You are not in the habit of paying the taxes of Canada?' To that the matter was settled. I do not want the taxes properly imposed."

Sir John Macdonald sent his memorable telegram declaring that there was to be no increase, but only a readjustment of taxation. And Sir Charles Tupper, speaking not in the House of Commons, but in his place in parliament, used words which I shall quote, I shall read the passage from the columns of the Halifax Herald of September 1878, where it was kept standing throughout the campaign, in very large type, under the caption of "The Opposition Policy." Sir Charles Tupper said:—

"I trust I have satisfied the house that it is NOT a question of high or low taxation any further than this, that inasmuch as we govern the country we are bound to govern the country again without those extravagant expenditures made by the present government since they have been entrusted with power, all we ask is, NOT THAT THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE BE INCREASED, but that we do not require so much money as the hon. gentleman opposite, as we have shown by our economy and our management, and we are prepared to practice in the future, but that we should be levied in such a way as to FURNISH EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE, AND PROVIDE THE MEANS OF PAYING THE TAXATION THAT IS LEVIED UPON THEM."

Here we have, following Mr. Tilley's pledge, that of Sir Charles Tupper that they did not need as much money as had been expended, and that their expenditures would not be as large under the Conservative Government as they were under the Mackenzie Government. Now, it is a fact that in 1878 the annual expenditure, \$22,500,000 was ample for the expenditure, and who gave their solemn pledge that there should be no increase of taxation, have rolled up the expenditure to the enormous figure of \$39,000,000. Sir Leonard Tilley said \$15,000,000 was enough to raise by customs and excise duties in 1878; the fact is that Sir Leonard imposed customs and excise duties to the amount of \$25,000,000. Sir, if politics is not to become a disreputable business the people have the right to demand that public men shall keep pledges given as these Tory leaders gave them. If public men are to be permitted to come before the people again, after having made and broken these promises, and the people are prepared to condone the gross violation of these pledges, political life will become distasteful to every honest man. [Cheers.]

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicate flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure cocoa and a little of the "Swiss Condensed Milk."

There is Nothing Like It. There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagar's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.—That E. A. Gerth's stock of Havana cigars, pipes, cane, Egyptian cigarettes, etc., is one of the largest and finest in the Dominion of Canada, 1,323 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

Hotels.

Albemarle Hotel, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St facing Madison Square.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135 TO 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Balmoral, MONTREAL, Is the Hotel for Business Men

REVERE HOUSE, CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

Murray Hill Hotel, NEW YORK.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

GLASGOW Scotland, PHILIPS COOK BURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET.

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New Advertisements

COLD FEET MAY BE AVOIDED BY USING RAMSAY'S Boot Grease and Waterproof Leather Preservative.

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GIBB & CO., Tailoring and Haberdashery.

PATTERN SUITS FROM POOLE, IN VITE INSPECTION.

STEEL OR IRON CASTINGS! RELIABLE, SOFT AND TOUGH.

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James Thomson, "THE CABINET MAKER," House Furnishing and General Decoration.

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The Hansa Steamship Co., of Hamburg, and The White Cross Line, of Antwerp.

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Steamers of the above Line will sail as follows:— S.S. GRASBROOK, on or about 3rd Nov. from Antwerp for Montreal.

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BEAVER LINE, ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1866---Winter Arrangements---1887

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-endecked, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS, built in the waters of Scotland, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders.

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NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited), offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal; HOS. PETER MITCHELL, President; MR. ALBERT MURRAY Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING NOV. 26.

FOURTY MILLIONS ABSTRACTED FROM THE COUNTRY'S COMMERCE.

The Gazette, a few days ago, attempted to make capital for the Dominion Government out of the fact that the deposits in the Government savings banks had largely increased in the last eight years. At the same time it sought to mix up the public debt and the people's deposits with the Government in such a way as to conceal the fact that the \$38,000,000 to \$40,000,000 which the Government has by this time drawn from the savings of the people by paying a higher rate of interest than the chartered banks can afford to offer, was really an enlargement of the public debt, as well as the most costly form of loan.

Any Government that Canada ever had could draw from the people their savings if it were to offer a high enough rate of interest, a rate in excess of the bank rate. The increase of such deposits with the Government is not so much a sign of prosperity as it is an evidence of the determination of the Government to absorb the monies of the people and thus cripple banking institutions, especially in the Lower Provinces, which might fairly count upon being the recipients of these deposits, provided they were able to compete on an equal footing.

In an article on this subject yesterday we quoted the statements of a Canadian banking expert who shows that as the deposits with the Government increased, the deposits in the Maritime banks decreased, and that to secure such a result the Government was paying not four per cent. merely but, all charges considered, over five per cent. for these deposits, when they could bring money into the country from abroad at a cost not exceeding about three and a half per cent. As already pointed out, this method of obtaining money to spend in all sorts of quixotic enterprises is not only costly but dangerous, and will prove a source of embarrassment to the Government should the banks decide to offer depositors the same rate as the Government allows them.

As matters stand now, the Government goes on borrowing from the people right and left, without regard to the effect upon commerce and without having any plans for employing the money when they get it. This millions upon millions are rolling in upon the Government, and traders, note-shavers, professional men and every class of persons devise ways and means of getting from the Government a higher rate of interest than they can secure elsewhere. That the system is abused is a notorious fact, but still the Government accepts everything that offers and asks for more. A leading banker in the Maritime Provinces says:—

It is out of no kindness to the laboring and poorer classes of the Lower Provinces that such efforts have been made to scatter these so-called savings' banks throughout the length and breadth of the country. It has been done simply with the idea of getting possession of all the money obtainable on the easiest terms, and where there would be the least fuss made about it; so that the Government would have its wants supplied without appearing to borrow. With this end in view the usual scope and functions of a Government savings' bank are soon forgotten.

ings banks were established. It certainly was never intended that the Government should outbid all the chartered banks and all the other financial and commercial institutions of the country in grasping for the savings of the people. It was probably the last thing that could have been expected that the public debt would be increased so enormously in this irregular way or that the Government, instead of having the sanction of Parliament to negotiate a loan, should fill its coffers in this clandestine manner, incurring the most dangerous form of liability, as it were, by stealth. Moreover, Parliament would never have contemplated placing in the hands of the Government the power of disturbing the banking and financial interests of the country, of dominating the entire banking system, and, it may be, of being the means of precipitating a financial crisis at an unexpected moment; for if matters go as they have been going the forty millions will reach sixty and the sixty will reach eighty millions. There is not a financier in Canada, who has given any attention to the subject, who does not view the prospect with alarm or who does not see in the Government's action a most glaring abuse of power which may end in a financial catastrophe of unprecedented proportions.

And yet this financial recklessness is in keeping with everything else in connection with the management of public affairs by the present administration. It is not a bit worse than the recklessness which in the dying hours of every session for five or six years past has voted millions of dollars for railway schemes of every description, without regard to their utility or their effect upon other schemes previously encouraged. It is entirely in harmony with the reckless maladministration which produced two rebellions in the North-West and brought about a vote for secession in the Province of Nova Scotia. It is in keeping with the attacks on provincial rights which came near bringing the Dominion and Ontario into a conflict of arms; with the appropriation of the public's millions in money and lands to notorious boodlers, and with the wanton and long continued efforts of the Government press to force on the country a war of races and religions, to the unsettling of the very foundations of our Canadian Union.

HON. MR. LAURIER.

The speech of Hon. Mr. Laurier at Bonsecours Market on Wednesday night was an able off-hand effort. Mr. Laurier spoke clearly and consecutively. There was no obscurity about his propositions, no misunderstanding his meaning. After thanking the many thousands of people who had assembled to greet him for the ovation of which he was the subject, he expressed the pleasure with which he regarded the election of Mr. L. O. David, of Montreal East, to the Provincial Legislature and paid that gentleman a very high compliment. Mr. Laurier proceeded to deal with the approaching Federal elections which, he said, might come off in a few weeks or a few months. He spoke of the signs which showed that the Ottawa Government had forfeited the confidence of its former supporters in this province, and he predicted that the Government would be swept from office. He referred to the large body of Conservatives who had abandoned their former allegiance, and said that he could not but believe that the Ross Government had been defeated because of its servility to the Government at Ottawa. He dwelt upon the attacks by Sir John Macdonald's Government on the autonomy of the province. He defended the Federal principle and showed how the Ottawa Government had attempted to break it down. He instanced the invasion of provincial rights in the passage of the River and Streams Act and the License Act by Parliament at the instance of the Government, acts which the Privy Council of England had to pronounce unconstitutional. Mr. Laurier also found the Franchise Act of 1885 directed against the autonomy of the province, since it undertook to regulate the franchise instead of leaving this to be done by the Provincial Legislatures. He pointed out that among the first to protest against the centralizing tendencies of the Government were prominent Conservatives from Quebec. Mr. Laurier dealt at length, and in a very candid and fair spirit, with the causes of the North-West rebellion of 1885, and showed conclusively that the Government was responsible for it and all its sad consequences. He cited facts and documents to establish his charges in every instance, and in this connexion he made a searching exposure of the falsehoods to which the Government had resorted to justify itself. As regards his programme for the future Mr. Laurier explained that it was essentially that of his leader, Mr. Blake. In regard to the franchise, he believed in Quebec regulating its own franchise in its own way, leaving other Provinces to do the same; and as regards free trade, there could be no such thing. There were some injustices in the tariff which he would be prepared to remedy, as, for instance, the burdens imposed on the working classes, which needed reforming, "but prudence" required that the tariff should not be amended in answer to the prejudices of "any one." Mr. Laurier's programme is not a radical one; it is very evident that he will have respect for all the best features of existing legislation. A policy that will give the manufacturers their raw material free of duty and relieve the working classes of the taxation that presses specially on them, will, we believe, be acceptable to the people at large. The Opposer programme necessarily includes the extinction of the

Boodle Brigade in Parliament, an end to be put to the grosser forms of Customs tyranny, non-interference with Provincial rights, a general condemnation of all race and sectarian cries, and the candid consideration of all grievances set up against the action of Government or Parliament.

A NEW USE FOR CABINET MINISTERS.

There was a time when Cabinet Ministers would have deemed it beneath their dignity, if not improper, to wander about the country stumping for votes. Customs as well as opinions seem to have changed, for the country is now constantly disturbed by the appearance here, there and everywhere of a batch of Ministers of the Crown travelling to make stump orations. As a general rule, a peripatetic Minister delivers the same speech in a dozen different places. When first delivered it is read, and afterwards no one outside the schoolhouse where it is delivered pays any attention to it. There is little or no value in the speeches, for the errors and deceptions which they usually contain are promptly exposed by the press of the other party. In Sir John's case, the speeches are always of the most puerile description, copiously interwoven with old jokes that the country has heard from himself any time in the last quarter of a century, or has read in the comic column of the local newspaper. It is this fact that has given the sobriquet of the "Chestnut Combination" to the handful of Ministers that have recently been stumping in Ontario.

But these Ministerial stumping tours have other objectionable features. The country pays for them. Their cost does not, perhaps, appear in the public accounts in their naked truth, but they are smuggled into "contingencies" or other items. This, however, is not the most material point. The Capital is frequently left with only two or three out of the thirteen Ministers. How can it be expected that the business of the country, which these gentlemen are paid to attend to, can be properly performed while the heads of departments are for a month at a stretch away from the Capital? If the business is so light or unimportant why are all these Ministers retained? If the work can all be done by the "Deputy Head," then why are not a number of "deputy heads" placed under one minister? Take the case of Mr. White. He is always stumping. The Department of the Interior runs itself, and we all know into what it ran the country under its former sleepy occupant. It may be very good natured of Mr. White to take a bundle of Sir John's sins on his back and go out into the highways and byways to try and explain them away, but that is not the reason why a Minister of the Interior exists. The respectability of Mr. Thompson may be very necessary to the Cabinet in its present composition, but a Minister of Justice is not appointed to go about the country seeking to make black white to serve Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Chapleau, when he visits the Province of Quebec, and he seems to be more here than at Ottawa, may plead that he is more or less useless at the Capital and that the business upon which Sir John sends him down here is of such a nature that he must be constantly on the spot to watch his brother conspirators. There is what the New York boodling aldermen who have been brought to justice, call a "combining" here in Quebec, though it at present concerns itself with a political instead of a pecuniary transaction, but in all these "combines," whether to steal power or money, there is danger of one or other turning on his associates; and Mr. Chapleau and Sir Hector are necessarily watchful of their friends and of one another. But the purpose for which Cabinet Ministers are intended by the country is not to travel about delivering old speeches, incorrectly describing the condition of public affairs, nor acting as keystones of a "combining" in their respective provinces. They are appointed to attend to the business of the country in their several departments and while no one grudges them a reasonable holiday when they choose to take it, the public view with considerable dissatisfaction this constant begging for votes by village stumping. The Ministers' acts are before the country, and if they had a spark of self-respect left, they would be content to let the country judge them by their acts, instead of the venerable Premier, whose failing health and faculties suggest rest and quiet, playing the buffoon in hopes of catching a few stray votes.

THE MINISTER'S EXPLANATION. There were, in 1888, no banking facilities in the North-West, and it is absolutely necessary to have official checks cashed by some one, to pay employees and for a thousand and one other things. Merchants like Baker & Co. are naturally the parties best in position to advance this money. The regular commission on these advances is one per cent, which, taking into account the length of time they are out of their money, is not exorbitant.

THE LAST SENTENCE IS TRUE. The regular commission paid to the H. B. Company and other parties was one per cent, but in every case where Messrs. L. G. Baker & Co. were concerned a commission of two per cent. was paid, until after the exposure in THE HERALD resulted in this rate being reduced to a like one with the others.

AND THIS STUFF, and more like it, is thought to be an answer to the charges preferred by Mr. Cameron, who for exposing that which he believed to be wrong has been subjected to every insult that a subsidized press could pelt him with. And this stuff, which is not even a defence of the Indian management, has been printed and published at the cost of the public, when if it were published at all it should have been paid for like other campaign literature. This is one of the ways in which money voted by the country for one purpose is used by Ministers in some other way for their own ends.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS. It must not be supposed, because Sir John and his colleagues left Ottawa to resume their "chestnut tour" that the Premier has not decided to dissolve. Those of Sir John's opponents who imagine that he is going to take them into his confidence are deceiving themselves; and those who have fallen asleep and are waiting for the alarm to ring will do well to keep one eye open. The Opposition in the Province of Quebec will act wisely to be prepared for whatever may happen.

THE WINTER PORT QUESTION. It is too soon for the St. John (N.B.) newspapers to publish double-headed articles rejoicing over the settlement of the winter port question in their favor. The matter is not settled by any means. It is pretty well understood that if Sir John be elected in preference to Portland, a member of the Government, who is interested in the express business over the Grand Trunk to Portland, will lose by the change. If provision could be made for recouping this loss by granting the Express Company special privileges over the C.P.R.'s Short Line to St. John, the change of terminus might be expedited. Otherwise difficulties may be expected to arise from time to time, and just when St. John fancies the whole business is settled to her satisfaction she believes she has become the winter port of Canada, she may discover that everything is unsettled and that Portland is still a prime favorite. The express business is sometimes a very profitable investment, and although the Dominion Government has contracted to pay a company \$250,000 a year for twenty years—a round five millions all told—to carry the Canadian Pacific to Canadian winter ports, still the express business may outweigh all public considerations. It is true that Canada has ab-

olutely forbidden by law the construction of railways southward from Manitoba in order to retain Canadian trade in Canadian channels, and although it seems but right that when \$5,000,000 of a bonus has been provided for carrying Canadian trade to Canadian winter ports, an honest effort should be made to establish these ports as winter ports by providing sufficient subsidies for the steamship lines to ensure the success of such a project; yet the express business must not be overlooked. The whole question cannot be regarded as settled until the express arrangements are settled. It would be well to look into this little matter and have it finally disposed of.

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PROVINCIAL RIGHTS. In a pamphlet that has just been issued in the interests of the Ontario Government stress is laid upon the part which that Government has played in resisting encroachments by Sir John Macdonald's Government upon provincial rights. If the Mowat Government deserves the confidence of the electors of Ontario on no other grounds it does on this. In fighting the battle of Ontario it has at great expense fought the battle of every province of the Dominion. It is in evidence that the constitution of the Dominion was attacked at every point which seemed to give Sir John Macdonald an opening for drawing to himself and the central Government more than they were warranted in claiming. The pamphlet to which we refer deals with the several subjects of dispute between the two Governments, in all of which the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire pronounced against the Dominion Government and in favor of Ontario. We quote the list:—

1. THE BOUNDARY CASE. The facts connected with this case are given in full elsewhere, and need not be recounted here.

2. THE INSURANCE CASE. This has already been referred to under the head of "Legislation." It is not necessary to do more here than quote the substance of the right of the Ontario Parliament to legislate in relation to the public in the matter of fire insurance.

3. THE ESCORTS CASE. The estate of the late Andrew Mercer having been sequestered to the Crown for want of heirs, the property had been largely expended by the Ontario Government for the erection of the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women," which was situated on the Dominion Government. The case was carried to the Privy Council, and that tribunal decided that the property should revert to the Province, under section 109 of the British North America Act.

4. THE RIVER AND STREAMS CASE. The principles involved in the suit between McLaughlin and Caldwell were the right of a riparian owner to obstruct the passage of timber down a "floating stream." McLaughlin asserted this right over parts of the Mississippi River, and Caldwell denied it. The Ontario Legislature passed a bill to settle the matter in the public interest and without prejudice to either party, passing the River and Streams Act of 1881. This was three times disallowed by the Dominion Government, and was allowed to become law. The Privy Council having meantime decided that McLaughlin's claim could not be sustained.

5. THE LIQUOR LICENSE CASE. The right to control the traffic in alcoholic liquors is a matter of great importance, and has been exercised by the various Provincial Legislatures without interference from 1867 to 1883. In the latter year the Dominion Government, by the strength of an inference from the judgment of the Privy Council affirming the validity of the Ontario Liquor License Act, which is known as the "McCarthy Act," this had the effect of compelling the Provincial Legislatures into utter confusion and greatly increasing the number of drinking places throughout the Dominion. The Dominion Government, by the subsequent decision of the Privy Council, declaring the McCarthy Act unconstitutional and void.

6. THE COST OF DEFENDING PROVINCIAL RIGHTS. The cost of defending Provincial rights against the uncalculated and malicious attacks of Sir John Macdonald's Government, amounting between 1881 and 1886 to no less than \$29,827.

7. THE VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL DECISIONS BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN FAVOR OF THE PROVINCE. There has been a great degree of personal victory for Ontario in the Dominion Government, who in every case directed the plan of defence, and who conducted the Boundary case in person. The cost of the Boundary case to the Province so far amounts to not less than \$700,000, and this has been greatly increased by the addition of the cost incurred in the suit with the St. Catharines Milling Company, which has been decided in favor of the Dominion Government, a case, of course, backed up in that claim by Sir John Macdonald's Government. It should be added that the counsel for the Dominion's clients in all these attacks on Provincial rights was John McCarthy, M.P., who, though a member of the House of Commons, was not a member of the Dominion Government, and who was paid large sums of public money voted by Parliament.

8. THE VIOLATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES. It is unfortunate for the Conservative Opposition in Ontario that in all these matters, instead of standing up like men for their own Province and treating the cases in a fair and equitable spirit, they assumed a partisan position, cast provincial rights behind them, and followed Sir John Macdonald blindly in his war on the constitutional rights of the Ontario electorate. They abandoned their Province to serve a political chief; they preferred partisanship to patriotism; and they must now reap where they have sown. The Dominion as a whole holds the Ontario Government in the highest respect for the battles it has fought and the victories it has won over enemies abroad and traitors at home.

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BOSTON GRIDDLE CAKES, BOSTON BREAKFAST GEMS, BOSTON PUDDING, MUFFINS, BREAD OR BISCUITS, BOSTON COOKIES, &c. Full direct lots with every package. FRESH JERSEY PRINT BUTTER: From the famous private dairy of Mrs. E. M. JONES, Belvidere, Brockville, Ont. DAWES' EARLY ROSE POTATOES: Full weight (90 lb.) bags. Finest grown on the Island of Montreal.

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Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LITTLE THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. One Week and Saturday Matinee. Europe's Gifted Actor, the eminent Irish Comedian, CHARLES V. ANNIE, supported by the charming troupe of MISS LEWIS, STEPHEN'S, O'BRIEN, &c. Irish wit, Irish pathos. Seats 5c to 10c. Next week, HOODMAN BLIND.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL! EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK. The Great Union Square Theatre Success. A Prisoner for Life! One of the finest dramas ever written, adapted by an excellent Company of Artists. The most elaborate scenic equipment ever placed before the public. Admission, 25c, 50c and 75c. Next Week, J. Z. LITTLE'S Grand Spectacular Drama, THE WORLD, with its wonderful scenery and mechanical effects.

QUEEN'S HALL! MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 29th. TREBELL - MUSIN CONCERT COMPANY. Madame ZELIA TREBELL, the world-renowned Contralto, and M. OVIDE MUSIN, the eminent Violonist, assisted by MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL, Pianiste, in a Grand Concert. Reserved seats, 1/2, 50c and 25c. Can be secured at Nordheimer's to-morrow morning.

FUN, LAUGHTER AND SCIENCE! The Greatest Living Mesmerist, Prof. John Reynolds, Will give a Series of ENTERTAINMENTS! IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL, Commencing MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 29. Admission, 25, 50 and 75 cents. 1/2 25c

St. Andrew's Society. JUBILEE BALL AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL - ON - Tuesday Ev'g, 30th Nov., 1886. Gentlemen's Tickets, \$5.00 Ladies' " " " 3.00 Obtainable from MR. EWAN McLENNAN, 24 St. John Street, and W. ALEX. CALDWELL, 99 St. Francis Xavier Street. Ball Committee, November 24.

Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society. A FANCY FAIR will be held at the Institution, 31 Berthelot Street, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov 27 and 28th of December next. 4/2 50c

Art Association of Montreal. THE EXHIBITION - OF - ORIGINAL DRAWINGS made for the "Century" and "St. Nicholas" Magazines, by eminent artists, IS NOW OPEN at the Gallery, PHILLIPS SQUARE, and will continue open until further notice. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING. PROF. DURKEE'S Assembly—Thursday Evenings. Advanced Class—Monday Evening. Beginner's Class—Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Afternoon Class—Monday and Thursday. Pupils can join at any time receive thorough instruction and personal attention. Circulars at Prince's Music Store and at the Academy, 157 St. Catherine Street.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO. The Steamers of this Line have gone into winter quarters. B. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager, November 23. I have made application to erect a steam engine on premises, 45 Chateaufort St. 4 25c

WANTED. A Partner in the Stock Brokerage, with a thousand dollar capital. Address "BROKER," Herald Office. 238

MARRIED. DAVIS-O'NEIL. In this city, on 24th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, James T. Davis, of Ottawa, to Katie, second daughter of P. O'Neil, of this city. a 23

ALDE. Lecture. Financial. Able. C. G. newspaper. eulogies. of the. Accord. about. t. culated. minds. The w. "flit". from the. Montreal. its dirty. neglected. Aldermen. be excoec. Civic. held re. mission. conspicuous. the city. cowardly. vience. of the 18. sighted. press. com. permit. nabeck. city. be the com. importat. self-satis. city. will not. ought to. city. is crim. mind the. coming. which A. follow. pleasant. to ever. and wou. men the. ignoran. manage. sus. one. having. tion as. it sees. favor or. unpleas. his slum. believe. it will. strange. ought to. things. o. strangers. Montreal. intellig. would ex. the mem. see an. "stratic. "commi. "witho. "to give. "abroad. "that it. "Help. "what. "high. "ab. "having. "magni. "fensive. "brag a. "as you. "what. "raise it. This is h. position. to be fr. claims. on. Corporation. as he s. and alleg. ourselves. to act as. gant to. please. considerat. we know. tion.

ALDERMAN GRENIER AND THE PRESS.

Alderman Grenier took upon himself to lecture the press at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday. The venerable City Father thinks that the Montreal newspapers should occupy their space with eulogies of the city and, by consequence, of the men who conduct its affairs.

member for Montreal East. A thorough orator has been formed, and no rest will be taken until victory is achieved. L'Electeur states that the Government have appointed Mr. Richard, ex-M.P., to the joint agency of Crown Lands at Joliette, together with Mr. Delosse, the present agent.

New Advertisements.

Carlsley's Advertisement! THURSDAY, NOV. 25th, 1888

SPECIAL NOTICE. Just received a large consignment of Fur Trimmings in all kinds and widths, which we are offering at a great bargain.

IRON BEDSTEDS AND MATTRESSES. Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses. Composite Bedsteads and Mattresses.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND NO. 39. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

New Advertisements.

WHISKIES LEOPOLD GALARNEAU, AGENT IN CANADA FOR

JUST RECEIVED Consignment of Whiskies from the Waterloo (Ont.) Distillery. Consisting of Seagram's WHITE WHEAT, in Brls. and Cases.

ROOFING! Roofing! Roofing! Pure Highland Malt Whisky, obtained HIGHEST AWARD GIVEN TO ANY WHISKY AT HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1884.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA. November 23. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND NO. 39.

New Advertisements.

McINTYRE, SON & CO. IMPORTERS Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.

McINTYRE, SON & CO. IMPORTERS Wholesale Dry Goods, &c. 13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

The Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL. Hereby give notice that they will commence, On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., to remove the Boys in the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec.

Inspection of Grain. VACANT INSPECTORSHIP. The office of Inspector of Grain for the City of Montreal, having become vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Hickerford, candidates for said office are requested to lodge their applications with the undersigned before the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

New Advertisements.

Auction Sales. BY W. E. SHAW. THE GREAT ENGLISH BOOK SALE!

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND COSTLY BOOKS! FROM THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSES OF E. QUARITCH, OF LONDON, JEFFRIES, OF BRISTOL, HURST, of New York.

Unreserved Sale by Auction, AT THE STORE, No. 226 St. James St., Adjoining the New York Piano Company's Warehouses, COMMENCING ON Tuesday next, the 30th Nov., AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE MONTREAL HERALD ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING DEALERS: ALBION HOTEL NEWS STAND, BALMORAL HOTEL NEWS STAND, BONAVENTURE DEPOT NEWS STAND.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, LOTS AT COTE ST ANTOINE, AND 50 SHARES BRUNEL LA LOGRAPHIC COMPANY'S STOCK.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A Corrected Account. To the Editor of THE HERALD. In re my case vs. William Mullin and Joseph Pont...

This reporter states as follows:—"It appears that a day or to before polling day I met Joseph Pont and made a bet of \$100 to \$50 that Mr. James McShane would not be elected by 250 majority."

Now as this wager was made—according to the evidence of five witnesses already heard in the case—before half-past eight and half-past nine of the evening of election day a proper idea of the correctness of the Star's statement may be easily formed.

I believe that a fair-minded public—not even excluding the gambling fraternity—will concede that any bet made between parties on any event not being concluded—was one of the parties has obtained knowledge of the actual result, at least one hour before he made the bet—that such bet should be declared off and the money returned.

Of course, in this particular case, I have to acknowledge that such a course would be difficult to pursue; as it appears in evidence that the stakeholder (unfortunately for himself) deposited the money in Pont's safe, thus making a principal in a bet a stakeholder as well.

With these few remarks called forth by the incorrect statement in the Star of this evening, I remain, Yours truly, JOHN P. OLENDINKING. Montreal, 25th November.

Is It Not Too Bad? To the Editor of THE HERALD. Sir,—A full month ago the Inundation Commission sent its report to the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, recommending the keeping open of the St. Lawrence channel during winter months.

What has been the result? Why, the Minister of Public Works has not yet found time enough to even answer Montreal's request. The winter season has arrived, the boats have to be prepared for the work and now, on the 25th of November, it is almost too late to get ready to carry out the experiment this year.

It is to be hoped that the City Council will not stand any more Government nonsense, but guarantee the expenditure itself and order the preparing of the boat at once, trusting to get their money back, if not from the present administration, from the progressive men, who will in a few months be in charge of the Government.

This morning Alderman Grenier sent a pressing telegram to the Minister of Public Works for an immediate answer to the Commissioner's report. Let us hope that it will wake him up. J. X. PERRAULT. MONTREAL, Nov. 25, 1886.

IMPORTANT. Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save \$3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite said depot.

Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad via Weehawken Ferry, by taking the 42nd street Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, and save \$3 Carriage Hire.

Six hundred Elegant Rooms, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests' baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot free.

CAN YOU ANSWER THIS? Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

"My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of neuralgia and headache"—Ed. Oswego, N.Y. "My little sickly, puny baby was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time."—A. Young, Montreal. No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary trouble; especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails in a cure where a cure is possible!!!

"I had severe attack of gravel and Kidney trouble, but was able to get any medical or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters."—T.R. ARTY. "Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause 'gravel,' Bright's disease, rheumatism and 'a horde of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time."

"Lindington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885. I have used Hop Bitters for ten years, and there is no medicine that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate."—H. T. ALEXANDER.

"Montreal, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1875. Sir: I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four physicians failed to do for me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me."—W. L. Carter.

"Gentle:—Your Hop Bitters were of little value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I took your Hop Bitters. They cured me by restoring to me the ability to eat, or any one in the same predicament, I would recommend them."—C. C. STREITZEL, 68 Fulton street, Chicago.

"Paralytic, nervous, tremulous old people are made perfectly quiet and sprightly by using Hop Bitters."

"None genuine without a bunch of green leaves on the white label. Shun all the poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

A Good Investment. "I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it was the best investment I ever made."—San Clancy, Beaumont, Manitoba.

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians and other persons of intelligence and character to the value for Warner's SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimonies I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE CURE and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I was satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the tea-slammy of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. K. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy days covers which occasionally bring help to an ailing humanity.

DIO LEWIS. Business Cards. DR. MAJOR. Specialist to the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Montreal General Hospital, has returned from Germany. 82 UNION AVENUE. September 1st 1886

W. E. ELLIOT & CO. 89 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealers in Illuminating and Lubricating. EXCELSIOR MACHINE OILS. Telephone No. 842. September 1st 1886

W. McLEA WALBANK, B.A.Sc., Architect, Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Valuator, 214 St. James St., Montreal. Water Works and Drainage a specialty. Consultation hours between 12 and 1 p.m. daily. April 9

JAMES DUNNE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. Oct. 20th 1886

KEPLER & SANCTON, BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON MARGIN, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. No. 68 Broadway, New York. RUDOLPH KEPLER, Members of N. Y. W. R. SANCTON, Stock Exchange. Oct. 20th 1886

R. H. HALSTED, H. K. MOLANE, HALSTED & MOLANE, BANKERS AND BROKERS. OFFICE: 31 Broad Street, New York Oct. 20th 1886

MacDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers. 68 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Halsted & Molane. Terms—Ten per cent margin on the par value. Commission for buying 1/2 of one per cent and same for selling. December 29th 1886

JAMES BAXTER & CO., Stock Brokers. 120 St. Francis Xavier St. Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value and pay prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage business done. "NO MONEY LOANED." July 23rd 1886

D. LORAN MACDOUGALL & CO., Stock Brokers. Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for cash, or on margin. May 31st 1886

ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER, Member Montreal Stock Exchange, No. 1 India Chambers, 13 Hospital Street, P. O. Box 187. MONTREAL. December 29th 1886

P. LAMOTHE & SON, Estate, Insurance and Investment Office—3 Place d'Armes Hill. MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 141 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited. Address Drawer 1289, P.O., Winnipeg, August 15th 1886

H. COFFE, Accountant and Auditor. Address P. O. Box No. 1866. September 1st 1886

EASILY AT THE HEAD. "You can't overstate my opinion of Benson's Caprine Plasters," remarked Mr. John H. Allen, Druggist, of No. 315 First Avenue and 2 Park Row; "I have sold them for years. My customers prefer them above all others. I know of a lady who was immediately relieved from an attack of sciatica by using one of these Benson's plasters over the first place among external remedies. Eminent chemists and physicians endorse them. They are prompt to act and their curative powers are beyond comparison. Be guarded against imitations. Worn Caprine out in centre of genuine. Price 25 cents.

A Good Investment. "I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it was the best investment I ever made."—San Clancy, Beaumont, Manitoba.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 8 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON and are sold at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

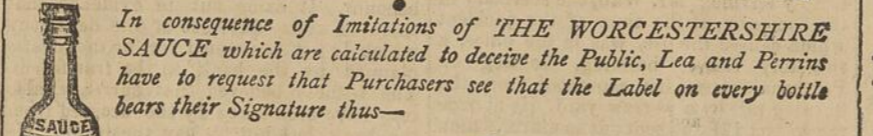
Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, SAUCES, DISHES & SAUCES.



An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, etc. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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



without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART. MONTREAL AGENTS. April 9

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors, Montreal.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. KAY'S COMPOUND OF LIMESEED, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c., with Chlorodyne. KAY'S COMPOUND, a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds. KAY'S COMPOUND, for Coughs and Colds, is equally serviceable for Horses and Cattle. KAY'S TIO PILLS, a specific in Neuralgia, Face-ache, &c. COAGULINE.—A Cement for Broken Articles. Sold everywhere. Sole Makers, KAY BROS., Stockport, England. W dm 44

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for postal orders. Sold by all druggists, \$1 per box. THE BUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold in Montreal by E. E. MCGALE and LA VIOLETTE & NELSON. September 1st 1886

MAN'S ORGANISM. Is the most complex work of the Creator and when this complicated structure, so exquisitely wrought, is disturbed by disease, the most efficient aid should be sought from the most skilled physician for the human body is too precious to be neglected. It becomes the question, then "What physician shall be employed?" Dr. OSCAR JOHANNESSEN, of the University of Berlin, Germany, has made a lifelong study of ailments of the Nervous and Genito-Urinary System. HIS REMEDIES CURE Any Debility or Derangement of the Nervous System, including Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, etc., etc. BECAUSE you may have been cheated and fooled by quacks, who claim to cure this class of disorders, do not hesitate to give Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S method a fair trial before your case becomes chronic and incurable. FREE. A valuable treatise, explanatory of Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S system, will be sent by mail post paid and securely sealed on observation, to any sufferer addressing his sole authorized agent for the United States and Canada. HENRY VOGELER, 49 South Street, New York. Complicated symptoms treated from Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S Special Prescription, under advice of a duly qualified consulting physician. They are prompt to act and their curative powers are beyond comparison. Be guarded against imitations. Worn Caprine out in centre of genuine. Price 25 cents.

SIROP DE BRIANT. Druick, 150 Rue de Rivoli, PARIS, FRANCE. Formed more than 50 years Physicians have recommended Briant's Syrup for all diseases of the Chest: COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, &c. It is the most active, the most agreeable and the cheapest of all pectorals in all climates. Lyman, Sons & Co., Agents, Montreal.

WALBANK'S PEPPERMINT BALM. According to the present state of Medical Science GELINEAU'S 12 1/2 & 1/2 CIGARS (Sugar Coated Pills) are acknowledged to be the surest and most active remedy against this terrible disease.—J. MOYSE, Physician, Secaux, Seine, France. Jan 13 1886

EPILEPSY. According to the present state of Medical Science GELINEAU'S 12 1/2 & 1/2 CIGARS (Sugar Coated Pills) are acknowledged to be the surest and most active remedy against this terrible disease.—J. MOYSE, Physician, Secaux, Seine, France. Jan 13 1886

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Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN MANITOBA. 960 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

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Railways. CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD. Trains Leave Montreal: 8.30 A.M.—East Train, arriving at Albany, 10.50 A.M.; Burlington 12.10 P.M.; Montpelier, 12.50 P.M. Winter River Junction, 2.55 P.M. 1.30 P.M.—Albany 1.55 P.M., and Boston, via Lowell, 7.20 P.M., and New York, via Springfield, at 10.00 P.M. Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston and Springfield.

8.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving at Albany 6.40 P.M., Supper, Burlington 8.00 P.M., Rutland 10.30 P.M., Troy 12.30 P.M., Albany 1.55 P.M., and New York 7.00 A.M., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fairbairn.

Wagon leaving Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston. Through Cars on this train arriving Waterbury 7.00 P.M., Magog 8.10 P.M. and Sherbrooke 9.00 P.M.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving at New York 7.00 A.M., via Lowell, 9.35 A.M., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Westfield, and New Haven 11.40 A.M.

This train makes close connection at Montreal and Whitechapel for Worcester; Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads. Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time-tables, and other information, apply at the Montreal Office, 138 St. James Street, or at the Company's Office, 138 St. James Street, Montreal.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent, J. W. HOBART, S. W. O'DRISCOLL, Gen. Manager, Montreal, November 13th, 1886.

Intercolonial Railway SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 14th JUNE, 1886. THROUGH EXPRESS (SABBATHS) R TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal: 8.15 A.M. Arrive St. John's: 12.30 P.M. Arrive Halifax: 12.30 P.M. Arrive St. John's: 12.30 P.M. Arrive Montreal: 8.15 A.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.15 P.M. connect at Port LeVieux with the Sleeping Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John's. All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via Montreal and stations to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 ST. JAMES STREET, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, RAILWAY OFFICE, Montreal, 138 St. James St., 1886.

J. RIELLE, Land Surveyor, 144 ST. JAMES STREET. If you want a Book-keeper's position advertise in The Herald, free.

Miscellaneous.

THE FAVORITE LINE. Quebec and the Lower Provinces, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, Manitoba and the North-West. NOW OPEN TO BRITISH COLUMBIA. TIME TABLE. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. For Winnipeg and Vancouver—8.00 p.m. daily, except Sundays. For Ottawa—7.15 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 6.10 p.m., and 10 p.m. For Quebec—8.00 a.m. and 18.00 p.m. For Montreal—8.05 a.m., 4.00 p.m. and 10.0 p.m. ARRIVE AT MONTREAL. From Winnipeg and Vancouver—8.20 a.m. daily, except Sundays. From Ottawa—7.20 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 8.30 p.m., and 9.00 p.m. From Toronto—18.20 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. From Quebec—8.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. and 10.05 p.m. Sundays only. Runs daily.

THE CANADIAN ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE NORTH-WEST. Through Sleeper to Toronto and on Transcontinental Trains. For full information Time-Tables, Map, Tickets, etc., see Ticket Office—

W. C. VAN HORNE, C. W. SPENCER, Vice-President, Asst. Genl. Supt. General Traffic Manager, D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent. July 14

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Montreal and Boston Air Line. White Mountain Line. This is the ONLY LINE from Montreal running through the White Mountains to Portland, via Fabyan's and White Mountain Notch.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1886, trains will leave Montreal as follows: 9.00 A.M.—Day Express, for Portland, Nashua, Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, etc., with Drawing Room, Car running through to Boston. P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached; also through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River Line. The 9.00 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. Express Trains stop only at principal stations. For further particulars see Time Tables. Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot. For tickets and all information, apply at 22 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, or Bonaventure Station. General Manager, W. C. VAN HORNE, Montreal, October 19

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS "D. and H." Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and ALL PORTS SOUTH AND EAST. QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS. On and After MONDAY, Nov. 15th instant, TRAINS WILL LEAVE MONTREAL: 4.30 P.M.—Night Express—Wagon's Highland Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York 7.00 next morning. For further particulars apply to the Montreal Office, and at the Company's Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, CHAS. C. McFALL, General Pass. Agent, Montreal, Albany N.Y. Montreal, May 20, 1886

MANITOBA & NORTH-WESTERN RY. CO. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Thursday, July 1st, 1886, trains will run between Portage la Prairie and Birtle, as follows: No. 1 (No. 2 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 2 (No. 1 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 3 (No. 4 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 4 (No. 3 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 5 (No. 6 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 6 (No. 5 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 7 (No. 8 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 8 (No. 7 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 9 (No. 10 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 10 (No. 9 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 11 (No. 12 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 12 (No. 11 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 13 (No. 14 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 14 (No. 13 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 15 (No. 16 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 16 (No. 15 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 17 (No. 18 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 18 (No. 17 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 19 (No. 20 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 20 (No. 19 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 21 (No. 22 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 22 (No. 21 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 23 (No. 24 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 24 (No. 23 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 25 (No. 26 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 26 (No. 25 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 27 (No. 28 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 28 (No. 27 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 29 (No. 30 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 30 (No. 29 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 31 (No. 32 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 32 (No. 31 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 33 (No. 34 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 34 (No. 33 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 35 (No. 36 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 36 (No. 35 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 37 (No. 38 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 38 (No. 37 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 39 (No. 40 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 40 (No. 39 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 41 (No. 42 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 42 (No. 41 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 43 (No. 44 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 44 (No. 43 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 45 (No. 46 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 46 (No. 45 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 47 (No. 48 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 48 (No. 47 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 49 (No. 50 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 50 (No. 49 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 51 (No. 52 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 52 (No. 51 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 53 (No. 54 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 54 (No. 53 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 55 (No. 56 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 56 (No. 55 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 57 (No. 58 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 58 (No. 57 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 59 (No. 60 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 60 (No. 59 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 61 (No. 62 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 62 (No. 61 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 63 (No. 64 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birtle 11.00 p.m. No. 64 (No. 63 Mixed) Leave Birtle 8.00 a.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 11.00 a.m. No. 65 (No. 66 Mixed) Leave Portage la Prairie 8.00 p.m. Arrive Birt

