

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
 Drain Pipes, Portland Cement, Chimney Tops, Canada Cement, Vent Linings, Water Pipes, Flue Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Fire Clay, Roman Cement, China Clay, Bessemer Steel Scaffolding and Bed Springs.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 261

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LABRADOR HERRINGS

BEST IN THE CITY.

2,000 Bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herrings, "Duff," "Penny," and other brands.
 300 Bbls. No. 1 Cape Breton Herrings, North Shore Salmon, Dry Codfish, Green Codfish, FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
 271 to 275 Commissioners Street.

ARRIVING DAILY

Barrels Fresh Narrows oysters
 Barrels Fresh Malpeque do.
 NOW LANDING
 Ex-Ss. Greenland, Ss. Danish Prince, Ss. W. H. S. Fremont, etc.
 Brls. & Halves C. B. Herring, Barrels and Halves Labrador Herring, Barrels and Halves Labrador Salmon, Brls. & Halves B. C. Salmon, Brls. & Halves Dry Gaspé Codfish, Kegs and Kitts Loch Fyne Herring, Cases Canned B. C. Salmon, Cases Canned P. E. L. Mackerel, Cases Canned Lobsters, 50,000 Carr's Fire Bricks, Caledonia Mine Coal and Screenings.

J. & R. McLEA,
 8 Common Street.
 Telephone 866.

LABRADOR HERRINGS

Ss. Greenland & Ss. Iceland

The last of the Labrador fleet

NOW LANDING

BARRELS, HALVES & QUARTERS.
 Prime No. 1 Labrador Herrings. Early application necessary as quantity is very limited this season.

STEWART, MUNN & CO.,
 22 ST. JOHN STREET.
 Oct. 14

BAIRD, BROWNING & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

209 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Exporters of Flour, Butter, Cheese, and other Canadian products.

Receivers of Fish and Fish Oils, Molasses, Sugar, Salt, etc., etc.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX Ss. "SIBERIAN" FROM THE CLYDE.

Loch Tyne Herring, Malcolms Brand, Kegs, and Half Kegs, WARRANTED NEW CATCH.

100 Cases Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

HERTER BROTHERS,

154 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Interior Decorations, Furniture, Stained Glass, Mosaics, Gas Fixtures, etc.

IMPORTERS OF

TAPESTRIES, FINE CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, PAPER-HANGINGS, etc.

Oct. 28

Sydney & Louisbourg Coal & R'y Co. LIMITED.

"RESERVE"

MINES COLLIERY!

Office: 4 Custom House Square.

Telephone 638.

The Steamer **SOUTHWOLD**, HIGHLAND PRINCE, will run weekly in the Company's service during the present season of navigation, commencing early in May.

Orders solicited by the undersigned for fresh-mined Coal, viz.: Round, Run of Mines and Screenings.

F. C. HENSHAW, Agent.

101



MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1897, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida and Evelyn, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, of Hamburg, N. Y. She writes: "Last August I brought forth three very sick, and as I could get no other food that would agree with them, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."

Distinct photo of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD.

EARLY PREPARED.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

The Best and Most Economical Food.

100 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

The Montreal Herald

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION. 6.00 PER ANNUM

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MINISTERS IN WAR PAINT.

Ten Cabinet Ministers Fulminate Against the Rouges and Grifts.

Another Attempt at Forcing a Crossing Over the C.P.R.

Manitoba Legislature Called to Vote Retaliation.

DEMONSTRATION AT SHERBROOKE.

Ten Cabinet Ministers on the Warpath.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

SHERBROOKE, Q., Oct. 30.—The demonstration in honor of the Hon. J. H. Pope, held here to-day, was an immense success. There were no less than ten Cabinet Ministers in town, besides leaders of the Quebec Opposition. The proceedings began at two o'clock with long processions of double carriages containing the Ministers and leading residents. The whole population turned out en masse either out of curiosity or to do honor to the chiefs of the party.

Mayor Panneton introduced the Ministers and highly eulogized Sir John for having restored prosperity to the country. Sir John, on rising to respond, was greeted with rounds of cheering that lasted for over ten minutes. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Caron, Chapleau and Thompson.

In the evening a banquet was given at which about 500 persons were present. Speeches were delivered by R. A. Hall, H. B. H. J. Pope, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, W. B. Ives, M.P., Hon. Mr. Taitton, Robertson, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Foster, Haggart, Hon. Mr. Caron, A. McIntosh, M.P., W. White and others.

Sir John declared against the numerous false brought up by the Rouge Grit annexation combination to obtain power. Among these facts he included annexation, commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

More Railway Trouble—Incendiarism at Work on the C.P.R.—Another Attempt to Seal a March and Make a Crossing—Legislature Called to Retaliate—All Railway Exemptions to be Repealed.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—Rumours to-day that an attempt had been made to burn the C.P.R. bridge at Headingley, and that the Government was attempting to make a crossing over the C.P.R. at Fort Rouge via a public highway, gave additional interest to the existing feeling. Both rumours turned out to be well authenticated. Superintendent Whyte received a despatch at an early hour this morning from Headingley saying:

"The centre pier of the bridge on fire; cross ties and entire sills burned; will require repairs."

The fire took place about four o'clock in the morning and, but for the timely discovery of the whole bridge might soon have been reduced to a heap of ruins.

A reporter saw Mr. Whyte for the purpose of learning the particulars concerning the incendiary act. He stated that from the meagre information received, in the centre of the bridge the ties are wooden, had been saturated with kerosene. The damage, while not amounting to a great deal of money, was sufficient to stop traffic pending repairs, which were made by a gang of men sent out to the scene.

A blacksmith who lives near St. James, is said to have seen the blaze, so that the fire must have been under good headway when discovered. No one can be found as yet to the perpetrators of the deed.

Port Rouge Crossing was also the scene of activity. Superintendent Whyte received a message from the first crossing this morning intimating that fifty or sixty men, in charge of Chief Clarke, of the Provincial Police, were working in the vicinity of the dead engines, and it seemed probable that they would commence operations on a spur track which will be run out from the main line of the Portage extension sixty feet south of the existing line. At this distance from the engines is the southern boundary of the city, and along it a public highway running over the C.P.R. track. As Hon. Mr. Martin intimated to Justice Kilian yesterday his intention to proceed with the construction of the Portage extension and it is taken for granted that once the spur is built the Government will proceed to take an engine across the C.P.R. and then grade a spur on the southwest side of the C.P.R. dump, so as to connect with the Portage extension dump. The Government, while seeing the hardship of building a line of railway where they will have to transfer rails over the C.P.R., have signified their intention of completing the extension to Headingley. The rails were laid to-day up to the C.P.R. track on the public highway—a C.P.R. engine running back and forth to prevent a locomotive being taken across. Superintendent Whyte stated to a reporter that he would resist rails being laid across the company's lines, while there might be a highway he would not for a moment allow it to be blocked. If it was necessary to resist by force any efforts made by the Government he was quite prepared. Men are on guard at all points to prevent surprise. A telegram from Superintendent Whyte to-night says all is quiet.

The determination of the Government to fight out the matter to the end is demonstrated by the fact that they have called the Legislature together for the 8th of November, as intimated would be done in yesterday's despatches. It is unknown yet just how the Government purposes to deal with the matter, or whether it intends to make any further effort to lay the track to Portage this year. The principal object of the meeting of the Legislature, however, is said to be to retaliate on the Canadian Pacific Railway for its action in the present case. It is not improbable that the Legislature will repeal all taxation exemptions and pass legislation taxing the company's property in the Province to the utmost that the law permits.

It having been reported that the Portage volunteers were not turned out to protect the C.P.R. Road, Captain Sheppard denies the assertion and says the majority of the men proffered their services voluntarily, instead of questioning whether they would be used in the service of the C.P.R. or the Provincial Government.

Judge Dubuc presided at the opening

of the asizes to-day. The criminal libel suit against the *Call* and *Press* comes before the grand jury to-morrow.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Extradition Warrant—Tenders for Militia Uniforms—The Manitoba Railway Crossings Case.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The warrant for the extradition of Greenfield, who is in custody at Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of burglary and attempted murder, was issued yesterday from the Department of Justice.

No invitations for tenders for militia clothing were advertised this year. Only four firms manufacture the cloth, and these were asked to tender. The award will be made at the end of the week.

To-day the time within which tenders for the work on the Galopps Canal may be received, expired. Several contractors who are tendering or are interested in the tenders, are in town, amongst them being Messrs. R. H. McGreevy and A. Desbriels, Quebec; John Carroll and Larkin, St. Catharines; John Sherrin and W. H. Keighley, Toronto; Frank Gilbert, Montreal. The name of the successful tenderer will not be known for some days.

It is understood that ex-Judge Clarke, solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Company, has prepared a case for submission to the Supreme Court in regard to the crossing of the Pacific Company's tracks by the Red River Valley Road, and that it has been forwarded to Attorney-General Martin for approval or otherwise. If he approves of it his sanction will be intimated to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council on Friday, and probably a application will be made before a judge in chambers to have the case placed for hearing on the list about to be argued. Under ordinary circumstances such an appeal would be placed on the Ontario list and might not come up for hearing for a fortnight or three weeks.

The question is thus presented, whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval and confirm by his repetition, aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen, to take action in regard to the United States. The report then calls attention to the point that there can be no controversy as to allegiance between Great Britain and the United States because of the treaty of naturalization of May 13, 1870. It also calls attention to the section in the revised statutes which imposes penalties on American citizens who carry on intercourse or correspondence with any foreign government or its officers, on any subversive or seditious matter, and suggests that the Attorney-General investigate this case. The report then concludes by calling attention to the fact that by the direction of the President, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government of his Minister's conduct, and that, therefore, all committees have been settled, and it now remains whether this Government will, or will not, have any further intercourse with Lord Sackville, but the fact is suggested that Ministers are not allowed to remain in countries where the Government there has objections. (Signed, BAYARD.)

SOME OPINIONS FROM BOSTON.

The President's Action Denounced.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Pat. Collins and ticket-of-leave-man O'Reilly were not in the city to-night, so their opinion of the President's action in regard to Lord Sackville was impossible to obtain. The general opinion here is that the action of the administration is undignified and uncalled for.

Congressman Leopold Morse, a particular friend of the President, said that while he believed Cleveland was actuated by patriotic motives, he was still impetuous in being so impetuous. It was an unwritten law in international etiquette for the agrivell state to call on the government to withdraw an obnoxious ambassador and that would have been the course pursued by any European Government. The course taken by the President was nothing but a political trick and had no other way. This is the opinion of all Democrats here.

The Republicans are jubilant. They say, in acting as he has, the President has played into their hands, in this formally acknowledging the Republicans' claims to the importance of the letter. The British-Americans here are indignant. They number 14,000 organized men in this State, all voters, and they declare their intention to support Harrison now. President James Wemyss, of the British-American Society, said that publication of the letter in the first place was a miserable piece of knavery no self-respecting person would have been guilty of, and that the Minister had as much right to express an opinion as an American has. He believed that such ill-advised haste would injure the Democratic party by causing a revulsion of feeling and general mortification that a great nation could play such a small character.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

Speculations as to the New Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The action of the President in having Lord West notified that he would not be recognized, is causing considerable discussion here among leaders on both sides, as it is clearly recognized that this action could only be taken by Lord Salisbury declining to recall Lord Sackville. In 1869 the Russian Government declined to recall Count Catasayev upon the request of President Grant, and consequently he was notified in a similar way to Lord Sackville's notification to-day. He then went. So it is expected Lord Sackville will do likewise. The Democratic leaders are jubilant over the President's action, which they call "his courage" while the Republicans ridicule him and say this is another of his political expedients, but that it will not check the Irish bolt. The Democrats, on the other hand, say that owing to the President's bold stand there will be no Irish bolt.

A representative of the Press News Association called upon Lord Sackville to-night and showed him the statement issued by the State Department. After reading it through, he thanked the Asso-

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

Increasing Excitement Over Lord Sackville's Letter.

President Cleveland's Official Intimation.

No Further Use for His Lordship in the U.S.

LORD SACKVILLE RECEIVES OFFICIAL NOTICE.

His Room More Desirable Than His Company—The President Again 'Goes One Better' Than His Opponents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following was issued from the State Department to-night. By order of the President, the Secretary of State has informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to Her British Majesty's Government, his continuance in his position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States were stated in the report of the Secretary of State to the President yesterday, which was as follows:

The Secretary in his report reviews the whole correspondence between Murchison and the British Minister, its publication, and that Minister's subsequent interview in the press, in which he acknowledges the letters and reiterates reasons. Mr. Bayard takes offense, in particular, at the British Minister's criticisms of the retaliation message, and especially as "a ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the press." The report then says: "The question is thus presented, whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval and confirm by his repetition, aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen, to take action in regard to the United States. The report then calls attention to the point that there can be no controversy as to allegiance between Great Britain and the United States because of the treaty of naturalization of May 13, 1870. It also calls attention to the section in the revised statutes which imposes penalties on American citizens who carry on intercourse or correspondence with any foreign government or its officers, on any subversive or seditious matter, and suggests that the Attorney-General investigate this case. The report then concludes by calling attention to the fact that by the direction of the President, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government of his Minister's conduct, and that, therefore, all committees have been settled, and it now remains whether this Government will, or will not, have any further intercourse with Lord Sackville, but the fact is suggested that Ministers are not allowed to remain in countries where the Government there has objections. (Signed, BAYARD.)

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

The local stock market was active and the feeling generally seemed strong, though rather unsettled. Bank stocks are advancing and some long stock is coming out at these figures. Bank of Montreal opened at 22 1/2 ex-dividend and closing sales were at 22 1/2, 25 shares were taken regular and ex-dividend, 300 shares Merchants were sold at 140, and 400 Commerce at 120 1/2 regular and 50 shares at 117 1/2 ex-dividend; 25 shares Merchants in dividend changed hands at 137 1/2, making 1,023 shares bank stocks sold to-day. The miscellaneous list was dull and weak. Telegraph after opening at 95 fell off again to 94 1/2, closing about steady. Richelieu sold at 54 1/2 and 54 1/2 for 50 shares and closes rather weak. Gas was also easier but inactive at 209 1/2 to 210. Canadian Pacific was weak and lower in sympathy with lower figures in London; 275 shares sold at 55 1/2, a decline since yesterday of 1/2.

The day's sales amounted to 1,633 shares as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.	
56 Bank of Montreal	at 22 1/2
10 " "	at 22 1/2
10 " "	at 22 1/2
2 " "	at 22 1/2
2 " "	at 22 1/2
80 " "	at 22 1/2
3 Merchants Bank	at 139 1/2
107 " "	at 140
25 " "	at 137 1/2
10 Bank of Commerce	at 120 1/2
200 " "	at 120 1/2
25 Montreal Telegraph Co.	at 95
200 Northwest Land	at 62 1/2
175 Can. Pac.	at 55 1/2
10 Montreal Loan & Mort.	at 115 1/2
25 Bell Telephone Co.	at 94

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 11 St. Sacrament street:—

BANKS.	
Bank of Montreal	\$300
Bank of Commerce	100
Bank of New York	100
Bank of England	100
Bank of India	100
Bank of China	100
Bank of Japan	100
Bank of Persia	100
Bank of Siam	100
Bank of Ceylon	100
Bank of Australasia	100
Bank of New Zealand	100
Bank of South Africa	100
Bank of Argentina	100
Bank of Brazil	100
Bank of Mexico	100
Bank of Chile	100
Bank of Peru	100
Bank of Colombia	100
Bank of Venezuela	100
Bank of Ecuador	100
Bank of Bolivia	100
Bank of Paraguay	100
Bank of Uruguay	100
Bank of Cuba	100
Bank of Haiti	100
Bank of Santo Domingo	100
Bank of Puerto Rico	100
Bank of the Philippines	100
Bank of the East Indies	100
Bank of the Malay Peninsula	100
Bank of the Straits Settlements	100
Bank of the Federated Malay States	100
Bank of the Dutch East Indies	100
Bank of the Netherlands	100
Bank of Belgium	100
Bank of France	100
Bank of Germany	100
Bank of Austria	100
Bank of Hungary	100
Bank of Italy	100
Bank of Spain	100
Bank of Portugal	100
Bank of Greece	100
Bank of Turkey	100
Bank of Persia	100
Bank of Siam	100
Bank of Japan	100
Bank of China	100
Bank of India	100
Bank of Ceylon	100
Bank of Australasia	100
Bank of New Zealand	100
Bank of South Africa	100
Bank of Argentina	100
Bank of Brazil	100
Bank of Mexico	100
Bank of Chile	100
Bank of Peru	100
Bank of Colombia	100
Bank of Venezuela	100
Bank of Ecuador	100
Bank of Bolivia	100
Bank of Paraguay	100
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Bank of the East Indies	100
Bank of the Malay Peninsula	100
Bank of the Straits Settlements	100
Bank of the Federated Malay States	100
Bank of the Dutch East Indies	100
Bank of the Netherlands	100
Bank of Belgium	100
Bank of France	100
Bank of Germany	100
Bank of Austria	100
Bank of Hungary	100
Bank of Italy	100
Bank of Spain	100
Bank of Portugal	100
Bank of Greece	100
Bank of Turkey	100

The demand for sterling is quiet, with rates firm and unchanged.

Posted rates in New York advanced 1/2 cent to 4.85 for sixties, 4.88 1/2 for demand. For actual transactions rates were also 1/2 cent better, at 4.84 1/2 for sixties, 4.87 1/2 for demand.

New York funds were firmer.

The following are to-day's rates compiled specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 10 Exchange Court:—

NEW YORK.	
Oct. 30—3 p.m.	Oct. 31—3 p.m.
Sterling 60 days	4.85
Sterling 90 days	4.85 1/2
Sterling 120 days	4.86
Sterling 150 days	4.86 1/2
Sterling 180 days	4.87
Sterling 210 days	4.87 1/2
Sterling 240 days	4.88
Sterling 270 days	4.88 1/2
Sterling 300 days	4.89
Sterling 330 days	4.89 1/2
Sterling 360 days	4.90
Sterling 390 days	4.90 1/2
Sterling 420 days	4.91
Sterling 450 days	4.91 1/2
Sterling 480 days	4.92
Sterling 510 days	4.92 1/2
Sterling 540 days	4.93
Sterling 570 days	4.93 1/2
Sterling 600 days	4.94
Sterling 630 days	4.94 1/2
Sterling 660 days	4.95
Sterling 690 days	4.95 1/2
Sterling 720 days	4.96
Sterling 750 days	4.96 1/2
Sterling 780 days	4.97
Sterling 810 days	4.97 1/2
Sterling 840 days	4.98
Sterling 870 days	4.98 1/2
Sterling 900 days	4.99
Sterling 930 days	4.99 1/2
Sterling 960 days	5.00
Sterling 990 days	5.00 1/2
Sterling 1020 days	5.01
Sterling 1050 days	5.01 1/2
Sterling 1080 days	5.02
Sterling 1110 days	5.02 1/2
Sterling 1140 days	5.03
Sterling 1170 days	5.03 1/2
Sterling 1200 days	5.04
Sterling 1230 days	5.04 1/2
Sterling 1260 days	5.05
Sterling 1290 days	5.05 1/2
Sterling 1320 days	5.06
Sterling 1350 days	5.06 1/2
Sterling 1380 days	5.07
Sterling 1410 days	5.07 1/2
Sterling 1440 days	5.08
Sterling 1470 days	5.08 1/2
Sterling 1500 days	5.09
Sterling 1530 days	5.09 1/2
Sterling 1560 days	5.10
Sterling 1590 days	5.10 1/2
Sterling 1620 days	5.11
Sterling 1650 days	5.11 1/2
Sterling 1680 days	5.12
Sterling 1710 days	5.12 1/2
Sterling 1740 days	5.13
Sterling 1770 days	5.13 1/2
Sterling 1800 days	5.14
Sterling 1830 days	5.14 1/2
Sterling 1860 days	5.15
Sterling 1890 days	5.15 1/2
Sterling 1920 days	5.16
Sterling 1950 days	5.16 1/2
Sterling 1980 days	5.17
Sterling 2010 days	5.17 1/2
Sterling 2040 days	5.18
Sterling 2070 days	5.18 1/2
Sterling 2100 days	5.19
Sterling 2130 days	5.19 1/2
Sterling 2160 days	5.20
Sterling 2190 days	5.20 1/2
Sterling 2220 days	5.21
Sterling 2250 days	5.21 1/2
Sterling 2280 days	5.22
Sterling 2310 days	5.22 1/2
Sterling 2340 days	5.23
Sterling 2370 days	5.23 1/2
Sterling 2400 days	5.24
Sterling 2430 days	5.24 1/2
Sterling 2460 days	5.25
Sterling 2490 days	5.25 1/2
Sterling 2520 days	5.26
Sterling 2550 days	5.26 1/2
Sterling 2580 days	5.27
Sterling 2610 days	5.27 1/2
Sterling 2640 days	5.28
Sterling 2670 days	5.28 1/2
Sterling 2700 days	5.29
Sterling 2730 days	5.29 1/2
Sterling 2760 days	5.30
Sterling 2790 days	5.30 1/2
Sterling 2820 days	5.31
Sterling 2850 days	5.31 1/2
Sterling 2880 days	5.32
Sterling 2910 days	5.32 1/2
Sterling 2940 days	5.33
Sterling 2970 days	5.33 1/2
Sterling 3000 days	5.34

Between Banks.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.	
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Bank of Commerce	120 1/2
Bank of New York	140
Bank of England	100
Bank of India	100
Bank of China	100
Bank of Japan	100
Bank of Persia	100
Bank of Siam	100
Bank of Ceylon	100
Bank of Australasia	100
Bank of New Zealand	100
Bank of South Africa	100
Bank of Argentina	100
Bank of Brazil	100
Bank of Mexico	100
Bank of Chile	100
Bank of Peru	100
Bank of Colombia	100
Bank of Venezuela	100
Bank of Ecuador	100
Bank of Bolivia	100
Bank of Paraguay	100
Bank of Uruguay	100
Bank of Cuba	100
Bank of Haiti	100
Bank of Santo Domingo	100
Bank of Puerto Rico	100
Bank of the Philippines	100
Bank of the East Indies	100
Bank of the Malay Peninsula	100
Bank of the Straits Settlements	100
Bank of the Federated Malay States	100
Bank of the Dutch East Indies	100
Bank of the Netherlands	100
Bank of Belgium	100
Bank of France	100
Bank of Germany	100
Bank of Austria	100
Bank of Hungary	100
Bank of Italy	100
Bank of Spain	100
Bank of Portugal	100
Bank of Greece	100
Bank of Turkey	100

The Post's financial article says:—The Bears still held their advantage in the stock market throughout the forenoon, and directed their attacks upon Union Pacific, New England and Reading, which three stocks furnished 51 per cent. of the whole business. Each of these yielded 1/2 per cent. on sales of from 30,000 to 32,000 each before twelve o'clock. North-western was also sold freely, and declined 1/2 to 110 1/2. The hammering of these stocks uncovers a good many stop orders and brings out long stock, which, for the time being, establishes a lower level of prices. Boston is still a weak element in the market. The great majority of long stocks, which have been shaken out, are from there, and all Boston stocks continued weak. Burlington was down 1 1/2 and Atchafalaya 1. The mysterious speculation in New England stock is now

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs.

MONTEAL, Oct. 30, 1888. Flour—Receipts, 1,700 barrels. There was only a very light demand for flour to-day. The local dealers were the principal buyers, with some Quebec men looking round for stocks, at some concession in prices, but without meeting any anxious sellers in the present position of the market. Prices are about steady at previous quotations, but the market is not strong, the large stocks reported here having a depressing influence.

We quote the market as follows:—

C. B. & Quincey	10	100	50	120
C. C. & Co.	10	100	50	120
C. C. C. & I.	10	100	50	120
N. Y. Central	10	100	50	120
Canada Southern	54	54	54	120
Den. & Rio Grand	18	18	17	110
Del. & Chesapeake	18	18	18	110
Del. Lack. & West.	18	18	18	110
Do. pref.	18	18	18	110
Do. 2nd.	18	18	18	110
N. York & Erie	45	45	45	120
Erie & Western	17	17	17	110
Ill. Central	87	87	87	120
N. & W. Ry.	11	11	11	110
Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	110
Lou. & Nash	10	10	10	110
N. & O. Ry.	100	100	100	120
Mich. Central	88	88	88	110
Man. & Minn.	10	10	10	110
Miss. & Mo.	10	10	10	110
Missouri Pac.	73	73	73	120
N. & W. Ry.	11	11	11	110
Do. pref.	11	11	11	110
North-West.	11	11	11	110
N. York & Erie	45	45	45	120
Ohio & Miss.	10	10	10	110
Ohio Cent.	38	38	38	110
Do. pref.	38	38	38	110
Oregon Trans.	29	29	29	110
Pacific	36	36	36	110
Pacific Mail	36	36	36	110
Reading	107	107	107	120
Rock Island	107	107	107	120
St. Paul & N. W.	107	107	107	120
St. Paul	63	63	63	120
Do. pref.	63	63	63	120
Texas	61	61	61	110
Union Pacific	84	84	84	110
Western Union	84	84	84	110
Do. pref.	84	84	84	110
West. Shore	28	28	28	110
Sterling Exchange	103	103	103	120
Money	103	103	103	120

AUCTION SALES.
By Benning & Barsalou.
SALE
—OF—
Stock Dry and Fancy Goods
AT AUCTION
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers
Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter St., Montreal,
—will sell on—
WEDNESDAY, the 31st Oct.
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT SALE ROOMS,
Large, very good Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods suited to the
Fall and Winter Trade
Consisting Heavy Woolen Coatings, Prests, assorted Canadian Tweeds, Stuffs, Flannels, Shirts and Drawers, full line Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Yellin Laces, and a general assortment of best and most Staple notions, Flowers, Feather Hats, etc.
And a large variety of other articles.
The whole Stock fresh and new, in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale without reserve.

JOB LINENS.
—AT—
AUCTION
(By Catalogue.)
Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers
No. 86 and 88 St. Peter St., Montreal,
WILL SELL ON
Wednesday, Oct. 31
At 3 o'clock at Sales Rooms,
15 Cases Job Linens,
Consisting of Half Beached Checkered Glass Towels, Half Bleached Linen Damask, Diapers, Cottons and Huck Towels, Diapers, Cloths, W. and R. Linen Lunatics, Bon Crashes, Shoe Linings, Shoe Duck, Twill Checked red Apron Cloths, Blue and White Checked, Russian Diaper Linen, etc. To be sold absolutely without reserve. Catalogue mailed free on application.

India Rubber Shoes
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
—AT—
AUCTION BY CATALOGUE
BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 86 & 88 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL
WILL SELL ON
Thursday, 8th November next
At Two o'clock, at Sales Rooms,
Over 2,000 CASES of RUBBERS AN FELT OVERSHOES, being seconds of this year's production, consisting of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys's and Children's Cotton and Wool-lined Rubbers, Ladies' Carnival Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Ecluders and Arclets, Pure Gum Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
To be sold absolutely without reserve.
Catalogues mailed free on application.

By J. S. Thomson & Co.
BOOK SALE
We direct attention to the sale of Books, by catalogue, at our rooms, 21st St. James street, on
WEDNESDAY, 31st INST.
Among the fine collection will be found Chambers' Encyclopedia, Masterpieces of French and German Art, Chef D'oeuvre of a Student's Birds of North America, Condillac Works, Portrait Gallery, Illustrated Shakespeare (7 Vols.), Morocco Papers, Dickens' Diary, Journal, Haydon's Dictionary of Dates, Polar and Tropical Works, Deane's, as also a very good selection in Law and Theological Works.
NOW ON VIEW. SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
J. S. THOMSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

National Colonization Lottery
Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec 22 Viet., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.
Class D.
The Seventeenth Monthly Drawing will take place on
Wednesday, 21st. Nov. 1888
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.
PRIZES VALUE = \$50,000
CAPITAL PRIZE:
One Real Estate worth \$5,000
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 Real Estate worth.....\$ 3,000 \$ 5.00
1 Real Estate worth..... 2,000 2.00
4 Real Estates worth..... 1,500 1.00
4 Real Estates worth..... 500 2.00
10 Real Estates worth..... 300 2.00
30 Furniture Sets worth..... 100 6.00
60 Furniture Sets worth..... 40 6.00
100 Gold Watches worth..... 50 15.00
1000 Silver Watches worth..... 10 10.00
1000 Toilet Sets worth..... 5 5.00
2307 Prizes worth.....\$50,000
TICKETS \$1.00.
Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
S. E. LEEFEBVRE, Secretary,
Offices: 19 St. James street,
Montreal, Canada.


BRISTOL PILLS
The Irresistible Remedy
—non-harmful—
Against all the Diseases
of the Bowels and Kidneys.

GOLD BRONZE GAS LAMPS
Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Electric Bells and Gas Globes in great variety.
All First-class Goods, and at Low Prices.
N.B.—Prompt and special attention given to the removal and re-fitting of Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Ranges and Gas Bolders, etc., during the moving season.
Heating of buildings by hot water specially.
E. C. MOUNT & CO.,
18 Victoria Square,
Gas Fitters and Electrical Bell Hangers,
Plumbers and Hot Water Fitters,
Roofers and Steamfitters.
Telephone 285.

GUESSING ON THE RESULT.

Political Ciphers at Work in Washington.

Deep Anxiety at the National Capital.

Some Diverse Views of the Prospect.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—On the surface there is absolutely no political activity visible in Washington to-day. The fighting is going on far from here, and the energetic participants are conspicuously absent. But in Washington there exists the most intense personal interest in the result, and, naturally, the most accurate reports of the situation are found here. Every day some of the ablest leaders of both parties make flying visits to the capital to satisfy the anxiety uppermost in the minds of national officials or to consult the men who have most at stake in the impending vote, and the result of eager questioning on all sides presents a most valuable collection of expert opinion. But in no campaign were the opinions ever so diverse. Many prominent political leaders are just as confident of President Cleveland's re-election as others, just as prominent, are doubtful. When asked to explain this diversity of ideas, these men shake their heads and say the elements of uncertainty in the canvass are unprecedented.

Keen-witted men, who have recently haunted the headquarters of the two national committees and have had the benefit of the private views of the managers, have said that both committees are frightened at the way the canvass has got out of their control. They have lost their grasp of the situation. It was incomprehensible to them and the ordinary campaign methods are worthless in the premises. As a shrewd observer put it, there was a great movement on the part of the people, but none of the political managers could foresee its outcome. Quay, Gorman, Barnum and the other old school directors were puzzled. They were, in effect, looking at a crowd from a great distance. They knew it was moving by the dust it raised, but they could not tell which way it was going. One of them got a high power telescope and he could make out the composition of the crowd and that was all. He could see that it was a great popular demonstration of political independence, composed of voters who refused to give account of their intentions to anybody. It was the 1884 problem of Mugwumpism, which three politicians entirely out of their reckoning, greatly intensified. Since that time the whole policy of the National Government had tended to educate voters and weaken party aristocracy. The very issues presented by the parties were calculated to cause changes of opinion and divorce local from national influence.

This is the picture they present. They all know that in nearly every State many voters are going from one party to the other, and in the general shifting back and forth they find it impossible to tell which way the popular drift is tending. From some localities managers make reports of large migrations of Republicans to the Democratic standards. Simultaneously, almost, these news will be offset by reports of immense Republican gains in Democratic strongholds. The great national election daily causes great breaches in local organizations of both parties in many directions and at the same time heals many long existing differences in others. This bewildering condition of affairs is particularly general in New York State, where, after all, the great battleground lies. Governor Hill is not feared nor does the Metropolitan Mayoralty contest cause as much anxiety as it did. Much of the perplexity is caused by the fact that the managerial fighting is all mixed up and enables no one to judge of the feeling in the State at large. Followers of the Administration feel the increased registration to be in their interest, but there is a good deal of uncertainty as to how much of this new registration is "for revenue only" and may be bought by the men with the most money. The greatest difficulty, though, is said to be found in the broad expanse of an absolutely unknown country in the interior of the State. Quay knew what he could count on above Harlem he could tell to-day how much money he would have to spend in the tenement houses. And if Brice had the same information he would be in better shape to checkmate Quay. But both are at a loss and both feel that there may be a sweeping plurality either way when the total vote is cast.

This lends increased weight to the remarkable prediction made by a veteran politician, not of the National Democratic Committee, a few days, in a room of the White House. Earnestly weighing every word, and checking the weight as he went along, he said:

"The election will be decisive. There will be a clean sweep. If we succeed we shall carry twenty-six States with at least three hundred electoral votes. If Harrison wins he will break the solid South in three places, carry twenty-six States and have 275 electoral votes. The plurality in the popular vote will be 1,000,000 one way or the other. That is my opinion. You may choose the alternative which seems least impossible to you. I know that prophecy will give me some criticism in the next few weeks, but after the election you will find I am right. And you will find I am right when I say President Cleveland will carry the twenty-six States."

This is believed to be the most sanguine expression that has yet been drawn from any one who is supposed to know something about the matter, and it is generally thought significant that no prominent Republican can be found to offset the statement. Republicans are not doing much talking compared with their adversaries. A casual bet when they can get odds is the whole extent of their remarks here. The Democrats are having all the conversation to themselves. They are claiming a victory in California, Indiana, New Jersey and New York, with fair prospects in Connecticut and Michigan. Republicans concede that Cleveland may carry all the States he carried in 1884 except Connecticut and New York. Both sides generally agree that New York is the pivotal State, and that as New York goes so goes the country. No Democrat can be found who now claims that Cleveland can be re-elected without thirty-six votes of the Empire State.

In marked contrast to the buoyant view above is the following, which is somewhat different from that entertained by the more enthusiastic members of either party. The speaker is a prominent and active Democrat who has had excellent opportunities for judging the tendency of events, both by observation,

afforded by extensive travel and intercourse with party leaders in at least eighteen States he has recently visited. As to the chances of Cleveland carrying any of the States heretofore counted as reliably Republican, he repeats all claims for such a result as worse than nonsense and money spent to that end as foolishly thrown away, except, possibly, in Michigan, where he thinks there is a remote hope of success. He estimates the carrying of the Legislature of Kansas and the sending of a Democrat to the Senate as within the range of possibility, without any chance, however, of Cleveland carrying the State. California, he is convinced, is sure for Harrison by from 20,000 to 25,000. He bases these figures on the largely increased vote due to extensive accessions in population since 1864, mainly from the Northern States, nearly all of which will vote the Republican ticket. Connecticut he concedes to the Republicans by a small but sure majority, while he considers Indiana and New Jersey equally sure for Cleveland, but also by small majorities. New York he thinks the Republicans will reach High Bridge with 70,000 majority, which will be met by a Democratic majority in New York City of 54,000; in Kings County of 15,000, and in Queens, Suffolk and Richmond of about 1,500, leaving 500 majority for Cleveland in the State. He takes the figures for the State above the metropolis from his own observations. The city figures he credits to the Democratic State Committee.

While both parties are straining every nerve in the Presidential contest, a matter of fully as great importance is not attracting the widespread attention deserved. It seems to be the general impression that the Congress will be in harmony with the next President, no matter who he is. But there are many chances that even President Cleveland cannot alter the complexion of New Jersey's Legislature and in that event the Republican majority in the United States Senate will continue. If Senator McPherson is re-elected the two parties in the Senate will be of equal numerical strength and the Vice President will have the casting of the decisive vote on all political questions. Should New Jersey send a Republican Senator that party would have the same majority of two it now has. And this binds the hands of any Democrats who might in the case be just as serious in the House of Representatives. The Republicans have a very small majority to overcome. The nominal Democratic plurality in that body at present is fifty members, and if the vote is cast against the Mills bill, leaving the actual majority of the Democrats out ten members. It will be seen that it only requires a change in five Congressional districts to tie the House. Republicans are confident that they will change the majority in Connecticut, two in Illinois, two in Massachusetts, two in Michigan, three in Ohio, five in New York, four in Pennsylvania and two in West Virginia, in all twenty-three, which would give them a comfortable clear majority of about ten votes. Democrats do not make any claim for an increase of their present strength. In fact, the clerk of the present House concedes that the Republicans will gain one or two seats, but is confident that the Democratic majority will not fall below ten. This is a small majority for comfort, and if it is wiped out the result will be disastrous.

Should the Republicans gain both Houses of Congress and the Presidency they would be in a position to indefinitely postpone all Democratic hopes of again participating in national affairs. Their first step has already been decided upon. They would divide Dakota in halves and admit that to Statehood; thereby gaining four Senators and six or eight Representatives, all safely Republican. They would also have control of the next census and the re-apportionment of Congressional districts, thus effectually sealing the fate of their opponents. The Blair Educational bill would soon become a law to the great distrust of the people it is supposed to elevate. And Tariff reform would quickly be forgotten. If the Democracy is successful the shadow would be on the other foot and the Republican party would probably die in its undelivered state of expense.

Just how serious this matter is shown by the vigorous activity of the Republicans in all the doubtful districts. Outside of New York the most determined fighting to-day is being forced in West Virginia, where two Democratic members got majorities last time of 348 and 189 out of totals, respectively, of 20,464 and 32,373, and the third, Wilson, had only 17,112, his Republican opponent polling 17,022, having lost 181 votes to a Prohibitionist, who ran as a vote show. A change of a few votes in the State Legislature will also change the Senatorial toga away from the young Demosthenes of the Democracy, John E. Kenna, at the end of the session, and this causes much Republican may to circulate in the land of the Hatfield McCoy feud.

(New York Telegram.)

How many States will Mr. Cleveland carry?

This is the conundrum that politicians of all shades of opinion are compelled to "give up."

Never before in a national election has there been such a complicated state of affairs. The old party lines are no longer closely drawn; there is a constant shifting of partisans, and a gain for one side is quickly offset by a corresponding gain to the other side. All this causes the "man who knows it all" to descend from his perch as a prophet and to be without honour in his own country or anywhere else.

A STARTER FOR CLEVELAND.

The one thing conceded by all men who have given attention to the present political problem is that Mr. Cleveland will carry all the States that voted for him in 1884 except New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. This gives Mr. Cleveland 153 votes to start with, as follows:

Alabama..... 10 Missouri..... 10
Arkansas..... 7 North Carolina..... 11
Delaware..... 3 South Carolina..... 12
Florida..... 4 Tennessee..... 12
Georgia..... 12 Texas..... 12
Louisiana..... 8 West Virginia..... 6
Maryland..... 8
Mississippi..... 8 Total..... 153

The above States are invariably placed in the Democratic column by the Republicans. But the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana are placed in the doubtful column by the Republicans. In return the Democrats place among the doubtful States California, Michigan, Minnesota and Colorado, all claimed by the Republicans or Harrison.

In this case Mr. Cleveland would add thirty-one electoral votes to his 153 already given as follows:

Michigan..... 13 Minnesota..... 7
California..... 8 Colorado..... 3
Total..... 31

WILL HE CARRY THEM?

This would give him a total of 184 electoral votes, and if he carries the alleged doubtful States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana,

he will add sixty-six electoral votes more, as follows:

New York..... 36 Connecticut..... 6
New Jersey..... 6 Indiana..... 15
Total..... 63

This would give the Democracy a total electoral vote of 247, or forty-nine more than would be necessary to secure the election of Mr. Cleveland. The aggregate of 250 electoral votes is claimed by many sanguine Democrats, who assert that there will be a tidal wave sweep over the country like the White House.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Without taking such a rosy view of the election, an examination into the standing of the so-called doubtful States is interesting. New York comes first, with its thirty-six electoral votes. Will it go Democratic? There seems to be little doubt of it. The small majority received by Mr. Cleveland in 1884 ought to be greatly increased, for the President's good administration has made him many friends among the farmers of the State, who heartily approve his tariff reform views. Besides this, General Harrison has not the magnetism of Mr. Blaine, whose campaign in this State was made memorable by the appearance on the platform of the shining lights of his party. They are conspicuous in the present campaign only by their absence. Hence this State may be set down in the Democratic column, and this is the result.

New York..... 36
Electoral votes conceded..... 153
Total..... 189

NEW JERSEY ALL RIGHT.

This leaves a deficiency of twelve votes. Of this number New Jersey can bring forward nine—just three short of the number necessary to secure an election. New Jersey gives the casting vote to a Republican candidate for the Presidency but once, and can be set down as solid for Cleveland in 1888.

Indiana has been declared as lost to the Republicans by such an eminent authority as Frederick Douglass. In that case fifteen votes would be given to Mr. Cleveland, who, if he also carries New York, would not need New Jersey to secure success. His total vote would then be 204 without New Jersey. As for Connecticut, it is a doubtful State, but appearances thus far indicate that it will be carried by the Democrats.

There has been a great change of opinion in Minnesota and also in Michigan, and the result will be caused by hustling to keep the two States in line. They may do so, but it will take a great deal of money that is needed for other doubtful States. California is believed to be certain for the Democrats on account of the bad effects of the gold bug, the bad effects of secret habits, general debility, skin diseases, the most malignant sores, losing the hair, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases of women. By our special treatment we destroy without difficulty tapeworms, even in children, within an hour. By using our bandages, made on a new principle, persons afflicted with hernia will obtain a slow but certain cure. All confidential letters, containing a detailed account of diseases and enclosing postage sent to our address, will receive prompt answers. HYGIENIC LABORATORY, Hamburg, Germany.

THE BLAINE STATES.

The States that voted for Mr. Blaine in 1884 are:—
California..... 5 Nebraska..... 5
Colorado..... 3 Nevada..... 3
Illinois..... 12 New Hampshire..... 4
Kansas..... 9 Oregon..... 3
Maine..... 6 Pennsylvania..... 19
Massachusetts..... 11 Rhode Island..... 4
Michigan..... 13 Vermont..... 3
Minnesota..... 7 Wisconsin..... 11
Total..... 132

If Harrison should carry New York, 36, and Connecticut, 6, and his friends claim, and lose Michigan, 13, Minnesota, 7, and California, 5, he would still lack five electoral votes. In any event, he will have to carry New York in addition to the States that voted for Blaine, or, failing that, he must carry Michigan, Connecticut, or Indiana and New Jersey.

GEORGIA GINGER DRINKERS.

"A man can't get drunk on ginger, can he?" a druggist was asked by an Atlanta Journal reporter.

"Well, if you could see some of my regular ginger drinkers at times you would think so. Ginger is made from alcohol and ginger root. The root is ground and put into one of these funnel-shaped percolators, after which the alcohol is poured upon it and soaks through it, dropping into the jar, in the month of which is fixed the funnel. This distillate is, as you know, if you've ever tasted it, as hot as liquid fire, and a teaspoonful is a big dose for an ordinary man. One pound of ginger will make two quarts of tincture, and many prefer it to whiskey."

"How much does a confirmed ginger drinker take at a dose?"

"There are a lot of two men who are regular ginger drinkers, and take as much as four ounces at a time, or to show you the difference, thirty-two teaspoonfuls. If you or I or any other man unaccustomed to drinking ginger should take that much at once it would kill us. We would be up to the neck in it, and first, followed by a comatose condition, in which state death would come."

"How much to make a man drunk?"

"I have seen one man get drunk on four ounces, and then again I've seen a boy who drank the same quantity have a sort of epileptic fit, lasting for several minutes."

"What effect will the drinking of ginger produce in the long run?"

"It is far more injurious than whiskey, and will kill a man who drinks it regularly in from two to three years' time. If you should hold a tablespoonful of ginger in your mouth a minute, it would blister the inside coating of the mouth, and you could not swallow it. The effect on the stomach would be appalling with two or three tablespoonfuls of ginger every day."

"Can you tell a ginger drinker from an ordinary man; or, in other words, will the drinking of ginger affect the personal appearance of a man as whiskey does?"

"Whiskey drinking makes a man's face red. Ginger drinking makes it pale, as the ginger draws the blood away from the surface to the centre of the body. I've watched these ginger drinker closely, and I've studied them a good deal. I've learned that an habitual ginger drinker, like a morphine eater, loses all regard for the truth, and would rather lie than tell the truth. They also become nervous, and imagine things that they are affected with every disease under the sun. One day they'll come in with a long face declaring they've got a tramp colic and must have ginger. Another day they'll have heart disease and will surely die unless they get ginger. The next time they will have dyspepsia or rheumatism, but no matter what they have they seem to think ginger the sovereign remedy, and nothing else will do them. The trouble with them is the ginger drinking for it ruins the digestion, inflames the stomach and throws the whole system into disorder."

"Is there any advantage in buying ginger?"

"Ginger costs \$1 a pint, while whiskey sells at from fifty cents up. The people who drink it, and they are numerous, both men and women, are for the most part mere physical wrecks who were confirmed drunkards when prohibition

came upon us, and their unnatural appetites must be satisfied, so they bought ginger as the next best substitute for whiskey. We ship ginger by the barrel to prohibition towns, as the old toppers think it is the best substitute for whiskey and once they get accustomed to it they prefer it to whiskey."

THE LATEST CONFUCIUS.

The Duke Confucius, lineal descendant of China's greatest sage, is one of the greatest personages of Peking. He is about 20, and of singularly aristocratic and prepossessing appearance. His nose is of a kind very uncommon among the Chinese, being of the type known as the Roman, but small and finely chiselled. He has a bright and intelligent expression. He rides in a large green chair. His suite are well dressed and well mounted. Any obstruction to his progress in the streets is quickly cleared at the cry, "The son of Confucius comes."

HER LOCK OF HAIR.

From Brownburg, Ind., comes the story that a young lady sent a note to a discarded lover requesting the return of a lock of hair which during his courtship he had clipped from her dainty tresses. His reply was brief and to the point. Rumaging his trunk he collected a number of tresses culled from various "best girls" during his love-making career and forwarded them in a bundle to the girl, inclosing a note to the effect that he had really forgotten which was hers, but she might select it from those forwarded and return the rest at her convenience. They don't speak now as they pass by.

BY PROPER CARE OF THE BODY, each one can enjoy health and attain a happy old age. Most diseases proceed from impurity of the blood, hence it is a sacred duty to guard against this great evil.

After conscientious researches and long experience, we have succeeded in procuring remedies for purifying and strengthening the blood and ensuring regular circulation. Our treatment is recognized as excellent, and has received many distinguished marks of approbation. We never fail to treat successfully (without mercury) certain diseases caused by corrupt blood, the sad effects of secret habits, general debility, skin diseases, the most malignant sores, losing the hair, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases of women. By our special treatment we destroy without difficulty tapeworms, even in children, within an hour. By using our bandages, made on a new principle, persons afflicted with hernia will obtain a slow but certain cure. All confidential letters, containing a detailed account of diseases and enclosing postage sent to our address, will receive prompt answers. HYGIENIC LABORATORY, Hamburg, Germany.

Perry Davis' Kidney Pills
Cholera cramps colic

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. A bad state of the blood is the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the Glandular Swellings, which, if unchecked, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMS, by an inflammation of the skin, which is very painful. In the LEGS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the FEET, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the FACE, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the HANDS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the WRISTS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the ELBOWS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the KNEES, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the ANKLES, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the THROAT, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the CHEST, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the BACK, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the SPINE, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the NECK, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the ARMS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. In the LEGS, by a swelling of the veins, which, if unchecked, becomes very unsightly. 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POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The Recorder's Books in a Muddle.

Erasures Alleged to Have Been Made.

Mr. Martin's Witnesses Identify Taylor.

The adjourned investigation into the conduct of the policemen at No. 6 Police Station was continued yesterday afternoon at the Central Police Station. Ald. Dubuc, in the absence of the Chairman, Ald. Jeannotte, was called upon to preside. There were also present, Messrs. Ald. McBride, W. Kennedy and P. Kennedy. Mr. George Washington Stephens appeared for Mr. Martin, and Chief Hughes watched the case on behalf of the police.

The case of Mr. Martin, of St. James street, who claims that he was arrested on a false charge by constable Taylor in August, 1882, was called. On referring to the police books of No. 6 station, no trace of the affair could be found although Mr. Martin was arrested at that station and was allowed out on a \$10 bail. Strange to relate, on the Recorder's books being produced before the committee the charge book showed that the constables who arrested Mr. Martin were Messrs. Flood and Hackett. On Mr. Stephens examining the writing he immediately said an erasure had been made. This the chief disputed and the writing was investigated with a magnifying glass. On the "lines" book being produced the Committee were greatly astonished to see opposite Mr. Martin's name Constable Taylor's name, whom he accuses of having sworn falsely. This only made matters more complicated, and it was left to a future sitting to solve the mystery.

The first witness called was Mr. James Smale, dairyman, of Pointe aux Trembles, who deposed as follows:

Mr. Stephens—Do you remember Mr. Martin being arrested a few years ago?

Witness—"Yes, about five or six years ago."

Witness then detailed how he was fetched by his son to go and bail out Mr. Martin, and not having sufficient money on him went for Mr. Martin's cousin Mr. Lembe. Mr. Martin was sober at the time and bore an excellent character. Had never seen him the worse for liquor in his life. Mr. James Smale, son of the last witness, deposed that he was working with Mr. Martin at Moor, Taster & Co., on McGill street, at the time he was arrested. On that evening that had been working late and were on their way home, when passing Chaboussier Square, Police Station they saw a large crowd outside. On going by the door of the station a policeman rushed out and struck witness with a baton on the legs. Mr. Martin remonstrated with him for his conduct, when the policeman in question arrested Mr. Martin and took him into the station. Witness did not go inside the station, but immediately ran home to his father and related the facts of the arrest. Mr. Martin was perfectly sober at the time and was not abusive to the constable.

Ald. P. Kennedy—Were you doing anything at the time when the policeman struck you?

Witness—At the time the policeman rushed out upon us were not doing anything, simply passing by. There had been a drunken man a short time before. He could not recognize the policeman.

Chief Hughes—What year was it and what time?

Witness—I could not tell, I think it was in the fall about 5 or 6 years ago. Mr. Macfarlane, commercial traveller, was the next witness. His testimony was as follows: He was in the city at the time of the arrest, and when passing after went to the Recorder's Court and was present at the trial of Mr. Recorder de Montigny, in his private room.

Mr. Stephens—Did you see the policeman who laid the charge?

Witness—Yes, I saw the policeman who had made the charge against Mr. Martin, and I heard his evidence in part.

Mr. Stephens—Do you recognize the policeman?

Witness—I recognize the constable standing in the room as Constable Taylor, the one who made the charge.

Mr. Stephens—Are you positively sure that Constable Taylor was the deponent on that occasion?

Witness—Yes, I am, the man now standing here is the one who testified to the main charge.

Mr. Stephens—Is it possible that you cannot be mistaken in this man; we do not want to punish him for what he did not do?

Witness—I am positive, he was the man.

Mr. Stephens—Have you known Mr. Martin long?

Witness—I have known Mr. Martin for ten years, and have always found him a steady, sober and respectable young man.

Chief Hughes—Look at that man and see if that is the man who was with Taylor?

Witness—I would not swear.

Chief Hughes—How is it you are sure of Constable Taylor being the man?

Witness—I will tell you. I remember Taylor particularly because, after we left the Court we had some conversation with him, and on Mr. Martin making a remark, he (Taylor) threatened to arrest him again. This finished the witnesses for the prosecution.

Chief Hughes then produced the Recorder's books, the first one opened being the charge sheet. He then read the charge, inscribed, opposite which the names of constables Flood and Hackett were written. He then showed it to Mr. Stephens who on glancing at it exclaimed, "There has been an erasure here or I'm very much mistaken."

Chief Hughes—The following is the query will be settled by the aid of a magnifying glass.

Mr. Stephens—"Let us see the fine book."

This was produced, when it was seen that constables Taylor and Hackett's names were written opposite Mr. Martin's name on the sheet, which also proved that it was Constable Taylor who had been paid.

Ald. McBride then asked Mr. Martin if he pleaded guilty to the charge at the time.

Mr. Martin—"No. I told the Recorder I was innocent of the charge, and he said there is something wrong somewhere, but I am bound to take the words of the constables." He then recognized Hackett as the man who assisted Taylor to arrest him.

Ald. P. Kennedy—"How was it you did not apply to the Committee at the time? It looks very strange."

Mr. Martin—"It was our busy time

and my employers could not spare me and I let it go, not wishing to stir it up because I could not attend to it properly. On seeing that Mr. Stephens had taken the 12 hours case in hand, I thought it better to have the matter cleared up, more especially as I am now my own master and can devote the necessary time proving my case."

The committee then adjourned sine die.

LACHINE CANAL.

In our report yesterday of the disaster on the Lachine Canal at the Union Nail Works, credit was given to Mr. Parent, the engineer, for the celerity with which the accident was repaired. Mr. Parent wishes us to state that it was not due to him—but to Mr. John Conway, the electrician engineer, who superintended and carried out the work in such a satisfactory manner. The Canal is now as sound as it was before the break, and there is no fear of its recurrence.

HALLOWEEN, QUEEN'S HALL.

Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, who have the plan of seats of the Queen's Hall for the Halloween concert on Wednesday evening, report the sale of seats as being far greater than the public have any idea of. As there are many who wish to attend the concert who are not aware of Carl Faellen's celebrity they are warned to be in time. Mr. Faellen could fill the hall three times over. He will give renditions from the great masters, and has secured a Knabe piano for the occasion.

RECORDED'S COURT.

A. Nantel, carter, drunk while in charge of his vehicle, \$2 or ten days. Edward Brophy, saloon keeper, refusing to pay his carter, \$3 or ten days. Patrick Currie, Wm. Mooney, Walter Jackson, Michael Norvey, Alfred Abbott, and E. Laforce, all charged with being drunk, fined \$3 or ten days each. Francois Perrault, bricklayer, beating his aged mother, two months imprisonment. Joseph Cantin, who was drunk and damaging property, \$2.50 or fifteen days.

DIED OF TYPHOID.

Timothy Sullivan, a young man thirty years of age, died of typhoid fever in the Montreal jail on Monday evening, and an inquest was held yesterday morning. The deceased had been arrested on the 10th of this month charged with being drunk, and sent down for a month's imprisonment on the 11th. On arrival at the jail he was found to be sick, and was taken to the jail hospital, where there the last witness, deposed that he was working with Mr. Martin at Moor, Taster & Co., on McGill street, at the time he was arrested. On that evening that had been working late and were on their way home, when passing Chaboussier Square, Police Station they saw a large crowd outside. On going by the door of the station a policeman rushed out and struck witness with a baton on the legs. Mr. Martin remonstrated with him for his conduct, when the policeman in question arrested Mr. Martin and took him into the station. Witness did not go inside the station, but immediately ran home to his father and related the facts of the arrest. Mr. Martin was perfectly sober at the time and was not abusive to the constable.

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Witness—I would not swear.

Chief Hughes—How is it you are sure of Constable Taylor being the man?

Witness—I will tell you. I remember Taylor particularly because, after we left the Court we had some conversation with him, and on Mr. Martin making a remark, he (Taylor) threatened to arrest him again. This finished the witnesses for the prosecution.

Chief Hughes then produced the Recorder's books, the first one opened being the charge sheet. He then read the charge, inscribed, opposite which the names of constables Flood and Hackett were written. He then showed it to Mr. Stephens who on glancing at it exclaimed, "There has been an erasure here or I'm very much mistaken."

Chief Hughes—The following is the query will be settled by the aid of a magnifying glass.

Mr. Stephens—"Let us see the fine book."

This was produced, when it was seen that constables Taylor and Hackett's names were written opposite Mr. Martin's name on the sheet, which also proved that it was Constable Taylor who had been paid.

Ald. McBride then asked Mr. Martin if he pleaded guilty to the charge at the time.

Mr. Martin—"No. I told the Recorder I was innocent of the charge, and he said there is something wrong somewhere, but I am bound to take the words of the constables." He then recognized Hackett as the man who assisted Taylor to arrest him.

Ald. P. Kennedy—"How was it you did not apply to the Committee at the time? It looks very strange."

Mr. Martin—"It was our busy time

HOW SMALLPOX SPREADS.

The Origin of the Smallpox Cases at Granby and Sheffington.

Prompt Action of the Health Authorities

Prevents a Spread of the Dread Disease.

A HERALD reporter called on Dr. Beaudry, Provincial Health Inspector, at the Provincial Government offices yesterday afternoon, and elicited some facts regarding the origin of the smallpox cases at Granby and Sheffington. Dr. Beaudry went to the places where smallpox had broken out, at the request of the Provincial Board of Health, to see that every precaution was being taken to prevent the spread of the much dreaded disease. He obtained the following facts relative to the origin of the Granby case and the contraction of the disease by a resident of Sheffington, a village only a few miles distant from Granby:—Some time ago a daughter of Mr. Roussel, of Granby, died of smallpox at Springfield, Mass., and her effects were sent to her father. An older daughter of Mr. Roussel, who kept house for her father, was known to have been in contact with the deceased, and she, in turn, having been in contact with the infected clothes of the dead girl in a barn, where it was supposed she would do no harm. The elder daughter went to her work as usual, leaving the younger daughter in charge of the house. As soon as her sister went away the little girl went to the barn and took a handkerchief from among the deceased's clothes, which she used unknown to the other inmates of the house. Two or three days afterwards, the 14th of October last, the little girl was taken sick and died on the 26th of the same month. Since that time three more cases have broken out in the same house, and on Monday last the father was stricken down with smallpox, making four cases at present existing at Mr. Roussel's house at Granby. On the day that the little girl first took sick, a son-in-law of Mr. Roussel, from Sheffington, visited the house, stayed a short time, and returned to his home, knowing that his little sister-in-law was sick, but not knowing the nature of the disease. Shortly after his return to Sheffington, he too was stricken with smallpox, making the fifth case since the death of Mr. Roussel's little girl. Dr. Beaudry reports that everything possible is being done to prevent the further spread of the loathsome disease, and he has every reason to suppose that the strict preventive measures which have been enforced will crown the efforts of the health authorities with success. Vaccination is the order of the day in the districts in which the cases are, and everything likely to be infected is being thoroughly fumigated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

JIM, THE PENMAN.

The above excellent society play was presented to a fair audience last night. The piece keeps the boards all week and Saturday matinee.

Theatre Royal.

THE TWO JOINS.

Large audiences greeted the two performances yesterday, and the Two Joins made the house ring with laughter. The piece keeps the boards all week and Saturday matinee.

THE HALLOWEEN CONCERT.

This evening the annual Halloween concert of the Caledonian Society takes place in the Queen's Hall. As is usual at this event, an elaborate programme has been prepared, which, placed as it is in the hands of a gathering of first-class artists, cannot fail to be a decided attraction. Other intellectual as well as the musical faculties are to receive attention and, in the hands of the Hon. J. A. Chaplain, it is safe to say that the annual concert will be a delivery well worth having, the eloquence of this gentleman being too well known to require mention. All things considered, it will be a good idea for those desirous of attending to book their seats early, for the crowd is sure to be great.

RAGAN'S LECTURES.

Mr. Ragan appears here next week in his enjoyable lectures. The Buffalo Express says:—

The special value, perhaps, of Mr. Ragan's views, in addition to their general excellence, is the artistic manner in which they are colored, a feature rarely well accomplished by other lecturers in this line. One feels in contemplating these rarely wonderful productions of the photographer's art that he is seeing nature itself, instead of a mere representation, and is sometimes almost carried away in his mind to the scenes of interest which are thrown upon the canvas before his eyes. In his selection of interesting historical facts, Mr. Ragan is especially happy."

MUSIN'S GRAND CONCERTS.

The music provided at Musin's concerts, although of the highest order, is selected so as to please everybody. It is not simply grand music, it is music which everybody can understand. The success of this great artist and his companions is probably due to the new law to the getting up of the programme. The matinee concerts for the ladies and the little ones is sure to be appreciated. The prices have been fixed at 50c, and 25c for the children. The National Republic, Washington, D.C., says:—

M. Ovide Musin, who must be regarded as the most striking figure of the evening, rendered Leonora's variations on a Haydn theme, as if Stradivari had supplied the instrument and Paganini the genius. M. Musin had several recalls, which were repeated afterwards upon his performance of Raff's Cavatina, Wieniawski's Valse Caprice and Paganini's prayer from "Moses in Egypt," the last being performed on one string.

The plan is now open to Messrs. Lavigne & Lajoie, 1657 Notre Dame street.

The Valda Concert.

Those who have not already secured their seats for Mr. Harris' concert on Friday next, should do so at once. The programme is arranged so as to please everyone, the artists comprising the Valda Concert are of the best, and the public may be assured of a thorough musical treat.

The Triumphant Three.

"During three years" suffering with dyspepsia, I tried almost every known remedy but kept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. I had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendall Ont.

LOCAL NEWS.

FOR SELECTION AND GOOD VALUE IN DRESS MATERIAL GO DIRECT TO S. CARLEY'S.

The Provincial Law and Order League Committee has entered a case against W. Banks for selling to a minor.

St. Ann's bazaar netted in receipts \$3,715, which is very satisfactory to the ladies who worked so hard for its success.

Ex-Ald. Stroud, it is rumoured, will shortly be asked to oppose Ald. White in an approaching contest in the West Ward.

To KENNEL CLUB MEMBERS.—Secure a Riding Crop out of a large and well selected assortment, at Gerli's, Queen's Block.

The Bible class in connection with the Y. M. C. A. gave a most enjoyable evening in their rooms, on Victoria square, last evening.

The City Passenger Railway cars are once more running on Notre Dame street north of the asphalt, having been finished for this season.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Number of patients treated for week ending Sunday, 28th October, 1888: Out-door patients relieved, 583; in-door average daily, 150.

THE RIGHT PLACE to buy your carpets is where you can get the best value for your money, at S. Carley's.

An old gentleman named William Barthe was seriously injured on Monday yesterday falling heavily on a horse-drawn car, which he had entered to ride home. The expense made is that the horses suddenly bolted.

DYER'S JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES softens and beautifies the skin. No toilet should be without it. Once used it will become a habit. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. L. Mongkok, Chinese merchant, Notre Dame street, has generously presented the number of the Montreal Free Press to the children's ward. He also sent a large package of tea.

THE RECOMMENDABLE house in the city for silk materials is S. Carley's. Goods are directly imported and sold at wholesale sale prices.

SO FAR the police have been unable to put their hands on the parties who so maliciously painted the bronze deer in the grounds of the Commercial Union Bank. The direct cause of the company's failure is said to be due to the loss of its building, which was not sufficiently covered by insurance, the amount being but \$17,000 when it is said, there should have been at least \$30,000. The creditors number between ninety and one hundred, the largest of whom is a prominent Montrealer, who invested \$17,000 in the concern.

QUEBEC FACTORIES ACT.

The Government has notified manufacturers and others of the following provisions in the Quebec Factories Act:

Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed, made in such form as is required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, signed by the Inspector and by the employer, shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. Except as in herein otherwise provided, no child, young girl or woman shall be employed more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than for 60 hours in any one week. But a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day may be made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday. In every factory the employer shall allow each child, young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment.

These employees in food and shoe factories, it is said, are not in favour of the one hour dinner scheme, as they appear to think, their employers to make up the lost time will rescind the half holiday on Saturday or reduce wages. The position will be at once discussed by the manufacturers.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a pretty full attendance of members of the Bar, on Monday, the report of the special committee on the proposed changes in the tariff of advocates' fees was submitted and the following resolution moved by the Hon. Horace Archambault, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Cook, was unanimously adopted:

That the Bar of Montreal, having received the verbal explanations given by the members of the Special Committee charged with examining the tariff of advocates' fees, declare that they had a satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the General Council, and that favourable changes had been made in the proposed tariff. It declares that it approves of the action of the Committee, and hopes that the proposed changes will be accepted by the General Council as promised by their secretary to the members of the said Committee, and is further resolved that this resolution be sent to the secretary of the General Council before the meeting of the thirtieth October.

CITY HALL NOTICES.

Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, received information yesterday that a physician of Ste. Onogene had failed to report a case of diphtheria which he had attended for some time, to either the Provincial or city health authorities, which was contrary to the Provincial by-laws. Dr. Laberge was at this late date requested to send out the city's disinfectors to fumigate the house. This he refused to do, as the premises were outside the city limits, and there was no money to meet such expenses. It seems that the municipality of Ste. Onogene is in direct violation of the orders of the Government, represented by the Provincial Board of Health, has not the slightest semblance of a sanitary committee. This fact has roused the city authorities to immediate action, and the Provincial Board will at once see the law carried out by the corporation and delinquent physicians.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. Robb, the City Comptroller, says that a large amount of the civic loan has been tendered for by leading capitalists here and called by him to London at prices ranging from \$3 1/2 to \$5 1/2.

INSPECTING THE EASTERN ABATTOIR.

Yesterday afternoon Acting-Mayor Clendinning, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector, undertook to visit the Eastern Abattoir, which he had been informed was in a very unsanitary and dirty condition. His Honor intends making the Market Committee do its full duty in the case and clean up the cattle yard.

BEAUTIFUL DOLLS.—As the holiday season is fast approaching, we advise our readers to look in at Clarke's, on Beaver Hall Hill, and see his lovely collection of dolls, all at fabulously low prices. Remember this store is not down town, but is up town, near the corner of Dorchester street.

JERUS COLLIDE.—Two carters who were driving in opposite directions on Notre Dame street yesterday afternoon came

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVED.
At Bremen Oct. 29, Felix, from New York.
At Liverpool Oct. 29, Oregon, from Montreal.
At Liverpool Oct. 29, Delambre, from New York.
At Liverpool Oct. 28, Aurania, from New York.
At St. John Oct. 29, Chancellor, from St. Thomas.
At Para Oct. 27, Firance, Newport News for Rio Janeiro.
At Para Oct. 28, Victoria, from Flume for New York.
At Glasgow Oct. 29, Scandinavian, from Philadelphia.
At Perth Oct. 29, Cimbodia, from Manila for New York.
At the Lizard Oct. 29, Persia Monarch, from New York.
At the Lizard Oct. 29, Westernland, from New York for Antwerp.
At the Lizard Oct. 29, Naples, from Savannah for Barcelona.
At the Lizard Oct. 29, Suevia, from New York for Hamburg.
At London Oct. 29, France, from New York; Tower Hill, from London.
At Baltimore Oct. 29, Rhein, from Bremen; Montana, from London.
At New York Oct. 29, Niagara, from Vera Cruz; Donat, from Santos.
At New Orleans Oct. 29, Havre, from Bordeaux; Atlas, from Liverpool.
At Liverpool Oct. 29, Starlight, from Savannah; Oregon, from London.
At the Isle of Wight Oct. 29, Gotiva, from Baltimore; Ocean, from New York.
At Queenstown Oct. 29, The Queen, from New York for Liverpool; City of Richmond, do for do, both proceeding.
At Boston Oct. 29, Orsino, from Palermo; Crown Prince, from Progress; Michigan, from Liverpool; Milanese, from London.
At Off Point Oct. 29, Norwegian, from Glasgow for Montreal; do for do, for do, for do, for Barcelona, from Cadiz for do.
At Philadelphia Oct. 29, Lord Gough, from Liverpool; Remembrance, from Hamburg; 26th, Huntington, from Shields; Domingo, from St. John.
At New York Oct. 29, Orsino, from St. John; Cruz and Havana; Alliance, from Brazil; Werra, from Bremen.

DEPARTING.
At Bremen Oct. 29, Felix, to New York.
At Liverpool Oct. 29, Oregon, to Montreal.
At Liverpool Oct. 29, Delambre, to New York.
At Liverpool Oct. 28, Aurania, to New York.
At St. John Oct. 29, Chancellor, to St. Thomas.
At Para Oct. 27, Firance, to Newport News for Rio Janeiro.
At Para Oct. 28, Victoria, to Flume for New York.
At Glasgow Oct. 29, Scandinavian, to Philadelphia.
At Perth Oct. 29, Cimbodia, to Manila for New York.
At the Lizard Oct. 29, Persia Monarch, to New York.
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At New York Oct. 29, Orsino, to St. John; Cruz and Havana; Alliance, to Brazil; Werra, to Bremen.

PORT OF MONTREAL.
ARRIVED.
Steamship Lake Ontario, 222, H. Campbell, Liverpool, A. E. Murray, general.
Steamship Norwegian, 230, R. Carruthers, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan.
CLEARED.
Schooner Marie Anne, 61, E. Menard, Boucheville, C. A. Boucher, light.
Barque Citadelle, 135, P. F. Ossinger, Buenos Ayres, Kienman, Brown & Co., lumber.
Steamship Miramichi, 230, A. Baquet, Pictou, Brown & Co., general.
Steamship Lake Huron, 246, M. L. Tranter, Liverpool, H. E. Murray, general.
VESSELS IN PORT.
Steamships.
Aline, 1145, Inter. Coal Co.
Sarnia, 239, H. Allan.
Sarnia, 239, H. Allan.
Finlay, 1230, Curran, Keith & Co.
Lithgow, 275, H. & A. Allan.
Collins, 1230, R. Reford & Co.
Norfolk, 400, Carbay, Keith & Co.
Sarnia, 271, H. & A. Allan.
Lake Ontario, 222, H. E. Murray.
Norwegian, 230, H. & A. Allan.
Macedon, 1486, W. E. Boyd.
Barques.
Greenland, 230, T. Munro & Co.
Schooners.
St. Ann, 47, Brock & Co.
Dana, 110, C. A. Boucher.
Fleeting, 47, C. A. Boucher.
Work on the wharves.
Mary, Star of the Sea, C. A. Boucher.
Providence, 48, Kienman Brown & Co.
Lithgow, 275, H. & A. Allan.
Ranger, 42, C. A. Boucher.
General Middleton, 67, J. & R. McLean.

NOTES.
The number of cattle shipped this season to Saturday last was 52,000 head against 61,900 head shipped up to the 22nd November last year. According to present anticipation the number shipped to the end of this season will fall short of last year by several thousand head. The shipment of sheep for the same period is 42,000 against 55,000 last year. The loss of the sheep is very much indeed owing to the stoppage of crafts coming through the Cornwall canal, which has what that arriving by rail being hardly sufficient to keep all the labourers busy. If as anticipated the Cornwall canal is not navigable before the close of the season there is sure to be a big rush to the most expeditious means of transport, and the most expeditious means of transport will be the railway. There are to-day's steamers in port, and twenty more are expected to arrive. The last here will sail on the 21st of November. Up to date there have been entered at the Port of Montreal 22,000 head of cattle, and 20,000 head of sheep. The following vessels have arrived since the 1st of November, and are accounted for by the "colliers" now bringing up cargoes which in former years used to be carried by sailing ships.
The Allans steamship Hibernian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out on Tuesday and landed her live stock shipment of 5,000 cows without loss.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

(Herald Telegraphic Correspondence.)
QUEBEC, Oct. 30.
ARRIVED.
Steamship Polino, Lachance, Cow Bay, Ross & Co., coal.
Steamship Barcelona, Cummings, Mediterranean ports, Henry Fry & Co., general.
CLEARED.
Barque Elverhol, Nielsen, Newcastle, Smith, Wade & Co.
Barque George, Harwood, London, Dobell, Beckwith & Co.
Schooner Lsodore, Cormier, Esquimaux Point, master.
Schooner Etoile du Matin, Marratt, New Carlisle, Whitehead & Turner.
Schooner Acara, Joseph, Esquimaux Point, master.
Schooner J.