

The Montreal Daily Free Press

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXVIII—82

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1886.

(SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS
SUBSCRIPTION \$8.00 A YEAR.)

TELEGRAPHIC. CANADIAN.

Spring Floods.

The St. Giles river, in Lotbiniere, has become so swollen that the waters have carried away Mr. Rosboom, at St. Nicholas.

An Appointment.

Mr. Paul DeCazes was on Saturday appointed Secretary of the Catholic Branch of the Department of Public Instruction. This office has been a bone of contention for a long time.

Preparations.

QUEBEC, April 5.—Extensive repairs have been commenced in the Archbishop's Palace, in preparation for the June ceremonies, and in connection with His Grace's installation as Cardinal.

A Generous Council.

TORONTO, April 5.—Notice of a motion was given in the City Council to-night, that all artisans in the employment of the Corporation shall not work more than nine hours per day.

The Revising Court.

TORONTO, April 5.—The Revising Officers Court for Centre Toronto was opened to-day. The Reformers added sixty-six names to the list and Conservatives sixty-five in St. Johns Ward.

The "Mail" Fire.

TORONTO, April 5.—Chief Draper has made application to Attorney-General Mowat for an inquest into the origin of the fire in the Telephone Company's office in the Mail building on Thursday last.

Strike in St. Rich.

QUEBEC, April 5.—The St. Onge gold mining company are reported to have struck into another channel in their mine at St. George Beauce, which is richer than anything yet found in the district.

Sanitary Regulations.

TORONTO, April 5.—Mayor Howland announced to the city council to-night his determination to "rigidly enforce the by-laws providing that no slaughter houses or cow byres be kept within the city limits.

Want of Harmony.

OTTAWA, April 5.—On account of lack of harmony amongst the officers and other reasons, it is said to be not improbable that the Governor-General's Foot Guards may be disbanded and reorganized at an early date. Their proposed trip on the 24th of May has been altogether abandoned.

Arrested for Arson.

TORONTO, Ont., April 5.—Robert Baynes, pressman, was arrested to-night, on a charge of setting fire to the stable of John Barnes, Chestnut street, on the night of March 18th, when the building was consumed and a horse perished in the flames. Several incendiary fires have occurred in that neighborhood within the past month.

Incendiarism Suspected.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 5.—The boot and shoe store of Jas. Dennis, King street east, first door west of Wellington street, was burned to-night. The Mayor has telegraphed to Belleville for assistance, but thought it would not be necessary to bring the fire company down. Perry block, valued at fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars, and the Opera House block, about twelve or thirteen thousand, and the Trunk building, on the corner, are owned by Dr. Cook and probably well insured.

A Labor Meeting.

TORONTO, April 5.—Laborers and contractors held a meeting to-night, when it was unanimously agreed to that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The laborers asked that the wages be fixed at 15 and 16 cents per hour, according to a class of men, but the contractors wanted a third grade at 12 cents, to include old men. The laborers would not agree to this and threatened to strike unless their terms were adopted by the contractors.

A Large Increase.

QUEBEC, April 5.—The Customs duties collected at this port during the month of March amounted to \$93,069.28, and for corresponding period last year, \$48,318.60; being an increase of \$44,750.68.

G. T. R. Cases.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., April 5.—At the assize here last Grand Trunk Railway are defendants in the case of the civil suit, the first of which Jennings vs. Grand Trunk, is now in progress. Mrs. Jennings, wife of express messenger Jennings, who was fatally killed at Meriton, last fall, when the Pacific express of the G. T. R. went through the drawbridge at that place, sued the railroad for \$10,000.

Hanlan to the Fore.

TORONTO, April 5.—Hanlan last night forwarded a cablegram to Innes, of the World of News, offering him to post one hundred pounds forfeit with a Sportsman for a five hundred pounds match against Beach on the Thames. Innes is a most prominent backer of oarsmen in England and had previously secured from Innes a promise that if the Australian invaded England he should be his backer. Hanlan will fulfil his engagements on this side and will sail for England about the middle of July, and will be prepared to row six or seven weeks from London.

Rival Steamboat Companies.

QUEBEC, April 5.—A number of conflicting rumors about the proposed opposition between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Companies are in circulation to-day. The officials and shareholders of both companies are as close and mysterious as possible when approached on the subject. One rumor is to the effect that the St. Lawrence Company have sold out stock and barrel for some \$250,000. Another report says that an agreement is about being come to between the two companies by which opposition will be avoided, while a third report says the Richelieu Company are going to retire from the impending contest.

The Cattle By-Law Lost.

TORONTO, O., April 5.—A by-law for the issue of \$50,000 debentures for the new cattle market, was voted upon to-day, and defeated by a majority of 1182 against the new site is located. The Canadian Pacific, by the defeat of the by-law, are delinquent from getting independent access to cattle yards, and it is stated they will now give Toronto the go by charging same rates of freight for cattle to Montreal as for Toronto. That is to say: Cattle, say from Guelph will be carried to Montreal for the same rate as from Guelph to Toronto.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL.

Egan Denies Having Condemned Parnell's Peaceful Policy.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed to-day in regard to despatches from New York to the effect that the leaders of the Irish National League desire to dictate to the other buildings and houses, and before they could get under control some seven houses were totally destroyed and nine or ten families rendered homeless. Mr. Young, a mother of ten children, became so frightened that she dropped dead. Deceased was 63 years of age. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of death from syncope caused by excitement was returned. The following are the names of the owners of the houses burned: Michael J. Harkin, Laurent Pechette, Francois Baurivier, Michael Fitzgibbon, Stephen Nestor and Paul Martineau. The names of the tenants burnt out are, Eugene Fiset, Jos. Martineau, Hatrick Early, Thos. Gaffney, and Jos. Bervin. All the burnt property consisted of wooden houses mostly of one story and most of the sheds where the fire originated were insured for \$400 and \$800 each. The other buildings are insured for small amounts. How the fire originated is a mystery.

A Big Blaze.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 5.—Hinch & Company's dry goods store, in Perry Block, was discovered on fire to-night and although the fire brigade turned out promptly the fire had gained such a headway that the following stores are already consumed:—H. W. Perry, hardware; J. J. Perry, druggist; Hinch & Co., dry goods and millinery; O'Connell's Hall, Orange Hall. The next block consumed was the Opera House Block, occupied by Thos. Symington, groceries and provisions, Fred. Chinnick, jewellery; John Carson, harness shop, second and third stories. This block was used as an opera house. The next block is the Dominion Hotel, for \$400 and brick and three stories. Although the hotel was badly damaged, everything appears favorable towards its being saved. The next buildings were frame and occupied by Mrs. Schriver, grocery; E. K. Bowen, auction rooms and dry goods; W. H. Branton, grocery and fruit stores. The second stories being used by Mrs. Schriver and W. H. Branton, as dwellings. These buildings were completely destroyed. Scarcely any stock was saved in the Perry block, which was owned by A. T. Harshaw, and probably well insured. A portion of Symington's stock was saved. Chinnick's stock of silver plate, etc., is scattered along the streets and in stores. A good portion of Carson's stock was saved. Carson will be a heavy loser as he owned one-third of the opera house block, and there is only eight hundred insurance on the building and nothing on the stock. From present appearances the fire has been checked at Bruton's Corner. The amount of insurance on the Opera House and stocks cannot be ascertained to-night. The Mayor has telegraphed to Belleville for assistance, but thought it would not be necessary to bring the fire company down. Perry block, valued at fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars, and the Opera House block, about twelve or thirteen thousand, and the Trunk building, on the corner, are owned by Dr. Cook and probably well insured.

LATER.—The sheds of the Dominion House caught fire from the Opera House block and carried the fire to the stone residence of Samuel McLaughlin and the double brick tenement owned by John Coates, and occupied by Coates and A. S. Ashley as a residence and dental rooms; all were completely destroyed.

The wind being pretty strong carried sparks over the principal portion of Dundas street, and at one time it looked bad for Main street. It now looks as though the fire is completely under control unless it breaks out from sparks again.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 5, 1886.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street—

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30° 35° 38°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.
42° 19° 35° 05

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30.17 30.12 30.18

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., April 6, 1 a.m. }

Probabilities.

Lakes.—North-east shifting to north-west winds, clearing again, with snow and rain, clearing again to-day.

Upper St. Lawrence.—North-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, with snow and rain.

Lower St. Lawrence.—East to north winds, increasing cloudiness, with snow and rain to-night.

Gulf.—Fresh winds and fair weather.

Maritime.—Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

—The sale in London of 408 pictures from the Duke of Marlborough's collection will take place during the last week of June and the first fortnight of July. Among the pictures to be sold is Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," for which the late Lord Dudley first offered 15,000 guineas, and then 50,000 guineas, in connection with some which afterward only realized 30,000 guineas. Fifty thousand guineas has been offered for the picture of the third Duke of Marlborough and his family, and 13,000 guineas for the "Fortune-Tellers," by the same artist.

A romantic marriage took place at Bishop's Savannah, recently. Miss Marie Haddock of Damascus, was engaged to marry a popular young society man of Arlington. Edward S. Shepherd, a former sweetheart of hers, paid a call to offer his congratulations. He laughingly said: "Are you not sorry you did not marry me?" She replied "Yes," when he proposed that they get married anyway. She assented, and in the morning bright and early they slipped away and were married.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL.

Egan Denies Having Condemned Parnell's Peaceful Policy.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed to-day in regard to despatches from New York to the effect that the leaders of the Irish National League desire to dictate to the other buildings and houses, and before they could get under control some seven houses were totally destroyed and nine or ten families rendered homeless. Mr. Young, a mother of ten children, became so frightened that she dropped dead. Deceased was 63 years of age. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of death from syncope caused by excitement was returned. The following are the names of the owners of the houses burned: Michael J. Harkin, Laurent Pechette, Francois Baurivier, Michael Fitzgibbon, Stephen Nestor and Paul Martineau. The names of the tenants burnt out are, Eugene Fiset, Jos. Martineau, Hatrick Early, Thos. Gaffney, and Jos. Bervin. All the burnt property consisted of wooden houses mostly of one story and most of the sheds where the fire originated were insured for \$400 and \$800 each. The other buildings are insured for small amounts. How the fire originated is a mystery.

A Big Blaze.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 5.—Hinch & Company's dry goods store, in Perry Block, was discovered on fire to-night and although the fire brigade turned out promptly the fire had gained such a headway that the following stores are already consumed:—H. W. Perry, hardware; J. J. Perry, druggist; Hinch & Co., dry goods and millinery; O'Connell's Hall, Orange Hall. The next block consumed was the Opera House Block, occupied by Thos. Symington, groceries and provisions, Fred. Chinnick, jewellery; John Carson, harness shop, second and third stories. This block was used as an opera house. The next block is the Dominion Hotel, for \$400 and brick and three stories. Although the hotel was badly damaged, everything appears favorable towards its being saved. The next buildings were frame and occupied by Mrs. Schriver, grocery; E. K. Bowen, auction rooms and dry goods; W. H. Branton, grocery and fruit stores. The second stories being used by Mrs. Schriver and W. H. Branton, as dwellings. These buildings were completely destroyed. Scarcely any stock was saved in the Perry block, which was owned by A. T. Harshaw, and probably well insured. A portion of Symington's stock was saved. Chinnick's stock of silver plate, etc., is scattered along the streets and in stores. A good portion of Carson's stock was saved. Carson will be a heavy loser as he owned one-third of the opera house block, and there is only eight hundred insurance on the building and nothing on the stock. From present appearances the fire has been checked at Bruton's Corner. The amount of insurance on the Opera House and stocks cannot be ascertained to-night. The Mayor has telegraphed to Belleville for assistance, but thought it would not be necessary to bring the fire company down. Perry block, valued at fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars, and the Opera House block, about twelve or thirteen thousand, and the Trunk building, on the corner, are owned by Dr. Cook and probably well insured.

LATER.—The sheds of the Dominion House caught fire from the Opera House block and carried the fire to the stone residence of Samuel McLaughlin and the double brick tenement owned by John Coates, and occupied by Coates and A. S. Ashley as a residence and dental rooms; all were completely destroyed.

The wind being pretty strong carried sparks over the principal portion of Dundas street, and at one time it looked bad for Main street. It now looks as though the fire is completely under control unless it breaks out from sparks again.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 5, 1886.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street—

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30° 35° 38°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.
42° 19° 35° 05

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30.17 30.12 30.18

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., April 6, 1 a.m. }

Probabilities.

Lakes.—North-east shifting to north-west winds, clearing again, with snow and rain, clearing again to-day.

Upper St. Lawrence.—North-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, with snow and rain.

Lower St. Lawrence.—East to north winds, increasing cloudiness, with snow and rain to-night.

Gulf.—Fresh winds and fair weather.

Maritime.—Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

—The sale in London of 408 pictures from the Duke of Marlborough's collection will take place during the last week of June and the first fortnight of July. Among the pictures to be sold is Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," for which the late Lord Dudley first offered 15,000 guineas, and then 50,000 guineas, in connection with some which afterward only realized 30,000 guineas. Fifty thousand guineas has been offered for the picture of the third Duke of Marlborough and his family, and 13,000 guineas for the "Fortune-Tellers," by the same artist.

A romantic marriage took place at Bishop's Savannah, recently. Miss Marie Haddock of Damascus, was engaged to marry a popular young society man of Arlington. Edward S. Shepherd, a former sweetheart of hers, paid a call to offer his congratulations. He laughingly said: "Are you not sorry you did not marry me?" She replied "Yes," when he proposed that they get married anyway. She assented, and in the morning bright and early they slipped away and were married.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL.

Egan Denies Having Condemned Parnell's Peaceful Policy.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed to-day in regard to despatches from New York to the effect that the leaders of the Irish National League desire to dictate to the other buildings and houses, and before they could get under control some seven houses were totally destroyed and nine or ten families rendered homeless. Mr. Young, a mother of ten children, became so frightened that she dropped dead. Deceased was 63 years of age. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of death from syncope caused by excitement was returned. The following are the names of the owners of the houses burned: Michael J. Harkin, Laurent Pechette, Francois Baurivier, Michael Fitzgibbon, Stephen Nestor and Paul Martineau. The names of the tenants burnt out are, Eugene Fiset, Jos. Martineau, Hatrick Early, Thos. Gaffney, and Jos. Bervin. All the burnt property consisted of wooden houses mostly of one story and most of the sheds where the fire originated were insured for \$400 and \$800 each. The other buildings are insured for small amounts. How the fire originated is a mystery.

A Big Blaze.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 5.—Hinch & Company's dry goods store, in Perry Block, was discovered on fire to-night and although the fire brigade turned out promptly the fire had gained such a headway that the following stores are already consumed:—H. W. Perry, hardware; J. J. Perry, druggist; Hinch & Co., dry goods and millinery; O'Connell's Hall, Orange Hall. The next block consumed was the Opera House Block, occupied by Thos. Symington, groceries and provisions, Fred. Chinnick, jewellery; John Carson, harness shop, second and third stories. This block was used as an opera house. The next block is the Dominion Hotel, for \$400 and brick and three stories. Although the hotel was badly damaged, everything appears favorable towards its being saved. The next buildings were frame and occupied by Mrs. Schriver, grocery; E. K. Bowen, auction rooms and dry goods; W. H. Branton, grocery and fruit stores. The second stories being used by Mrs. Schriver and W. H. Branton, as dwellings. These buildings were completely destroyed. Scarcely any stock was saved in the Perry block, which was owned by A. T. Harshaw, and probably well insured. A portion of Symington's stock was saved. Chinnick's stock of silver plate, etc., is scattered along the streets and in stores. A good portion of Carson's stock was saved. Carson will be a heavy loser as he owned one-third of the opera house block, and there is only eight hundred insurance on the building and nothing on the stock. From present appearances the fire has been checked at Bruton's Corner. The amount of insurance on the Opera House and stocks cannot be ascertained to-night. The Mayor has telegraphed to Belleville for assistance, but thought it would not be necessary to bring the fire company down. Perry block, valued at fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars, and the Opera House block, about twelve or thirteen thousand, and the Trunk building, on the corner, are owned by Dr. Cook and probably well insured.

LATER.—The sheds of the Dominion House caught fire from the Opera House block and carried the fire to the stone residence of Samuel McLaughlin and the double brick tenement owned by John Coates, and occupied by Coates and A. S. Ashley as a residence and dental rooms; all were completely destroyed.

The wind being pretty strong carried sparks over the principal portion of Dundas street, and at one time it looked bad for Main street. It now looks as though the fire is completely under control unless it breaks out from sparks again.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 5, 1886.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street—

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30° 35° 38°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.
42° 19° 35° 05

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30.17 30.12 30.18

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., April 6, 1 a.m. }

Probabilities.

Lakes.—North-east shifting to north-west winds, clearing again, with snow and rain, clearing again to-day.

Upper St. Lawrence.—North-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, with snow and rain.

Lower St. Lawrence.—East to north winds, increasing cloudiness, with snow and rain to-night.

Gulf.—Fresh winds and fair weather.

Maritime.—Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

—The sale in London of 408 pictures from the Duke of Marlborough's collection will take place during the last week of June and the first fortnight of July. Among the pictures to be sold is Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," for which the late Lord Dudley first offered 15,000 guineas, and then 50,000 guineas, in connection with some which afterward only realized 30,000 guineas. Fifty thousand guineas has been offered for the picture of the third Duke of Marlborough and his family, and 13,000 guineas for the "Fortune-Tellers," by the same artist.

A romantic marriage took place at Bishop's Savannah, recently. Miss Marie Haddock of Damascus, was engaged to marry a popular young society man of Arlington. Edward S. Shepherd, a former sweetheart of hers, paid a call to offer his congratulations. He laughingly said: "Are you not sorry you did not marry me?" She replied "Yes," when he proposed that they get married anyway. She assented, and in the morning bright and early they slipped away and were married.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

AN UNQUALIFIED DENIAL.

Egan Denies Having Condemned Parnell's Peaceful Policy.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—Mr. Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed to-day in regard to despatches from New York to the effect that the leaders of the Irish National League desire to dictate to the other buildings and houses, and before they could get under control some seven houses were totally destroyed and nine or ten families rendered homeless. Mr. Young, a mother of ten children, became so frightened that she dropped dead. Deceased was 63 years of age. A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict of death from syncope caused by excitement was returned. The following are the names of the owners of the houses burned: Michael J. Harkin, Laurent Pechette, Francois Baurivier, Michael Fitzgibbon, Stephen Nestor and Paul Martineau. The names of the tenants burnt out are, Eugene Fiset, Jos. Martineau, Hatrick Early, Thos. Gaffney, and Jos. Bervin. All the burnt property consisted of wooden houses mostly of one story and most of the sheds where the fire originated were insured for \$400 and \$800 each. The other buildings are insured for small amounts. How the fire originated is a mystery.

A Big Blaze.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 5.—Hinch & Company's dry goods store, in Perry Block, was discovered on fire to-night and although the fire brigade turned out promptly the fire had gained such a headway that the following stores are already consumed:—H. W. Perry, hardware; J. J. Perry, druggist; Hinch & Co., dry goods and millinery; O'Connell's Hall, Orange Hall. The next block consumed was the Opera House Block, occupied by Thos. Symington, groceries and provisions, Fred. Chinnick, jewellery; John Carson, harness shop, second and third stories. This block was used as an opera house. The next block is the Dominion Hotel, for \$400 and brick and three stories. Although the hotel was badly damaged, everything appears favorable towards its being saved. The next buildings were frame and occupied by Mrs. Schriver, grocery; E. K. Bowen, auction rooms and dry goods; W. H. Branton, grocery and fruit stores. The second stories being used by Mrs. Schriver and W. H. Branton, as dwellings. These buildings were completely destroyed. Scarcely any stock was saved in the Perry block, which was owned by A. T. Harshaw, and probably well insured. A portion of Symington's stock was saved. Chinnick's stock of silver plate, etc., is scattered along the streets and in stores. A good portion of Carson's stock was saved. Carson will be a heavy loser as he owned one-third of the opera house block, and there is only eight hundred insurance on the building and nothing on the stock. From present appearances the fire has been checked at Bruton's Corner. The amount of insurance on the Opera House and stocks cannot be ascertained to-night. The Mayor has telegraphed to Belleville for assistance, but thought it would not be necessary to bring the fire company down. Perry block, valued at fifteen or seventeen thousand dollars, and the Opera House block, about twelve or thirteen thousand, and the Trunk building, on the corner, are owned by Dr. Cook and probably well insured.

LATER.—The sheds of the Dominion House caught fire from the Opera House block and carried the fire to the stone residence of Samuel McLaughlin and the double brick tenement owned by John Coates, and occupied by Coates and A. S. Ashley as a residence and dental rooms; all were completely destroyed.

The wind being pretty strong carried sparks over the principal portion of Dundas street, and at one time it looked bad for Main street. It now looks as though the fire is completely under control unless it breaks out from sparks again.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 5, 1886.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street—

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30° 35° 38°

MAX. MIN. MEAN.
42° 19° 35° 05

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.
30.17 30.12 30.18

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., April 6, 1 a.m. }

Probabilities.

Lakes.—North-east shifting to north-west winds, clearing again, with snow and rain, clearing again to-day.

Upper St. Lawrence.—North-east to north-west winds, cloudy weather, with snow and rain.

Lower St. Lawrence.—East to north winds, increasing cloudiness, with snow and rain to-night.

Gulf.—Fresh winds and fair weather.

Maritime.—Winds shifting to eastward and increasing in force, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

—The sale in London of 408 pictures from the Duke of Marlborough's collection will take place during the last week of June and the first fortnight of July. Among the pictures to be sold is Carlo Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa," for which the late Lord Dudley first offered 15,000 guineas, and then 50,000 guineas, in connection with some which afterward only realized 30,000 guineas. Fifty thousand guineas has been offered for the picture of the third Duke of Marlborough and his family, and 13,000 guineas for the "Fortune-Tellers," by the same artist.

A romantic marriage took place at Bishop's Savannah, recently. Miss Marie Haddock of Damascus, was engaged to marry a popular young society man of Arlington. Edward S. Shepherd, a former sweetheart of hers, paid a call to offer his congratulations. He laughingly said: "Are you not sorry you did not marry me?" She replied "Yes," when he proposed that they get married anyway. She assented, and in the morning bright and early they slipped away and were married.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

UNJUST CANADIANS.

Washington Authorities Find Fault with Fishing Restrictions.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Boston Globe's Washington special says there is a strong and growing feeling of resentment at the illiberal and unwarrantable action of Canadian officials affecting our fishing interests. By the abrogation of the clause relating to fisheries in the treaty of Washington, our fishermen have no longer the right to fish within the three mile limit bounding Canadian waters. This is undisputed, but our fishing vessels have been in the habit of touching occasionally at Canadian ports for the sake of repairs, or to procure wood water and bait. Sometimes, too, Canadian fishermen have been hired to fill out the complement of a vessel's crew, as our skippers have a perfect right to employ such assistants irrespective of any treaty stipulations. For when two nations are at peace with each other, the refitting of vessels, the purchase of supplies and the engagement of crews, by one from the other are rights conceded by custom, common sense and all authorities on international law. Yet the Canadian Government is now undertaking to contest these rights, and for no apparent reason except petty jealousy, is prohibiting the sale of bait to American fishermen and the shipment of prearranged craft. If the crews were to be employed in Canadian waters, or the bait used within three miles of the Canadian shore, there might be some plausible excuse for this action, but it is impossible to justify it under the present circumstances. The bait is for use outside the three mile limit, and the men are hired to fish outside this limit. Therefore the prohibitory orders of the Canadian government are unjust, and clearly without precedent in modern times. Wood, water and necessary repairs are still grudgingly conceded to our fishermen, but they cannot buy bait, which is rotting in heaps on the shore, nor hire a Canadian who has been loafing for months on the wharves of his native town. The collection and sale of bait are a really important means of support to many poor Canadian families, so that this new rule of the administration of Canada is even more irksome to her majesty's subjects than to the Yankees.

Surrendered.

LYNN, Mass., April 5.—Keene Bros. surrendered to the Knights of Labor this noon by signing an agreement to reinstate the discharged Skowhegan employes and adopt arbitration in future difficulties. To furnish their employes with work, to abstain from discriminating against the Knights in future, to abide by the decision of the Knights as to which of the firm's main employes shall be discharged.

That's that.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Senate to-day Frye said as soon as the first American fishing vessel should be seized by the Canadian authorities, he proposed to introduce a bill closing the ports of the United States against all British and colonial fishing, freight and passenger vessels all along the line of the great lakes and the Atlantic. Morgan replied, announcing the prudent consideration of the grave questions involved.

Said to be a Wonderful Telephone.

LEESBURG, O., April 5.—J. T. Guthrie, of this place, has invented a telephone which is operated by a direct current of electricity. The articulation of speech

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS. Books Books Montreal Gas & Light Co. 1.50 1.50

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS. Bell Tel. Co. 2 15 April

ANNUAL MEETINGS. Royal Elec. 6 April, 22 Mar. 7 April

FINANCIAL. THE HERALD OFFICE, Monday Evening, April 5, 1886.

Montreal Stock Market. The course and tone of the stock market were unchanged, its features being strength and dullness.

In the miscellaneous list Canadian Pacific was the leading, and in fact the only active stock, 625 shares selling at 66.

Bonds were strong and \$25,000 of Montreal Harbor 5 per cents changed hands at 110.

The total transactions today were 1,396 shares of stocks and \$25,000 worth of bonds as follows:—

MORNING BOARD. 19 Montreal at 209 1/2, 7 do at 201, 50 Ontario at 115 1/2

The following are the closing quotations of the stock market as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn Macdonald & Co., Stock Brokers, 11 Hospital street:—

STOCKS. Bank of Montreal, 100 5 p.c. 1210, 209 1/2, Bank N.A., 100 5 p.c. 115, 114

MISCELLANEOUS. Intercolonial Coal Co bond, 100 4 p.c. 121

The New York Stock Market. The Stock Market to-day was almost featureless, being very dull, commission houses complaining of the lack of outside business, stocks opened at about Saturday's closing prices, and were alternately subjected to slight up and down fluctuations without any serious change, except in Lackawanna, which closed 1/2 higher than the opening, closing at 126 1/2.

This advance was attributed to a report from the coal meeting to-day on the combination matter, that everything was harmonious. The Vanderbilt stocks were slightly weaker and closed slightly below the opening prices.

The total transactions in stocks to-day, as reported by telegraph, were 230,200 shares. Lackawanna was the leading active stock, with sales of 78,100 shares, or more than one-third of the total transactions.

Advanced—Western Union 3/4, Pacific Mail 3/4, Erie 3/4, Erie pref. 1/4, St. Paul 1/4, Del. Lack. & West. 1/4, Del. & Hudson 3/4, Reading 3/4, Kan. & Texas 3/4, Canada Southern 1/4, Northern Pac. 3/4, prof.

Declined—Lake Shore 1/4, Erie 2nds 3/4, Ohio & Miss. 3/4, New York Central 1/4, Erie & Western, Louisville & Nash. 3/4, Can. Pac. 3/4.

Unchanged—North-West, St. Paul & Omaha, do. prof. Missouri Pacific.

Wall street gossip this morning, as telegraphed over private wire to Messrs. Frank Bond & Co., 14 Place d'Armes, was as follows:—

"Selling on Saturday by Tasker Marvin was first reported to have been for inside account, but upon a denial of the statement other explanations were offered, but met with very little encouragement.

The room inclined to the belief that the sales of New York Central, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and St. Paul had no significance outside of an average trading movement.

There were no sales reported on 'Change, and the only sales reported to the HERALD were:—125 brls. of Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.80 and 250 brls. of medium, do. at \$4.35.

White, per bbl., \$4.55 @ \$4.75, Ordinary, per bbl., 4.30 @ 4.50, Yellow, per bbl., 2.90 @ 2.95, Wheat—Is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are nominal. We quote:—Canada white winter, No. 2, 88c @ 90c; Canada red, No. 2, 88c @ 90c; Canada spring, No. 2, 88c @ 90c per bushel of 60 lbs.

The receipts of grain and provisions by Canadian Pacific Railway up to 6 p.m. this Monday, 5th April, were:—Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

STOCKS. West Union, 100 5 p.c. 109, 100, Pacific Mail ex div., 100 5 p.c. 109, Erie, 100 5 p.c. 115, Erie pref., 100 5 p.c. 115, Ohio & Miss., 100 5 p.c. 115, North-West pref., 100 5 p.c. 115, St. Paul, 100 5 p.c. 115, Michigan Cent., 100 5 p.c. 115, N.Y. Central, 100 5 p.c. 115, Kan. & West., 100 5 p.c. 115, Del. & Hudson, 100 5 p.c. 115, Erie & West., 100 5 p.c. 115, Erie & Mich., 100 5 p.c. 115, Union Pacific, 100 5 p.c. 115, Reading, 100 5 p.c. 115, St. Paul & Omaha pref., 100 5 p.c. 115, St. Paul & Omaha, 100 5 p.c. 115, Northern Pac., 100 5 p.c. 115, Ontario & West., 100 5 p.c. 115, Erie & West., 100 5 p.c. 115, Erie & Mich., 100 5 p.c. 115, C. C. & L., 100 5 p.c. 115, Texas Pacific, 100 5 p.c. 115, Central Pac., 100 5 p.c. 115, Missouri Pac., 100 5 p.c. 115, Pullman, 100 5 p.c. 115, Oregon Trans., 100 5 p.c. 115, Wash. & N.W., 100 5 p.c. 115, Canada Pac., 100 5 p.c. 115, Exchange, 100 5 p.c. 115, Money, 100 5 p.c. 115

Exchange. There is no improvement to note in the market and rates show but little change.

New York currency to-day was part 1-16 premium between banks, 3/4 premium over the counter. Sterling sixties were 9 1/2 @ 1/2 between banks and 9 1/2 over the counter; cables were 10 1/2 @ 1/2 over the counter. Cattle bills were 9 1/2 @ 1/2.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: viz.—France, 51 1/2 @ 51 1/2 and 51 1/2; Reichsmarks, 95 1/2 @ 95 1/2 and 95 1/2; guilders, 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2, and 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2.

Reported specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. Brails & Jackson, stock, grain and foreign exchange brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

Financial Notes. Money on call on stock collateral is 3 to 4 per cent, and discounts of approved commercial paper are 6 to 7 per cent.

Call loans at the New York Stock Exchange to-day were 2 and 1 1/2 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 per cent.

Money in the London open market to-day was 1/2 lower at 1 1/2 per cent. The quotations below at the London Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:—

LONDON, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 100 5-16 for the account; United States 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, 114 1/2; Erie 26 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 67 1/2; New York Central, 104 1/2; Illinois Central, 142 1/2.

The amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance on Saturday was \$5,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 23,288,000 marks.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. MONTREAL, April 5th, 1886. Breadstuffs.

Flour.—The market to-day was very dull, but at the same time it was steady, and quotations are again unchanged.

There were no sales reported on 'Change, and the only sales reported to the HERALD were:—125 brls. of Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.80 and 250 brls. of medium, do. at \$4.35.

White, per bbl., \$4.55 @ \$4.75, Ordinary, per bbl., 4.30 @ 4.50, Yellow, per bbl., 2.90 @ 2.95, Wheat—Is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are nominal. We quote:—Canada white winter, No. 2, 88c @ 90c; Canada red, No. 2, 88c @ 90c; Canada spring, No. 2, 88c @ 90c per bushel of 60 lbs.

There is only a moderate volume of business doing in this market, country and jobbing orders being small. Prices do not undergo any change and quotations are again repeated.

Butter.—The jobbing demand is well maintained and prices are firm. New fodder butter is coming in and meets with a good demand, fine grades being very scarce. The following are the quotations: Creamery, 20c @ 22c; Eastern Townships, 14c @ 22c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 14c @ 22c; Western, 9c @ 15c; Western rolls, 12c @ 16c; oleomargarine, 16c @ 18c.

CHEESE.—The weekly shipments to the English markets are making considerable inroad on the stocks now held in this country, and the supply is now pretty well reduced. While some makers do not intend to start as early as usual, others are preparing to start with a view of being first in the market.

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

Wheat, bush., 14,320, Peas, bush., 1,900, Barley, bush., 600, Flour, sacks, 1,300

THE TEA MARKET. (From the London Statist, March 20.) Brokers in the tea trade report a sharp rise during the last few days in the prices of low class descriptions of China tea, and looking to the statistical position, the fidget of the market is plain.

Provisions show considerable strength in the face of the weakness in wheat. Pork is being bid up in the interest of a large holder of ribs, otherwise there is nothing special in the situation to cause an advance.

Live Hogs.—The movement and prices of hogs were as follows:—Official receipts Saturday, 9,530. Shipments Saturday, 6,558. Estimated receipts to-day, 9,200.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

THE TEA MARKET. (From the London Statist, March 20.) Brokers in the tea trade report a sharp rise during the last few days in the prices of low class descriptions of China tea, and looking to the statistical position, the fidget of the market is plain.

Provisions show considerable strength in the face of the weakness in wheat. Pork is being bid up in the interest of a large holder of ribs, otherwise there is nothing special in the situation to cause an advance.

Live Hogs.—The movement and prices of hogs were as follows:—Official receipts Saturday, 9,530. Shipments Saturday, 6,558. Estimated receipts to-day, 9,200.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The following is the return of traffic earnings from March 21st to March 31st, 1886:—

RECEIPTS: 1886, 1885, Increase 1886. 1886, 1885, Increase 1886. 1886, 1885, Increase 1886.

GRAIN IN STORE. AT NEW YORK. Wheat, bush., 5,852,805, Corn, bush., 3,839,086, Oats, bush., 81,109, Eye, bush., 89,324, Barley, bush., 93,207, Peas, bush., 269,589, Wheat, shad., 196,000

AT MILWAUKEE. Wheat, bush., 3,717,065, Corn, bush., 566, Oats, bush., 168,223, Eye, bush., 23,169, Barley, bush., 160,081

AT TOLEDO. Wheat, bush., 1,935,896, Corn, bush., 168,223, Oats, bush., 4,654, Eye, bush., 7,438, Barley, bush., 160,081

AT DETROIT. Wheat, bush., 2,470,654, Corn, bush., 64,895, Oats, bush., 46,375, Barley, bush., 569

REMARKS.—Market dull and inactive. No. 2 red winter wheat sold at 85c.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

GRAIN.—Wheat, 93 1/2 bid May, 93 1/2 bid June, 93 1/2 bid August, 94 1/2 nominal September, 95 1/2 nominal October, 97 1/2 nominal November, 98 1/2 bid December, 99 1/2 nominal April, 46 1/2 bid May, 46 1/2 bid June, 47 1/2 nominal July, 48 1/2 bid August, 49 1/2 nominal September, 50 1/2 nominal October, 51 1/2 nominal November, 52 1/2 nominal December, 53 1/2 nominal

CORRESPONDENCE.

Improvement Needed. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I am glad to see you trying to shake up the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities on the subject of suburban train accommodation.

I say this because the Grand Trunk announcements (which of course you never see) were very complete and were published about 1st February.

We all know Mr. Van Horne's destination is Hong Kong—to which place the residents on the line between Montreal and St. Theresa have frequently consigned and in the midst of the community in this respect have been utterly ignored.

We are, therefore, delighted to see you using your powerful pen in favor of affording ample train accommodation between Montreal and the lovely spots on the line of the C.P.R. between Montreal and St. Theresa.

Two trains are absolutely necessary for all stations between St. Theresa and the city in the morning—say arriving at 6:30 and 7:30.

At present at 8:30 and another an hour later or thereabout. Also one from town in the middle of the day and about 4:30 and 6 p.m. Such a service would be eagerly availed of by thousands; indeed I am asked constantly about these things and, not loud always, but very deep are the usual responses to the information I give.

It is, I am sure, a question on which my opinion would differ from some of your correspondents. My opinion, however, is not an original one. It has been proved by experience.

I spent my early days in a district of England where agitation in all its methods (gunpowder included) was reduced to a science. It did not benefit the workmen, or help to raise their position in the least. It cost more than it was worth.

It benefited nobody but the professional agitator, who never worked himself nor found work for others.

In that district I know of scores of workmen who have worked steadily and skillfully, saved money, and made themselves a perfectly comfortable position.

Any workman in this country has it in his power to do this, if he will only begin early. When a man has neglected to economize in youth, it is hard, no doubt, to spend money when he is rising in the world.

For such a man I have a sincere sympathy. The workmen of England spend millions of pounds annually upon drink and tobacco.

The workmen of Canada spend a good deal also. It is not every workman who does this. Indeed not many spend nothing at all. There are thousands of working men in Canada who have money in the Savings Bank.

And I repeat, every man may have it if he will begin to economize in time. I fully appreciate the spirit in which one of the sons of toil has written. I shall be glad to have my letters on this subject read by such, and I am sure of a fair consideration from them.

But to another of your correspondents, who is not a toiler at all, I say that when the dicta of political economists conflict with what a man knows as the outcome of daily experience, it is the part of common prudence to put such dicta aside.

To say that Mr. Mill was very able man is also a great superfluity. I should think it quite as superfluous to say he was not infallible. So clever a man your correspondent should have put me right as to the origin of the story of the belly and the members of the body.

It was part of an address by a Roman Senator to the populace under circumstances precisely similar to those that are now being discussed amongst us. The people to whom it was addressed perceived the application and acted upon it, much to their advantage.

But to another of your correspondents, who is not a toiler at all, I say that when the dicta of political economists conflict with what a man knows as the outcome of daily experience, it is the part of common prudence to put such dicta aside.

To say that Mr. Mill was very able man is also a great superfluity. I should think it quite as superfluous to say he was not infallible. So clever a man your correspondent should have put me right as to the origin of the story of the belly and the members of the body.

the capital and experience of the employer are the necessary preliminaries and support of all the work that is done. The employer and his workmen are both useful members of the common society.

My object throughout has been to clear away a misapprehension on the subject. In doing this I have had to point out that the labor of the workman does not always result in profit to the employer. It often results in loss. This fact is often overlooked when a larger share of the results of labor is desired.

I have pointed out instances in which, if a body of laborers had been remunerated according to the outcome of their labor, they would have received much less than they did.

The conditions of life inevitably point to the conclusion that if workmen are to share the profits of the employer they must share also in his losses.

If a number of workmen were to form an co-operative society they would ascertain this by practical experience.

It is perfectly legitimate for any man to endeavor to better his position. Whether this can be done for workmen, as a whole, by agitation, is a question on which my opinion would differ from some of your correspondents.

My opinion, however, is not an original one. It has been proved by experience. I spent my early days in a district of England where agitation in all its methods (gunpowder included) was reduced to a science.

It did not benefit the workmen, or help to raise their position in the least. It cost more than it was worth. It benefited nobody but the professional agitator, who never worked himself nor found work for others.

In that district I know of scores of workmen who have worked steadily and skillfully, saved money, and made themselves a perfectly comfortable position.

Any workman in this country has it in his power to do this, if he will only begin early. When a man has neglected to economize in youth, it is hard, no doubt, to spend money when he is rising in the world.

For such a man I have a sincere sympathy. The workmen of England spend millions of pounds annually upon drink and tobacco.

The workmen of Canada spend a good deal also. It is not every workman who does this. Indeed not many spend nothing at all. There are thousands of working men in Canada who have money in the Savings Bank.

And I repeat, every man may have it if he will begin to economize in time. I fully appreciate the spirit in which one of the sons of toil has written. I shall be glad to have my letters on this subject read by such, and I am sure of a fair consideration from them.

But to another of your correspondents, who is not a toiler at all, I say that when the dicta of political economists conflict with what a man knows as the outcome of daily experience, it is the part of common prudence to put such dicta aside.

To say that Mr. Mill was very able man is also a great superfluity. I should think it quite as superfluous to say he was not infallible. So clever a man your correspondent should have put me right as to the origin of the story of the belly and the members of the body.

It was part of an address by a Roman Senator to the populace under circumstances precisely similar to those that are now being discussed amongst us. The people to whom it was addressed perceived the application and acted upon it, much to their advantage.

But to another of your correspondents, who is not a toiler at all, I say that when the dicta of political economists conflict with what a man knows as the outcome of daily experience, it is the part of common prudence to put such dicta aside.

To say that Mr. Mill was very able man is also a great superfluity. I should think it quite as superfluous to say he was not infallible. So clever a man your correspondent should have put me right as to the origin of the story of the belly and the members of the body.

It was part of an address by a Roman Senator to the populace under circumstances precisely similar to those that are now being discussed amongst us. The people to whom it was addressed perceived the application and acted upon it, much to their advantage.

vice as Mr. Murphy's but the antagonism of classes, whose true interest is to act harmoniously together.

The Canadian Sewing Machine Trade. To the Editor of THE HERALD. It must be a matter of amusement, when consequences are not serious, for the initiated to read the jumble of fact and fiction that is frequently put forward by those who know no better.

The old adage occurred to me when I perused Bradstreet's comments on the Canadian sewing machine trade in the papers last week.

"Fools rush in where angels dare not tread." An unjust American criticism has been going the rounds of the papers for some time. It is always the case.

There are few machines made in Canada. The American machines—no machines from the States than she did ten years ago, that the home trade must be going down.

Second, that because Canada sends fewer machines to foreign countries than ten years ago, therefore, without doubt, the sewing machine trade of Canada will be a thing of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to state that I know the facts fully, have had ten years intimate acquaintance with every bearing of the sewing machine trade of this continent.

There are few machines made in Canada. The American machines—no machines from the States than she did ten years ago, that the home trade must be going down.

Second, that because Canada sends fewer machines to foreign countries than ten years ago, therefore, without doubt, the sewing machine trade of Canada will be a thing of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to state that I know the facts fully, have had ten years intimate acquaintance with every bearing of the sewing machine trade of this continent.

There are few machines made in Canada. The American machines—no machines from the States than she did ten years ago, that the home trade must be going down.

Second, that because Canada sends fewer machines to foreign countries than ten years ago, therefore, without doubt, the sewing machine trade of Canada will be a thing of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to state that I know the facts fully, have had ten years intimate acquaintance with every bearing of the sewing machine trade of this continent.

There are few machines made in Canada. The American machines—no machines from the States than she did ten years ago, that the home trade must be going down.

Second, that because Canada sends fewer machines to foreign countries than ten years ago, therefore, without doubt, the sewing machine trade of Canada will be a thing of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to state that I know the facts fully, have had ten years intimate acquaintance with every bearing of the sewing machine trade of this continent.

There are few machines made in Canada. The American machines—no machines from the States than she did ten years ago, that the home trade must be going down.

Second, that because Canada sends fewer machines to foreign countries than ten years ago, therefore, without doubt, the sewing machine trade of Canada will be a thing of the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to state that I know the facts fully, have had ten years intimate acquaintance with every bearing of the sewing machine trade of this continent.

Steamships. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL and Glasgow. The Steamship CONCORDIA, 250 tons, Captain Rollo, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW ON OR ABOUT THE 10th MAY.

Steamships. TEMPERLEY LINE. FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL and London. The Steamship OCEAN KING, 210 tons, Capt. Denham, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 10th MAY.

Steamships. THOMSON LINE. MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE VIA LONDON. The Steamship DRAGONA, 200 Tons, Capt. Sangster, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 10th MAY.

Steamships. BRISTOL SERVICE, DISCHARGING AT Avonmouth Dock. The Steamship ESCALONA, 200 Tons, Capt. Anderson, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK ON OR ABOUT THE 20th MAY.

Steamships. GUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Ontario Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, HALIFAX, and QUEENSTOWN.

ROBT. REFORD & CO., MONTREAL. Franchise Act of 1885. Blank Forms for qualifying voters SENT BY MAIL. \$1.00 PER 100.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMEE, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. 1755 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

Debtors' & Creditors' Agency. For the negotiation of settlements between debtors and creditors, or for amicably arranging matters of contract in dispute.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE HERALD. NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the season of the year, which include the Lane Route, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

The Montreal Herald. DAILY HERALD, 50 CENTS A YEAR. PROPORTIONATE RATES FOR SHORTER PERIODS. WEEKLY HERALD, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Steamships. BEAVER LINE. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

Steamships. ALLAN LINE. Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamships. GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Steamships. INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail.

Steamships. CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Ontario Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, HALIFAX, and QUEENSTOWN.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK, HALIFAX, AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

DOMINION LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Montreal to Liverpool, London, and other ports.

Excelsior Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. A fresh supply of Stock Quotation Books. On hand, and for sale at "HERALD" OFFICE.

Ashes Free. Parties requiring nice, clean furnace ashes, can obtain same, free of charge, at "HERALD" OFFICE.

Steamships. BEAVER LINE. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

Steamships. ALLAN LINE. Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamships. GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Steamships. INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail.

Steamships. CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Ontario Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, HALIFAX, and QUEENSTOWN.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK, HALIFAX, AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

DOMINION LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Montreal to Liverpool, London, and other ports.

Excelsior Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. A fresh supply of Stock Quotation Books. On hand, and for sale at "HERALD" OFFICE.

Ashes Free. Parties requiring nice, clean furnace ashes, can obtain same, free of charge, at "HERALD" OFFICE.

Steamships. BEAVER LINE. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

Steamships. ALLAN LINE. Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamships. GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Steamships. INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mail.

Steamships. CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. The Ontario Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK, HALIFAX, and QUEENSTOWN.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK, HALIFAX, AND AMERICAN MAILS. PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

DOMINION LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Montreal to Liverpool, London, and other ports.

Excelsior Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. A fresh supply of Stock Quotation Books. On hand, and for sale at "HERALD" OFFICE.

Ashes Free. Parties requiring nice, clean furnace ashes, can obtain same, free of charge, at "HERALD" OFFICE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, - \$6 00
do do half year, - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00
do do half year, - 50c
do do three months, 25c
Special Rates for Clubs on application

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; Hon. PETER MITCHELL, President; Mr. ALBERT MURRAY Secretary-Treasurer.

Parliamentary Session of 1886.

THE "HERALD."

During the Session full Telegraphic Reports will be specially prepared for this Journal. The reports will be supplemented by a Special Correspondent, who will make a running comment on the daily business and also supply the public with a good share of Ottawa Political News and Gossip which do not always find their way into print. THE HERALD may be relied upon to prove especially interesting during the Session. The charge for the Session of three months will be only ONE DOLLAR.

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING EXPRESS COMPANIES AND RAILWAYS.

The United States Supreme Court has lately given an important decision with regard to the relation in which express companies stand to railway companies. For ten years previous to 1880 the Southern Express Company did business under special agreement on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and in the same way the Adams Express Company carried on its operations along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. The agreements between the Railroad companies and the Express companies were terminable by either party giving notice. The Express companies in each case received the required notice that after a certain date they must retire from the operation of their business on those roads. The Express Companies did not take this notice kindly, and did not act as they had in their agreements stipulated. They had recourse to the courts of law for an injunction to compel the roads to continue to do business with them as they had up to that time done. The injunction was granted, so the roads were compelled to afford the expressmen the accommodation that had hitherto been given at the old rates.

The railroad men, naturally, were not satisfied with this decision and they appealed to the Supreme Court. After a long delay the decision was given on March 1st of the present year. That decision reversed the decree of the lower courts and dissolved the injunction. The grounds of the opinion of the Supreme Court appear to be both simple and equitable.

The "opinion" is somewhat lengthy, but the points to be considered were not many. A large part of it is taken up by a review of the history of the express business. The Court shows that from the first express matter was carried by the roads under special agreement and that the very nature of that business made such an agreement necessary. It showed that the usage was to have one express company on one line and that the public would be inconvenienced if many express companies did business on the same line. The laws, therefore, of the States as to discrimination did not apply to the cases under consideration. "The controversy," the court said, "was not with the public but with a single express company. And the real question is not whether the railroad companies are authorized by law to do an express business themselves, nor whether they must carry express matter for the public on their passenger trains in the immediate charge of some person specially appointed for that purpose, nor whether they shall carry express freight for express companies as they carry like freight for the general public, but whether it is their duty to permit the Adams Company or the Southern Company facilities for doing an express business upon their roads the same in all respects as those they provide for themselves or afford to any other express company."

Having cleared every consideration out of the way, the Court goes back to the contracts. In those contracts the rights of the parties were clearly defined. There was no dispute as to what they were. The notice required had been given.

On what ground did the Express Com-

panies come for relief? This is how the Court answered this question:—"Clearly this cannot be afforded by keeping the contracts in force, for both parties have agreed that they may be terminated at any time by either party on notice; nor by making new contracts, because that is not within the scope of the judicial power." We have underlined this last clause of the sentence because it appeared to be the impression of the courts below and of those who favored the express company's side of the case that the courts of law had the power to make a new bargain, as it were, between the parties without the consent of either of them. This point seemed to the Court to be important, for in another part of the decision it says: "The regulation of matters of this kind—an arrangement for the business intercourse of the companies—is legislative in its character, not judicial. * * * The legislature may impose a duty, and when imposed it will if necessary be enforced by the courts, but unless a duty has been created either by usage or by contract or by statute, the courts cannot be called upon to give it effect."

The express companies having no contract to fall back upon, those companies had no other rights than such as belong to any other company or person wishing to do an express business on the roads. The question then narrowed itself down to one of usage. Does usage require all railroad companies to carry all express companies on their passenger trains as express carriers are usually carried, and not only this but were the railroad companies compelled by usage to carry these particular express carriers for the purpose of enabling them to do an express business over their lines? This the Court answers in the negative and decides in effect that these express companies had no other rights than were contained within the four corners of their agreements with the railroad companies. The decision of the Court was in effect, that the express companies had made their agreements with their eyes open, they knew what risks they were running with regard to the termination of their agreements, as well as other things, and they must be bound by those agreements. Only two judges of the eleven constituting the Supreme Court of the United States dissented from this view.

FIRE AND WATER TESTS.

Yesterday Mr. Alfred Perry was experimenting with his fire hose on Victoria Square, and took for his objective point the upper windows of THE HERALD building. The spray of the water from the John Bull hydrant on the south-east corner of the square, draws through 100 feet of hose with an inch nozzle, struck the top story of the building. The stream was projected absolutely perpendicular. Had there been a fire the stream would have been at an angle of 75, and would then have struck the building one story lower. Had there been two or three streams on the same hydrant the water would have struck a story still lower—that is to say, it would have thrown into the third story from the three streams a body of water equal to what had been thrown by one stream into the fifth story. Mr. Perry then tried the Winks Block, occupied by Thomas May & Co., and the Co-operative store. A perpendicular shaft of water was sent up to the top window beneath the eave, leaving the Mansard roof untouched. The distance from where the water struck to the top of the roof is about 31 feet. With several streams on the same hydrant the drop would be about the same as on THE HERALD building. The same results would have been reached in the case of all the tall buildings around Victoria Square. That is to say, since a number of streams must be in use on a building in case of fire, it is easy to be seen that only three-story buildings are effectually protected in this locality, in fact, throughout the city. On Victoria Square the waterworks pressure yesterday with one stream was 75 lbs. A second stream would have lowered the pressure to 70 lbs., and if three streams were played the pressure would be 65 lbs. This is shown by the experiments throughout and may be accepted as a rule. The tests yesterday were continued on the new Balmoral Hotel, Notre Dame street, the Post-office, the Gazette and Star and Standard buildings with the same results.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

The great want, creating untold difficulties in connexion with Canadian relations with the United States in trade and fiscal affairs, is the want of information by the public men of the United States in regard to the resources of Canada, the past legislation of her Parliament, and the sentiments of her people. As a whole the mind of the average Washington politician is an absolute blank on these subjects. He is ignorant and knows it not. What he learns of Canadian feeling or action or intention in regard to the fisheries' question, for instance, he learns exclusively from the little coterie of New Englanders, who are interested in their little investments in fishing vessels, which, after all, they cannot man except with the assistance of Canadian fishermen. What they know of Canadian trade and the resources of our country they learn chiefly through those United States citizens in Canada or the States who are interested in the admission or the non-admission—as the case may be—of certain Canadian products into their country. As for clear, comprehensive and impartial knowledge of our country, its people, its resources and commerce they do not possess it; they are content to them in an easily understood and appropriate form. The blame for this state of things lies with Canadians themselves. That is to say, it lies with our own Government. It is a matter of greater importance that our people and our country should be appreciated by the fifty-five to sixty millions of people of the United States, than that these three score millions should be appreciated by the five millions here in Canada. We are a people needing large foreign markets for our surplus products. The United States is a country of nations, intertrading among themselves, needing foreign markets less than any country in the world. It should be our duty as it is our interest to acquaint this gigantic nation fully and unreservedly in regard to the material wealth of our country, and to keep constantly before them the facilities we have to offer as a basis of international trade. But we have not done it. The press of the United States, always open for the publication of news and suggestions, and for the discussion of all subjects related to commerce, has not been utilized by Canada. We passed an act many years ago providing for reciprocal trade with the United States, but we took no pains then or since to let the people of the United States know that this door stood wide open for them to enter. We have left both the press and the politicians wholly in the hands of those who were interested in preventing trade between the two countries. No United States journal has been encouraged from this side of the line to stand out for some liberal international trade relations. No public man of the United States, as far as is known, has been supplied with the information that was necessary to demonstrate the willingness and the ability of the Canadian people to enter upon an extension of our trade relations of the most liberal character. We have had nobody to

represent our interests in Washington, where it was important that these interests should have been represented at any time during the past ten days. If, as we maintain, our interests have been sacrificed and our wishes and intentions misrepresented, the fault is our own, it is due to the apathy and neglect of our own Government in a large measure. And the worst of it is that even now, with all the evil consequences of this neglect staring us in the face, there does not appear to be any hope of any different policy being pursued.

THE QUEBEC CABINET.—A statement gained currency yesterday to the effect that Hon. J. J. Ross intended to resign the premiership on account of ill health. A rumor to the effect that Hon. L. O. Taillon also contemplated retiring was circulated but could not be authenticated. It is said, however, on pretty good authority that the Quebec Government as at present constituted will not go to the elections, that there will be an entirely new "deal," and that an administration of spotless purity will be offered for the people's endorsement. It is about time for another somewhat of this kind.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

THAT CONTRACT.

The Gazette yesterday contained an editorial urging an increase of expense in nearly all the civic services, especially in the spending departments. Any evidence of honest and unselfish interest in civic affairs in that quarter is a fair matter for public congratulation, but it has seemed to us that the emphasis which is laid on the destruction of garbage is not without its significance. Many will regard this as an indication of a wish to rush through the Mann cremation contract without due deliberation. The Gazette, having been represented on the Board of Health, ought to be able to supply the data on which a contract, involving an expenditure of \$220,000, is based; but up to this moment no explanation whatever is forthcoming from that quarter. Would it not be well for the Gazette, before proceeding further in this direction, to furnish the data called for and satisfy the tax-payers that the proposed contract is one under which the city would not be paying too much for the service rendered. It was hoped that Mr. Mann himself would be able to throw some light on the subject for the public satisfaction, but the principal statements supplied by him in justification of the terms of the contract were contained in letters received from England long after the Board of Health had deliberated and decided to recommend his tender. What the citizens require are the data which the Board of Health had in its possession when it recommended the contract and on the strength of which it decided in favor of allowing Mr. Mann \$40,000 a year and upwards for five years for cremating the refuse and garbage. The Committee must have had a considerable body of such information before them, and it is this information which the public require at its hands. When this has been produced the citizens will be able to judge for themselves whether the contract is a proper one or not. Until the information is forthcoming it will be impossible for the citizens to consent to the contract being entered into. Whatever influence, then, those connected with the Gazette may have with the Board of Health they will do well to exercise in favor of the Board taking the facts into its confidence and placing all the facts before the public. Up to the present time, we regret to say, everything in connection with the proposed contract is shrouded in mystery. This is the more to be regretted since early action is necessary, and the principle of cremation is the proper one under the circumstances.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

The great want, creating untold difficulties in connexion with Canadian relations with the United States in trade and fiscal affairs, is the want of information by the public men of the United States in regard to the resources of Canada, the past legislation of her Parliament, and the sentiments of her people. As a whole the mind of the average Washington politician is an absolute blank on these subjects. He is ignorant and knows it not. What he learns of Canadian feeling or action or intention in regard to the fisheries' question, for instance, he learns exclusively from the little coterie of New Englanders, who are interested in their little investments in fishing vessels, which, after all, they cannot man except with the assistance of Canadian fishermen. What they know of Canadian trade and the resources of our country they learn chiefly through those United States citizens in Canada or the States who are interested in the admission or the non-admission—as the case may be—of certain Canadian products into their country. As for clear, comprehensive and impartial knowledge of our country, its people, its resources and commerce they do not possess it; they are content to them in an easily understood and appropriate form. The blame for this state of things lies with Canadians themselves. That is to say, it lies with our own Government. It is a matter of greater importance that our people and our country should be appreciated by the fifty-five to sixty millions of people of the United States, than that these three score millions should be appreciated by the five millions here in Canada. We are a people needing large foreign markets for our surplus products. The United States is a country of nations, intertrading among themselves, needing foreign markets less than any country in the world. It should be our duty as it is our interest to acquaint this gigantic nation fully and unreservedly in regard to the material wealth of our country, and to keep constantly before them the facilities we have to offer as a basis of international trade. But we have not done it. The press of the United States, always open for the publication of news and suggestions, and for the discussion of all subjects related to commerce, has not been utilized by Canada. We passed an act many years ago providing for reciprocal trade with the United States, but we took no pains then or since to let the people of the United States know that this door stood wide open for them to enter. We have left both the press and the politicians wholly in the hands of those who were interested in preventing trade between the two countries. No United States journal has been encouraged from this side of the line to stand out for some liberal international trade relations. No public man of the United States, as far as is known, has been supplied with the information that was necessary to demonstrate the willingness and the ability of the Canadian people to enter upon an extension of our trade relations of the most liberal character. We have had nobody to

THAT CONTRACT.

The Gazette yesterday contained an editorial urging an increase of expense in nearly all the civic services, especially in the spending departments. Any evidence of honest and unselfish interest in civic affairs in that quarter is a fair matter for public congratulation, but it has seemed to us that the emphasis which is laid on the destruction of garbage is not without its significance. Many will regard this as an indication of a wish to rush through the Mann cremation contract without due deliberation. The Gazette, having been represented on the Board of Health, ought to be able to supply the data on which a contract, involving an expenditure of \$220,000, is based; but up to this moment no explanation whatever is forthcoming from that quarter. Would it not be well for the Gazette, before proceeding further in this direction, to furnish the data called for and satisfy the tax-payers that the proposed contract is one under which the city would not be paying too much for the service rendered. It was hoped that Mr. Mann himself would be able to throw some light on the subject for the public satisfaction, but the principal statements supplied by him in justification of the terms of the contract were contained in letters received from England long after the Board of Health had deliberated and decided to recommend his tender. What the citizens require are the data which the Board of Health had in its possession when it recommended the contract and on the strength of which it decided in favor of allowing Mr. Mann \$40,000 a year and upwards for five years for cremating the refuse and garbage. The Committee must have had a considerable body of such information before them, and it is this information which the public require at its hands. When this has been produced the citizens will be able to judge for themselves whether the contract is a proper one or not. Until the information is forthcoming it will be impossible for the citizens to consent to the contract being entered into. Whatever influence, then, those connected with the Gazette may have with the Board of Health they will do well to exercise in favor of the Board taking the facts into its confidence and placing all the facts before the public. Up to the present time, we regret to say, everything in connection with the proposed contract is shrouded in mystery. This is the more to be regretted since early action is necessary, and the principle of cremation is the proper one under the circumstances.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

The great want, creating untold difficulties in connexion with Canadian relations with the United States in trade and fiscal affairs, is the want of information by the public men of the United States in regard to the resources of Canada, the past legislation of her Parliament, and the sentiments of her people. As a whole the mind of the average Washington politician is an absolute blank on these subjects. He is ignorant and knows it not. What he learns of Canadian feeling or action or intention in regard to the fisheries' question, for instance, he learns exclusively from the little coterie of New Englanders, who are interested in their little investments in fishing vessels, which, after all, they cannot man except with the assistance of Canadian fishermen. What they know of Canadian trade and the resources of our country they learn chiefly through those United States citizens in Canada or the States who are interested in the admission or the non-admission—as the case may be—of certain Canadian products into their country. As for clear, comprehensive and impartial knowledge of our country, its people, its resources and commerce they do not possess it; they are content to them in an easily understood and appropriate form. The blame for this state of things lies with Canadians themselves. That is to say, it lies with our own Government. It is a matter of greater importance that our people and our country should be appreciated by the fifty-five to sixty millions of people of the United States, than that these three score millions should be appreciated by the five millions here in Canada. We are a people needing large foreign markets for our surplus products. The United States is a country of nations, intertrading among themselves, needing foreign markets less than any country in the world. It should be our duty as it is our interest to acquaint this gigantic nation fully and unreservedly in regard to the material wealth of our country, and to keep constantly before them the facilities we have to offer as a basis of international trade. But we have not done it. The press of the United States, always open for the publication of news and suggestions, and for the discussion of all subjects related to commerce, has not been utilized by Canada. We passed an act many years ago providing for reciprocal trade with the United States, but we took no pains then or since to let the people of the United States know that this door stood wide open for them to enter. We have left both the press and the politicians wholly in the hands of those who were interested in preventing trade between the two countries. No United States journal has been encouraged from this side of the line to stand out for some liberal international trade relations. No public man of the United States, as far as is known, has been supplied with the information that was necessary to demonstrate the willingness and the ability of the Canadian people to enter upon an extension of our trade relations of the most liberal character. We have had nobody to

THAT CONTRACT.

The Gazette yesterday contained an editorial urging an increase of expense in nearly all the civic services, especially in the spending departments. Any evidence of honest and unselfish interest in civic affairs in that quarter is a fair matter for public congratulation, but it has seemed to us that the emphasis which is laid on the destruction of garbage is not without its significance. Many will regard this as an indication of a wish to rush through the Mann cremation contract without due deliberation. The Gazette, having been represented on the Board of Health, ought to be able to supply the data on which a contract, involving an expenditure of \$220,000, is based; but up to this moment no explanation whatever is forthcoming from that quarter. Would it not be well for the Gazette, before proceeding further in this direction, to furnish the data called for and satisfy the tax-payers that the proposed contract is one under which the city would not be paying too much for the service rendered. It was hoped that Mr. Mann himself would be able to throw some light on the subject for the public satisfaction, but the principal statements supplied by him in justification of the terms of the contract were contained in letters received from England long after the Board of Health had deliberated and decided to recommend his tender. What the citizens require are the data which the Board of Health had in its possession when it recommended the contract and on the strength of which it decided in favor of allowing Mr. Mann \$40,000 a year and upwards for five years for cremating the refuse and garbage. The Committee must have had a considerable body of such information before them, and it is this information which the public require at its hands. When this has been produced the citizens will be able to judge for themselves whether the contract is a proper one or not. Until the information is forthcoming it will be impossible for the citizens to consent to the contract being entered into. Whatever influence, then, those connected with the Gazette may have with the Board of Health they will do well to exercise in favor of the Board taking the facts into its confidence and placing all the facts before the public. Up to the present time, we regret to say, everything in connection with the proposed contract is shrouded in mystery. This is the more to be regretted since early action is necessary, and the principle of cremation is the proper one under the circumstances.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

The great want, creating untold difficulties in connexion with Canadian relations with the United States in trade and fiscal affairs, is the want of information by the public men of the United States in regard to the resources of Canada, the past legislation of her Parliament, and the sentiments of her people. As a whole the mind of the average Washington politician is an absolute blank on these subjects. He is ignorant and knows it not. What he learns of Canadian feeling or action or intention in regard to the fisheries' question, for instance, he learns exclusively from the little coterie of New Englanders, who are interested in their little investments in fishing vessels, which, after all, they cannot man except with the assistance of Canadian fishermen. What they know of Canadian trade and the resources of our country they learn chiefly through those United States citizens in Canada or the States who are interested in the admission or the non-admission—as the case may be—of certain Canadian products into their country. As for clear, comprehensive and impartial knowledge of our country, its people, its resources and commerce they do not possess it; they are content to them in an easily understood and appropriate form. The blame for this state of things lies with Canadians themselves. That is to say, it lies with our own Government. It is a matter of greater importance that our people and our country should be appreciated by the fifty-five to sixty millions of people of the United States, than that these three score millions should be appreciated by the five millions here in Canada. We are a people needing large foreign markets for our surplus products. The United States is a country of nations, intertrading among themselves, needing foreign markets less than any country in the world. It should be our duty as it is our interest to acquaint this gigantic nation fully and unreservedly in regard to the material wealth of our country, and to keep constantly before them the facilities we have to offer as a basis of international trade. But we have not done it. The press of the United States, always open for the publication of news and suggestions, and for the discussion of all subjects related to commerce, has not been utilized by Canada. We passed an act many years ago providing for reciprocal trade with the United States, but we took no pains then or since to let the people of the United States know that this door stood wide open for them to enter. We have left both the press and the politicians wholly in the hands of those who were interested in preventing trade between the two countries. No United States journal has been encouraged from this side of the line to stand out for some liberal international trade relations. No public man of the United States, as far as is known, has been supplied with the information that was necessary to demonstrate the willingness and the ability of the Canadian people to enter upon an extension of our trade relations of the most liberal character. We have had nobody to

represent our interests in Washington, where it was important that these interests should have been represented at any time during the past ten days. If, as we maintain, our interests have been sacrificed and our wishes and intentions misrepresented, the fault is our own, it is due to the apathy and neglect of our own Government in a large measure. And the worst of it is that even now, with all the evil consequences of this neglect staring us in the face, there does not appear to be any hope of any different policy being pursued.

THE QUEBEC CABINET.—A statement gained currency yesterday to the effect that Hon. J. J. Ross intended to resign the premiership on account of ill health. A rumor to the effect that Hon. L. O. Taillon also contemplated retiring was circulated but could not be authenticated. It is said, however, on pretty good authority that the Quebec Government as at present constituted will not go to the elections, that there will be an entirely new "deal," and that an administration of spotless purity will be offered for the people's endorsement. It is about time for another somewhat of this kind.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

The great want, creating untold difficulties in connexion with Canadian relations with the United States in trade and fiscal affairs, is the want of information by the public men of the United States in regard to the resources of Canada, the past legislation of her Parliament, and the sentiments of her people. As a whole the mind of the average Washington politician is an absolute blank on these subjects. He is ignorant and knows it not. What he learns of Canadian feeling or action or intention in regard to the fisheries' question, for instance, he learns exclusively from the little coterie of New Englanders, who are interested in their little investments in fishing vessels, which, after all, they cannot man except with the assistance of Canadian fishermen. What they know of Canadian trade and the resources of our country they learn chiefly through those United States citizens in Canada or the States who are interested in the admission or the non-admission—as the case may be—of certain Canadian products into their country. As for clear, comprehensive and impartial knowledge of our country, its people, its resources and commerce they do not possess it; they are content to them in an easily understood and appropriate form. The blame for this state of things lies with Canadians themselves. That is to say, it lies with our own Government. It is a matter of greater importance that our people and our country should be appreciated by the fifty-five to sixty millions of people of the United States, than that these three score millions should be appreciated by the five millions here in Canada. We are a people needing large foreign markets for our surplus products. The United States is a country of nations, intertrading among themselves, needing foreign markets less than any country in the world. It should be our duty as it is our interest to acquaint this gigantic nation fully and unreservedly in regard to the material wealth of our country, and to keep constantly before them the facilities we have to offer as a basis of international trade. But we have not done it. The press of the United States, always open for the publication of news and suggestions, and for the discussion of all subjects related to commerce, has not been utilized by Canada. We passed an act many years ago providing for reciprocal trade with the United States, but we took no pains then or since to let the people of the United States know that this door stood wide open for them to enter. We have left both the press and the politicians wholly in the hands of those who were interested in preventing trade between the two countries. No United States journal has been encouraged from this side of the line to stand out for some liberal international trade relations. No public man of the United States, as far as is known, has been supplied with the information that was necessary to demonstrate the willingness and the ability of the Canadian people to enter upon an extension of our trade relations of the most liberal character. We have had nobody to

THAT CONTRACT.

The Gazette yesterday contained an editorial urging an increase of expense in nearly all the civic services, especially in the spending departments. Any evidence of honest and unselfish interest in civic affairs in that quarter is a fair matter for public congratulation, but it has seemed to us that the emphasis which is laid on the destruction of garbage is not without its significance. Many will regard this as an indication of a wish to rush through the Mann cremation contract without due deliberation. The Gazette, having been represented on the Board of Health, ought to be able to supply the data on which a contract, involving an expenditure of \$220,000, is based; but up to this moment no explanation whatever is forthcoming from that quarter. Would it not be well for the Gazette, before proceeding further in this direction, to furnish the data called for and satisfy the tax-payers that the proposed contract is one under which the city would not be paying too much for the service rendered. It was hoped that Mr. Mann himself would be able to throw some light on the subject for the public satisfaction, but the principal statements supplied by him in justification of the terms of the contract were contained in letters received from England long after the Board of Health had deliberated and decided to recommend his tender. What the citizens require are the data which the Board of Health had in its possession when it recommended the contract and on the strength of which it decided in favor of allowing Mr. Mann \$40,000 a year and upwards for five years for cremating the refuse and garbage. The Committee must have had a considerable body of such information before them, and it is this information which the public require at its hands. When this has been produced the citizens will be able to judge for themselves whether the contract is a proper one or not. Until the information is forthcoming it will be impossible for the citizens to consent to the contract being entered into. Whatever influence, then, those connected with the Gazette may have with the Board of Health they will do well to exercise in favor of the Board taking the facts into its confidence and placing all the facts before the public. Up to the present time, we regret to say, everything in connection with the proposed contract is shrouded in mystery. This is the more to be regretted since early action is necessary, and the principle of cremation is the proper one under the circumstances.

THE LONDON TIMES is doing its utmost to destroy the Gladstone Government and arouse England and Scotland against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase scheme. We quote a sample Times article to-day. Since this appeared Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan have left the Government, other members are following, and the tempest is gathering around the Grand Old Man. There appears to be few, if any, signs of yielding on Mr. Gladstone's part.

IN ANOTHER PLACE we republish, by request, a letter addressed by the Duke of Argyll to the London Times. It serves, among other things, to show how far apart the Duke, himself a Liberal, has strayed from the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone, and how wide a gulf now separates these former political friends.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THE BEST CABINET, IMPERIAL, BOUDOIR, OR PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS GO TO NOTMAN & SONS, 21 BLEUVEY STREET. April 2

DEATHS.

TEES—On the 4th inst., Anna Mirth Milne, infant daughter of David T. Tees, Funeral from 55 Shuter street on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. COOPER—At 172 St. Catherine street on the 4th inst., Thomas Henderson Cooper, District Superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, aged 49 years and 6 months. Funeral service at the house at 4 p.m. on Tuesday. MARLING—On Saturday, April 3rd, at her residence, 199 Carlton street, Toronto Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John F. Marling, aged 89 years. McARTHUR—At Cole St. Paul, on the 5th inst., Colin McArthur, Sr., aged 73 years. Funeral from his late residence, Underhill Farm, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

WANT OF INFORMATION.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

A Committee to Investigate the Charges Preferred by Mr. Edgar Against Mr. Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. White, of Hastings.

OTTAWA, April 5. On the orders of the day being called to-day an interesting scene began. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell rose and called attention to Mr. Edgar's resolution on the subject of the Prince Albert Colonization Company, which made certain charges against Mr. Bowell and Mr. John White, M.P., for East Hastings, the full particulars of which were given in THE HERALD yesterday. Mr. Bowell asked that the resolution asking for the committee be passed at once, as it was a matter reflecting on him, and he gave a categorical denial to the charges contained in the resolution.

Sir Hector Langevin agreed to grant the committee, but amended the resolution so as to transfer the investigation from Mr. Edgar's proposed select committee to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Blake objected to this as being contrary to the practice, he, when in power, had adopted, and had since supported, but the Government forced the question to a division. The scene in the House was much enlivened by the speech of Mr. White, of Hastings, who had prepared notes for a speech which was a continued expression of indignant defiance and sorrowful thought on reflecting that though the voice was that of Edgar, the hand was that of Blake, whom he spoke of as his "Irish brother," and whose wife he had once assisted in passing her trunks through the Customs House at Quebec. Mr. White gave quite a humorous description of the passage across the Atlantic, during which it appeared that, while Mr. White was able to keep his legs and his digestive organs in proper order, Mr. Speaker, who was his fellow-passenger, was compelled to lean against the bulwarks and groan at the inability of his interior economy to perform its functions. Considerable sympathy was excited on behalf of Mr. Kirkpatrick from the fact that while suffering from the pangs of sea-sickness Mr. White, in a jaunty, breezy kind of way, and in robust health himself, unfeelingly remarked: "Fire away, George, there's plenty of room." Mr. Speaker listened to this recital of his forgotten woes with that dignity and modesty for which he is remarkable, but Mr. Blake somewhat disconcerted Mr. White in his narrative concerning Mrs. Blake's luggage by actually laughing when it was quite clear Mr. White had expected an opposite sentiment. Mr. White explained that on the 21st of October Mr. Blake's trunks had been bundled about by an irreverent Customs official who was warned by Mr. White to mind what he was about and pass those trunks, as they belonged to the Minister of Justice. He emphasized the request by an application of his hand to the official's shoulder, which he illustrated with his fist on the desk before him and impressed the House with the idea that the Customs official had yielded to superior strength. In connection with this anecdotal application of Mr. White felt sure of the sympathy in his present trials of Mrs. Blake, and this lady's sympathy with that of his own wife fortified him against anything Mr. Edgar could do.

It was at this moment that Mr. Blake exhibited that levity which Mr. White had not expected. But Mr. White continued his speech which dealt with the circumstances of his own career and terminated with an intimation that he was entirely clear of blame and that he would make Mr. Edgar sorry that he had ever moved in this matter.

The Government have announced their intention to amend the provisions of the Scott Act, so that it may become more effective and more easily worked. The advocates of the Scott Act, at least a great many of them, make no secret of their intention to use the passage of the Scott Act as a stepping stone to prohibition. Of course these proposals come from Ontario. Toronto is the nest of fads and faddists; if there is a crank in the country it is an Ontario crank. Toronto is his home or at least the chief field of his labor. There is no objection in the abstract to the fads of central Canada, if only consistency is observed in supporting them. If the majority of the inhabitants choose to say that no man shall drink "whiskey" or read a newspaper on Sunday, or travel on a street car or dance with one of the opposite sex they must, in a country where the majority rules, be permitted to have their way, even though they drive the youth of the cities into the illicit drinking of poison misnamed "whiskey" in respectable dives or of locking themselves up in rooms where they educate one another to become habitual drunkards, or even if by their other ordinances they foster other illicit pleasures and breed a generation of hypocrites who are as long as the majority wills it. But it is folly to preach these schemes and to talk about European immigration and Canada's progress all in the same breath. It is idle to inaugurate a system of sour asceticism and to complain that the young men of the country are leaving it to go to the United States. The same remark will apply to the North-West. Everyone must commend the Governments both of Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie for their strenuous efforts to prevent the sale of whiskey to the Indians of the North-West, but the circumstances of the Territories have so far changed that measures effective in past years are not so now, but on the contrary are found to foster and increase the evil they were designed to remove. Whiskey, and the worst kind of whiskey, is plentiful all over the North-West. The traffic breeds, and supports a number of citizens of the most objectionable class, and tends to demoralize others who in ordinary times are trustworthy supporters of the law. It can be killed only by recognizing the fact that men will have stimulants, and that it is impossible to prevent them, it is better to regulate the traffic and place it in respectable hands, than to insist on the continuance of a system that without preventing the use of spirits creates a criminal class. And if the present system is to be maintained, it is idle to lament the fact that immigration from the continent and England is small, and that men who come out with the intent to settle in the North-West cross the border into the United States. If beer is prohibited in the North-West, German immigration will not go west; if the average Englishman is told that he will be fined or imprisoned if he is caught drinking a glass of ale, he will not go to a country where such a danger is irrespective of their popularity in England or the continent, but we ought to be consistent enough to cease wondering at and lamenting the perversity of the Old Country emigrants in going to

the United States in preference to Canada. One hears speech after speech delivered in the House, the Opposition harping against the Opposition and the Opposition against the Ministry for their respective ill success in populating the North-West and in the next debate one member tries to surpass another in his efforts to make the country as like the New England States as possible. The population of the North-West is growing and departs as fast as it can. A Canadian settler in the West must not drink a glass of beer and he must not own a gun, so he goes over to the United States where he may do both.

BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Royal moved that the sum of \$200 paid by a community of Sisters of Charity, who introduced a bill which was rejected by the committee, be refunded. Carried.

Mr. Panet introduced a bill to incorporate the Lennox Bridge Company.

Mr. Tozer introduced a bill to incorporate the Yarmouth Steamship Company.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill in relation to certain fines and forfeitures. At present no provision is made for the application of certain fines and the bill proposed to make the necessary provision for this purpose.

THE ALLEGED LAND SCANDAL.

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell rose to a question of privilege and called the attention of the House to Mr. Edgar's motion for a special committee to enquire into certain serious charges made against the Minister of Customs, Mr. White [Hastings], and Mr. J. C. Jamieson, of Belleville, in regard to the Prince Albert Colonization Co., which motion was placed on the order paper. In the motion the following paragraph is to be found:

"That the affair was conducted with the knowledge of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell then and now a member for North Hastings and the Minister of Customs' father-in-law and associate in business with J. C. Jamieson. Mr. Bowell was consulted during the progress of the affair, and when Mr. Jamieson ultimately sold his 'blind shares,' Mr. Bowell received from Mr. Jamieson, from some transaction between them relating to the affair, \$500 out of the price of the said 'blind shares.'"

As the statement reflected not only upon his position, said Mr. Bowell, but upon his reputation as a public man, he respectfully asked the House to waive all rules and allow the member for West Ontario to make the motion at once, as it would be a great wrong to himself to allow it to remain on the order paper one moment longer than was necessary. He, therefore, claimed not only as a matter of privilege, but as a matter of justice, that the Government for West Ontario should be given every opportunity at the earliest possible moment, to place himself in a position and substantiate, if he can, the insinuations in his motion. It was true, he said, that he was father-in-law of Mr. Jamieson, but he had yet to learn that he was now or ever had been, directly or indirectly his associate in business. It was not true in the sense that the insinuation was made that he was consulted during the progress of the formation of the company. Mr. White had received from Mr. Jamieson, at the time of his intention to organize the company, but he had no conversation or correspondence with Mr. Jamieson on the subject as he had nothing to do with it (Bowell) knew, to do with the matter as the latter had been given the sanction of the Department of the Interior which might have been formed by Mr. Jamieson for colonization purposes. If it was intended to show, by the insinuation in the motion regarding the \$500, that he had an interest in the company and that the sum was given to him as his proportion of the amount received by him after selling what interest he had in the said company, he gave it a most emphatic and positive denial. He had not now nor never did have, any pecuniary or other interest in the company, either directly, indirectly, inferentially or otherwise. Any money received by him from Mr. Jamieson was for a loan, which was repaid by him to Mr. Jamieson, an accommodation and assistance which Mr. Jamieson received from him to a greater or lesser extent, as he might have required, for about ten years past. He was aware that this affair concerned the House, and he was quite willing to place the question before the committee immediately so as enable the member for West Ontario, and leave him to the committee which was about to be appointed, and the House could then judge of the character of the imputations implied in the motion and the motives which actuated them. He again pronounced in strongest possible language the insinuations contained in the motion of the member for West Ontario, so far as they related to him, completely untrue and false in every particular. He hoped the House would consent to the motion to bring the whole question before the committee immediately so as enable the member for West Ontario to move at the earliest possible moment to produce the evidence upon which he ventures to say he can establish the truth of the imputations implied in his motion. The conclusion he proposed to refer any assistance in his power in the production of evidence, etc.

"I hope the hon. mover," said Mr. White, "will have the manly honesty to repeat the conversation that passed between himself and Hugh Sutherland, M.P., concerning my connection with the company."

Mr. Edgar agreed with the Hon. Mr. Bowell that this was a matter which should be brought up at the earliest possible moment. With the permission of the House he would do so at once as he did not put the motion on the paper without being ready to go on at the shortest possible notice. He then moved the resolution which appeared in yesterday's HERALD. In making the motion he said he did so with regret (ironical cheers from Government benches), with regret he added that the necessity had arisen for proclaiming to the world that such a state of things existed. It is never pleasant to bring charges against a fellow member but when he had information in his possession which convinced him of the truth of those charges, the House would feel, and what's more, the country would feel, that his duty was clear; that he could do nothing else than what he had done. He made specific statements of that which could readily be investigated by a committee of the House, and more particularly of some of the members, had been compromised to such an extent as to call for a prompt and thorough enquiry. With regard to the remarks of Mr. White, he stated that no conversation had taken place with Mr. Sutherland or with anyone else with regard to the matter, but, on the contrary, was wholly corroborative of the facts which he had set out in his motion.

Sir Hector Langevin agreed with Mr. Bowell that the investigation should be moved immediately, but moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was important that the mover should have every opportunity to produce his evidence or try to prove his charges. If the accusations cannot be proved, the member for West Ontario know the consequences.

Mr. White [Hastings] preferred that the original motion for a Select Committee,

should be adopted. He had not the least objection to any member, and members of the Opposition being on the committee, as he believed he had done nothing wrong or against the law. He had done nothing to fear. He said that Mr. Sutherland told Mr. Edgar that he (White) had done nothing but what was strictly honest. He then charged "his dear Irish brother," Mr. Blake, with having written the motion, and sarcastically said that Mr. Edgar was not competent to perform that task. He then amused the House by saying that he was sure he had the sympathy of two of his life partners, and the other was Mrs. E. J. Blake, whose luggage he protected from the ravages of insects and Customs officers once, after returning from England, at Point Levis, while the then Hon. Minister of Justice was walking up and down the wharf drinking in ecstacy. He afterwards said he "never surrendered," and would not in this case, and he would not be afraid of the size, honor, muscle or education of Mr. Edgar, he never had his seat purchased for him by any provincial legislator; he related the circumstances attending his impoverished condition on his arrival in Canada, spoke of his popularity in his own constituency, and concluded by inviting his accuser to "come on with his charges."

Sir Hector Langevin's amendment was then put and carried on a division. The motion for a committee was then submitted and carried on a division of 150 to one, Mr. Haggart voting against it on the ground that the resolution did not contain any special charges.

Mr. Laurier moved to place Mr. Edgar and some one whom Mr. White might name on the committee, and he raised the question of voting, following the English precedent as in the case of a charge preferred against Mr. Butt by Mr. Roebuck. A short scurrilous constitutional law then took place between Mr. Blake and the Minister of Justice, when Mr. Edgar raised the question by objecting to the motion as being out of order, which, on consideration, Mr. Speaker found it to be.

After this matter had been settled, the House went into committee and passed through that stage the bill to incorporate the Midland Bank of Canada, and to amend the bill to incorporate the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company, which was also read a third time. The Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company also passed committee and was read a third time. A number of other bills were read a second time.

Mr. Pope, in answer to Mr. Benoit, said that the Government had communicated with the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, with a view of having them cease depositing the clay, raised in deepening the harbor of Montreal and the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the channels of the Boucherville Islands, which caused disastrous inundations from Boucherville upwards to Montreal.

Mr. Pope, in answer to Mr. Weldon, said that \$22,400 had been paid on account of the subsidy for the railway from Richibucto to St. Louis, County of Kent, N.B. The estimated cost per mile is about \$8,900.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Mr. Davies, said that it was not considered advisable to bring down any information regarding the question of any instructions that have been issued to the officials charged with the protection of the sea fisheries under the treaty of 1818. Negotiations in this respect were in progress.

Mr. McLean, in reply to Mr. Jackson, said that the Government had not, in anticipation of the C. P. R. paying them \$200,000 within the next few months, given up to said company the \$200,000 of lands held by the Government as security for said \$200,000, to allow the company to sell these same lands to raise the money and pay to the Government. The Government do not intend to do so.

Mr. McLean, in reply to Mr. Charlton, said that he intended during the course of the year to visit the North-West and British Columbia, when by enquiries and examination on the spot he would be able to determine upon the proper course to be pursued in connection with the Dominion lands in British Columbia.

IRISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing the annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland on emigration from Ireland during the year 1885. The report contains the usual statistics as to the numbers, ages, sexes, and callings of emigrants, and the province and county from which and the part of the world to which they emigrated; and the totals and percentages of the last 35 years are in many cases compared with those of 1855. The number of native Irish who emigrated in that year was 62,034, a smaller number than in any year since 1879, when the number was 47,069, and fewer by 13,829 than those of 1884. The total number of emigrants from 1851 to 1885 inclusive was 3,361, an average of 87,181 for every year, so that the last year's return is below the average by 25,147. The number in 1883 was 108,724, the largest in any year since 1864. The annual average in the years from 1852 to 1885 was 148,355; in 1885, 88,273; and in the next ten years it decreased to 74,697, and in the last ten years it again decreased to 67,357.

The estimated population of the province of Leinster, taken on an average of the years 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881, is 1,439,579, of whom 571,283 are included in these returns, or 39.7 for every 100 of the population. The figures for Munster are 1,042,018 emigrants, out of 1,524,138, or 68.4 per cent.; Ulster, 899,850, out of 1,875,121, or 48 per cent.; Connaught, 427,474, out of 872,266, or 47.6 per cent. In 116,668 cases the county of the emigrant is not specified.

FARMING IN NORTH WALES.

The farmers in Rhoson district, North Wales, have addressed the following memorial to the landlords:—"It is our duty to once to humbly state our case to you before it is too late, the stock gone and land neglected. You are no doubt aware that we have been growing corn for years at a loss. Every practical farmer will know that wheat cannot be grown in this country without loss under the present system, and under 5s, and the only means by which we have hitherto carried on was by the price of live stock, and now this branch has become as bad as corn, and by all appearances is likely to continue so when such preparations are being made to overtake our country with foreign wheat. Taking into consideration the high tithes we have to pay and the heavy parochial taxes, we are hopeless of being able to carry on unless there be a reduction in rents of at least 50 per cent. The land is becoming barren, farmers' returns do not overtake them by many or ten times sufficient hands to till the land, and the result is clear before us."

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

[Times, March 27.]

The position of Mr. Gladstone's Government, we believe, without a precedent in Parliamentary history. An administration has been formed avowedly to deal with one great and urgent question, and on that question the Prime Minister has been separated at the outset from some of his most trusted colleagues. All other legislative business, it is acknowledged, must stand aside till the Irish difficulty has been settled in one way or another. But days and weeks are passing, the Easter holidays are almost in sight, and yet Mr. Gladstone has not been able even to state when he will name the day on which he is to give a general outline of the intentions of the Government. The one point which has been made clear is that Ministers, if they have an opportunity of bringing forward their Irish policy at all, will proceed by bill, and not by resolution. Not even the preliminary steps, however, section and insert taken, and by the suspension of the meetings of the Cabinet since last Saturday week, Ministers have been reduced to a state of torpor, except for mere departmental work. The Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, when announced by his colleagues in the rough, provoked a revolt which has ever since occupied the attention of the country. The measures comprised in it have obviously made no further progress, for the Cabinet has not met for ten days past. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, therefore, remain in their offices, though there is not the smallest reason to believe that the points on which they differ from the Prime Minister can be made the subject of a compromise. The scheme in its entirety will have to be considered by the Irish Cabinet, and if Mr. Gladstone's ill-adviced enough to adhere to it, it remains to be seen whether the President of the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland will be the only Ministers with courage enough to vindicate the traditions of Liberalism and to defend the interests of the Empire. But, in the meantime, the Irish question is hung up, the vitality of Parliament is, for all practical purposes suspended, and Ireland is given over to the dominion of the National League. The Parnellites alone can feel satisfied with the present state of affairs. Mr. Gladstone's Government is dependent for its existence on their votes, and they bestow their favor when contested questions arise, with a careful regard to the return they may expect for their own party in the next election. Yesterday, when the Ministry defeated Mr. Howard Vincent's motion on the Volunteer Grant by a narrow majority of 181 against 166, they owed their ambiguous victory to the assistance of Mr. Parnell's vigilant and well-disciplined band.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1250 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.

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz:—

The Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Northeast Quarter of Section 19, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 14, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Southwest Quarter of Section 11, Southwest Quarter of Section 14, Northeast Quarter of Section 5.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway Station.

Terms of Payment Reasonable. Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 5 1885. 291

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.

MILLS AT PORTNEUF. Office and Warehouse: Non's Building 21 & 23 DeBrosses St., Montreal; MANUFACTURERS OF News, Manila, Brown, Gray and Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO— Hanging, Shooting, and Roofing Papers and Card Middles. Dec. 19 5m trs 293

Ball Knitting Cotton, No. 4 to No. 20.

We beg leave to inform the Trade and Consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it that we can now recommend it with confidence as

SUPERIOR KNITTING COTTON

—TO ANY OTHER— IN THE MARKET. There has been more twist put into it, which will make it stronger, but not enough to give it a hard feeling. The Dyeing and Bleaching are perfect. It is put up in 2 oz. and 1 oz. balls, and is correctly numbered.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS HOUSES, WM. PARKS & SON, Limited, ST. JOHN, N.B. Feb. 1 M law DW 292

RICHELIEU! The Prince of Table Waters.

Families who wish to get a pure, wholesome, natural Table Water, ask your Grocer for Richelieu. For sale by the leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Grocers. J. A. HART, 120 Notre Dame street. Telephone 190, March 29 wa 237

COAL FOR SALE!

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company offer FRESH MINED BITUMINOUS COALS, suitable for steam or household purposes, delivered, EX YARD, at MONTREAL, in lots to suit purchasers, or by CAR LOAD, along the lines of Railway. Office: 199 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL. Jan. 21 3m law 7 18

Hancock Inspirator Company

Herby give public notice that JAMES HANCOCK, of the County of West, Province of New Brunswick, has been granted the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell HANCOCK'S INSPIRATORS, under their trade-mark, duly registered in the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada. THE HANCOCK INSPIRATOR CO. J. E. BLAKEMAN, Treasurer. J. M. BETTON, Manager. Montreal, March 29, 1886. end m 77

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent

Several Properties for Sale. E. M. PRINCE, Auctioneer. No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

CASTOR FLUID (Registered)

A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 50c per bottle. G. & A. G. & Co., Chemist, 141 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

RELICS OF BARBARISM.

All Hniments, salves, lotions and embrocations are only and in the last degree disagreeable to the touch and smell. They soil the clothing and the person, and are merely relics of the barbarous age of medicine. Benson's Capline Porous Plasters are infinitely more effective and perfectly sweet and clean. For Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and cases of Kidney, Liver and Lung trouble they are recommended by physical men of the highest rank. Avoid imitations with similar names. Obtain out in centre of genuine. Price 25 cents. Sept. 29

schisms of the Liberal party, the silent agonies of the Cabinet, the insolent domination of a band of Anti-Unionists, make up a situation for which no parallel is to be found in our Parliamentary annals. The letter of "A Fighting Liberal," which we publish in another column, furnishes additional proof of the growing discontent and distrust produced by a state of things incompatible with good government, or, it may almost be said, with any government at all.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1250 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.

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz:—

The Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Northeast Quarter of Section 19, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 14, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Southwest Quarter of Section 11, Southwest Quarter of Section 14, Northeast Quarter of Section 5.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway Station.

Terms of Payment Reasonable. Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 5 1885. 291

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.

MILLS AT PORTNEUF. Office and Warehouse: Non's Building 21 & 23 DeBrosses St., Montreal; MANUFACTURERS OF News, Manila, Brown, Gray and Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO— Hanging, Shooting, and Roofing Papers and Card Middles. Dec. 19 5m trs 293

Ball Knitting Cotton, No. 4 to No. 20.

We beg leave to inform the Trade and Consumers of this article that we have lately made such improvements in our mode of manufacturing it that we can now recommend it with confidence as

SUPERIOR KNITTING COTTON

—TO ANY OTHER— IN THE MARKET. There has been more twist put into it, which will make it stronger, but not enough to give it a hard feeling. The Dyeing and Bleaching are perfect. It is put up in 2 oz. and 1 oz. balls, and is correctly numbered.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRY GOODS HOUSES, WM. PARKS & SON, Limited, ST. JOHN, N.B. Feb. 1 M law DW 292

RICHELIEU! The Prince of Table Waters.

Families who wish to get a pure, wholesome, natural Table Water, ask your Grocer for Richelieu. For sale by the leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Grocers. J. A. HART, 120 Notre Dame street. Telephone 190, March 29 wa 237

COAL FOR SALE!

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company offer FRESH MINED BITUMINOUS COALS, suitable for steam or household purposes, delivered, EX YARD, at MONTREAL, in lots to suit purchasers, or by CAR LOAD, along the lines of Railway. Office: 199 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL. Jan. 21 3m law 7 18

Hancock Inspirator Company

Herby give public notice that JAMES HANCOCK, of the County of West, Province of New Brunswick, has been granted the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell HANCOCK'S INSPIRATORS, under their trade-mark, duly registered in the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada. THE HANCOCK INSPIRATOR CO. J. E. BLAKEMAN, Treasurer. J. M. BETTON, Manager. Montreal, March 29, 1886. end m 77

Money to Loan at 6 Per Cent

Several Properties for Sale. E. M. PRINCE, Auctioneer. No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

CASTOR FLUID (Registered)

A delightful refreshing preparation for the hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 50c per bottle. G. & A. G. & Co., Chemist, 141 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

RELICS OF BARBARISM.

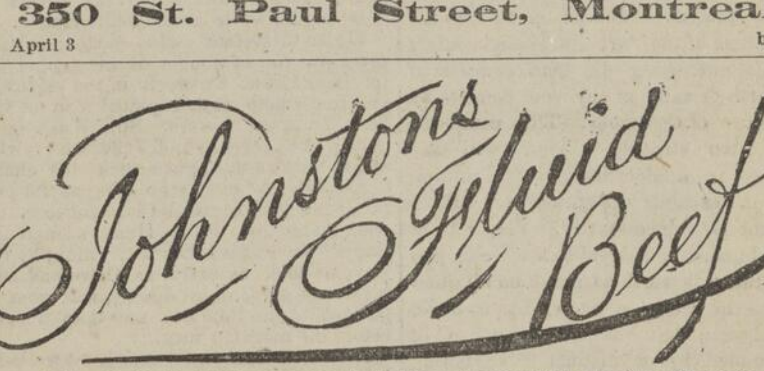
All Hniments, salves, lotions and embrocations are only and in the last degree disagreeable to the touch and smell. They soil the clothing and the person, and are merely relics of the barbarous age of medicine. Benson's Capline Porous Plasters are infinitely more effective and perfectly sweet and clean. For Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and cases of Kidney, Liver and Lung trouble they are recommended by physical men of the highest rank. Avoid imitations with similar names. Obtain out in centre of genuine. Price 25 cents. Sept. 29

New Advertisements.

DELBECK & CO. CHAMPAGNES

EXTRA DRY, 1880. VIN BRUIT, 1880. DELMONICO! FINEST WINE IN THE MARKET

L. GALARNEAU, 350 St. Paul Street, Montreal. April 3 b 80



The Only Nutritious and Reliable Preparation in the Market. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS. March 18 tr 178 10

McINTYRE, SON & CO. IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c., 13 Victoria Square, Montreal. October 16. 248

To Let, Warehouse to Let.

The whole or part of that fine store, No. 70 St. Peter Street, Offices on ground floor and first flat. Convenient. Goods entrance in rear. Apply to Anthony Force, No. 78 St. Peter Street.

TO LET, NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

DOUBLE OFFICES TO LET: Possession 1st May. Apply to THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director.

TO LET, The Warehouses of the ALBERT BUILDINGS,

NOW OCCUPIED BY THE Canada Co-operative Supply Association (LIMITED). Possession First of May next. Apply to THOS. M. TAYLOR, No. 3 upstairs offices, Union Buildings. Montreal, January 5, 1886. 114

TO LET, THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES!

Together or Separately. STAINED FINISH. HOT WATER HEATING. 521 ST. JAMES STREET. DAWES & CO. 76

TO RENT.

From the first of May next, those well known extensive premises Nos. 93 to 99 College Street, heretofore known as WILLIAMS' Brewery, and consisting of large lofty airy cut stone building fronting on College Street, together with large stone buildings in rear, large law house, the whole containing extensive enlargements. These well known premises have been used as a brewery for the past 50 years, and are especially fitted up with maltings, kilns, etc., the whole being in the most desirable condition for such a business, and are all suitable also for general manufacturing purposes and for warehousing. Apply to MILLES WILLIAMS, James Street.

FOR SALE.

HEBRING—No. 1 Labrador, in Brls., Hf. Brls, Kits and Pails. No. 1 C.B., in Brls. and Hf. Brls., Lock Fyne "Malcolm," Crown Brand in Kegs and Firkins. SALMON—No. 1 and 2 Prime Newfoundland in Tcs., Brls., and Hf. Brls. CODFISH—Nos. 1, 2 and Large Green Codfish in Brls. and Casks. MACKEREL—In Brls. and Hf. Brls. Barrels Steam Refined Pale Seal Oil. Barrels Cod Oil. Barrels Cod Liver Oil. JOHN BAIRD & CO., 101 Commissioners Street. Sept. 29

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Private Residences this Spring, and respectfully beg to inform patrons who intend selling their Household Effects that our lists for March and April are now open and an early intimation will secure choice of days. It is our intention to continue making a specialty of FINE ART SALES, and will hold them regularly as consignments arrive. We also solicit sales of Real Estate, Bankrupt Stocks and Trade Sales. Charges moderate and returns prompt. Liberal advances made, if desired, on all goods sent for sale to our rooms. M. HICKS & CO., Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame St. Feb. 6 11 82

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT

That choice building site, corner of Lee Street and Burnside, 112 x 118, the best corner in the city, for sale O.E.P. Apply to W. McLEA WALBANK, C.E., 21 St. James Street.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT

That choice building site, corner of Lee Street and Burnside, 112 x 118, the best corner in the city, for sale O.E.P. Apply to W. McLEA WALBANK, C.E., 21 St. James Street.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT

That choice building site, corner of Lee Street and Burnside, 112 x 118, the best corner

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

On the Parnellite Vote and Mr. Finlay's Bill.

To the Editor of the London Times. Sir,—Will you allow me, through the Times, to direct attention to some remarkable circumstances attending the recent debate and division on Mr. Finlay's bill concerning the constitution of the Church of Scotland?

In the first place we have the striking fact that in a House of 379 members Mr. Finlay secured a clear majority of nine, after deducting from the majority of the Irish Parnellites. The significance of this fact can hardly be over-estimated, because in the present condition of things the elimination of the Parnellites is absolutely essential in forming any true estimate of the worth or value of any vote come to by the House of Commons. This cannot be stated too strongly. Some will say that it is a doctrine which anticipates a separate Parliament, and it does not do so necessarily. The vote of an Irishman who is loyal to the Union and constitution is worth as much on all questions as the vote of a Scotchman or an Englishman; but the vote of a band of men united by a distinct undertaking always to vote together, and always in a spirit hostile to the Constitution of the United Kingdom, is a vote always to be estimated at the value stamped upon it by these men themselves. Absolutely inconsistent with the freedom of Parliamentary debate and with the honour and authority of the House of Commons, the action of such a band must be discounted in our estimate of every vote.

Mr. Gladstone and other leaders of the Liberal party were never tired of telling us in their late campaign that the general touting for the support of the Irish band would prove an element of insuperable corruption. Cordially agreeing as I do in this prophetic teaching, I know no better way, in the meantime at least, of mitigating the dangers of our position than by carefully watching each particular case, and by keeping steadily in mind that whatever measure the Parnellites support has a very strong presumption against it, and whatever measure they oppose has a strong presumption in its favor, among all those who love the welfare of the United Kingdom.

In the case before us, then, we find that a Bill dealing solely with the interests of Presbyterianism in Scotland has been presented by an alliance between the present Ministry and the Parnellite vote. I venture to warn my Presbyterian friends that this is the principle on which their dearest interests will be disposed of, unless they put a stop to it. Those of them who are willing to make any sacrifice of other principles in favor of abstract voluntarism had better also observe that the same Parnellite fact will certainly, if they can, work for some endorsement or State support, through education or otherwise, for the Roman Catholic Church. Moreover, they will demand for that Church the most absolute spiritual independence in forms which have been a danger to the world.

So much for one chief element in the opposition to Mr. Finlay's Bill. I congratulate him on the great success which such a division, when analyzed, reveals. But I congratulate him still more on the light thrown by the debate upon certain other elements of the same opposition. Mr. Finlay's Bill could have no possible effect except by removing and satisfying doubts more or less prevalent among the mass of the Presbyterian people. It was not denied that the removal of such doubts would actually be effected, nor was it seriously contested that the bill was wrong in any of its declarations. But the noble argument was advanced that the pecuniary interests of certain organized bodies would be injured by the free exercise of individual opinion and of private judgment. This, then, is the new liberal doctrine—that men are not to be encouraged to think or act as individuals, but always, and only, through the leaders of ecclesiastical assemblies. I desire specially to fix upon this doctrine the attention of those large part of the laity of the Free Church which see that their clerical leaders are departing from one of the fundamental doctrines of their Church, and are carrying the whole body, as fast as they can, into the ranks of voluntarism. It is hard enough sometimes to be struck by the dexterities of party leaders, but it is still worse to be told by Parliament that individual freedom of opinion is in itself evil, and should, as far as possible, be discouraged and suppressed.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF PRESIDENTS.

Cleveland the Only One Entirely Without Recreation. (From the Cleveland Leader.) President Cleveland is the only President in our history who seems to have no amusements whatsoever. George Washington was noted for his muscular development. He was fond of jumping, and to the last day of his life kept a pack of hounds for hunting. He could dance upon occasion, and he was careful enough of his health to go to bed every night at 10 o'clock. Jefferson was a great horseback rider, and he rode throughout the country about Washington daily during his Presidency. He usually spent two hours in the saddle, and he was fond of mixing with his fellows. At his home at Monticello he paid great attention to farming, and he used to walk about the grounds of Washington while in the White House.

When Cleveland was inaugurated the press was full of wonder at his getting up for breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the whole nation patted him on the back for it, as it were. Still Washington got up at daylight, and Jefferson traveled out as soon as the light struck his chamber. John Adams, who was as fat proportionately as Cleveland is, used to take a walk from the White House around the Capitol before his breakfast, which, by the way, he took as early as Cleveland, and his son, John Quincy Adams, was wont to go down to the Potomac and take a swim before his morning meal.

Both of the Adamses were great walkers, and while John Quincy Adams was President he used to walk out to the race course two miles from here, and back again, with a great sport was on hand. Andrew Jackson was a hard worker, but he was a democratic fellow, and he liked horse racing, cock fighting and a good social smoke. He often attended the cock fights on the Washington Heights, above the Sixteenth Street, and one of the great graces of the days of his Presidency he had a horse of his own admitted in the name of his private secretary, Major Donelson. President Harrison was a great walker, and he did much of his own marketing, bringing his short stay in the White House. He would get up and go to market before breakfast, and though he was an old man, he often went about without an overcoat. Frank Pierce was another great horseback rider, and he was accustomed to gallop through the streets of Washington at mid-night on a fine blooded steed. Buchanan was a great bear socially, and he did some walking. Lincoln drove about somewhat, and it was not uncommon to see him on the streets here. He liked the theatre, and a box was always reserved for him. Grant walked up and down the broad pavement in front of the White House for an hour or two every morning, and his love of horses and driving amounted to a passion. He was not averse to having fellows call upon him in the evening, and he partook of much social enjoyment. Arthur kept his house filled with guests, and took a long drive into the country daily.

IN THE CRATER OF KILANEA. Miles of Lava Falling into the Lake of Fire—Narrow Escape of Tourists. POUKEEPSIE, April 2.—A letter was received to-day from Mr. Charles M. Rowley, Vice-President of the Brush Electric Light Company, from which this is extracted:—"Mrs. Rowley, my son Charles and myself, with seven other ladies and gentlemen from Australia, visited the great volcano known as Kilanea, on the Island of Hawaii, five hundred miles from Honolulu, and nearly 3,000 miles from San Francisco. We left Honolulu by steamer, and after a stormy voyage of two days landed in Hawaii, and we set for the craters on mules over thirty miles of lava beds until we reached the crater of Kilanea, now seven thousand feet above the sea. We descended at night into the crater, and walked a distance of three miles over lava until we reached the burning lake. This was very active, and we sat for hours on the brink of the great lake of fire, which was at least three miles long by one and a half wide. The waves of fire were running very high, often one hundred feet, while eruptions were of frequent occurrence, throwing molten lava into the air hundreds of feet with a noise that was deafening."

"Now for our narrow escape. This entire lava area, including miles around the lake, the very spot where we sat down and passed hours, the three miles of pathway across the lava beds upon which we walked, within forty-eight hours after we left was completely destroyed, the whole having fallen in, leaving an open crater miles in extent and apparently fathomless. This was followed by forty-three distinct shocks of an earthquake, lasting for a period of fourteen hours. The whole party felt thankful at their narrow escape from an awful doom, and will remember the rest of their days how near they came to a journey to the centre of the earth."

Situations Wanted—Male

WANTED—By a young man a position in an office, can make himself useful, good writer, insurance office preferred. Address, E. C. N. 1, 100 St. James Street.

WANTED—A situation as watchman caretaker or storeman, good fireman, has been employed as watchman for several years, very good references. Address, T. Knox, 116 1/2 Laguardie Street.

WANTED—By a young man a position in an office, can make himself useful, good writer, insurance office preferred. Address, E. C. N. 1, 100 St. James Street.

WANTED—A situation as watchman caretaker or storeman, good fireman, has been employed as watchman for several years, very good references. Address, T. Knox, 116 1/2 Laguardie Street.

WANTED—By a young man a position in an office, can make himself useful, good writer, insurance office preferred. Address, E. C. N. 1, 100 St. James Street.

Hotels.

Albemarle Hotel, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK. Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St. facing Madison Square.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York. This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for business men.

Murray Hill Hotel, NEW YORK. The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and location in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout.

REVERE HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

GLASCOW, Scotland, GLASGOW HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET. First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c. Offices in Montreal: Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets.

THE CANADA COTTON COMPANY, Cornwall, Ont. Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c. Offices in Montreal: Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets.

THE MONTREAL HERALD. The Very Best Medium in the Country, Advertising will gain New Customers, Advertising will keep Old Customers, Advertising Liberally Always Pays, Advertising makes Success Easy, Advertising Debits Confidence, Advertising Shows Energy, Advertising Shows Pluck, Advertising then at once, Advertising continually, Advertise skillfully, Advertise freely, Advertise here, Advertise NOW.

FISH, OILS, &c. CHOICE LABRADOR HERRINGS, GREEN CODFISH, Large and No. 1. STEAM-REFINED SEAL OIL. NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL. GASPE and HALIFAX COD OIL. NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.

STEWART MUNN & CO., 22 St. John Street. Telephone 1235. 17 Oct 6

Hardware.

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 Nun Street. Importers of SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES. Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Blue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, Roman Cement, Hydraulic Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, China Clay, &c., &c.

COBBOURG CAR WORKS, JAMES CROSSEN, Proprietor. MANUFACTURER OF Railway Rolling Stock of all kinds, Palace Sleeping Coaches, Passenger Coaches, Box and Flat Cars, Narrow-Gauge Rolling Stock, &c., Baggage, Mail and Express Coaches.

THE ONTARIO BOLT CO., Limited. Office and Works at the Hammer, Manufactures and keeps in stock every description of Forge, Machine, Flow, Stove, Tire, Sleigh, Shoe and Paddy Bolts, Conical Screws, Bolts, Gate Hinges and Hot-Pressed Nuts, Iron Bolts, Railway, Ship and other Spikes.

Barrow Hamatite Steel Co., BARROW-IN-FURNESS. COX & GREEN, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. Steel Fishplates, Bessemer Pig Iron, &c.

J. G. SIBBALD, Importer and Commission Merchant. STEEL AND IRON RAILS, Railway Supplies, Iron, Metals, &c. 146 Broadway, NEW YORK. 123 y

THE MONTREAL HERALD WILL BE FOUND ON SALE AT THE Following Dealers: ALBION HOTEL NEWS STAND, BERNARD, A., 118 St. James St. BOURDREAU, J., 87 St. James St. BONAVENTURE DEPOT NEWS STAND, BRADFORD, MRS., 220 St. Catherine St. DAVIDSON, W., 1367 St. Catherine St. DAVISON BROS., 1326 St. Catherine St. DRYDALE, W., 1428 St. Catherine St. DRYDEN, J., 229 Notre Dame St. FEATHERSTONE, J. M., 125 St. Lawrence and Craig St. FISHER, JOHN, & CO., 125 St. Francois Xavier St.

Miscellaneous.

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—

out 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, & Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) G. David & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. CAUTION—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby warned that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Liquors, Ales, Etc. JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL. Agents in Canada JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam MARTELL & CO., Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MUET & CHANDOR, Eprenay. BEINHARD & CO., Coblenz. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. N. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Sport. MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCK, LADE & CO., Glasgow. W. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. GANTRELL & CHANE, Dublin. &c., &c.

CLARET I. Cunliffe Dobson & Co. BORDEAUX. CHATEAU LEVILLER, Do. MARGAUX. Do. LAFITE. Imported direct and for sale by FREDERICK KINGSTON, 25 Hospital Street. 243

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street. Jos. Virt, 13 Aylmer street. Thos. Ferguson, 152 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street. Thos. Kinisella, 118 Ottawa street. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Malsters. 521 St. James Street West, MONTREAL. Orders received by Telephone. May 2 170

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALSTERS. INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE. EXTRA and XXX STOUT PORTER. (In Wood and Bottle.) Families supplied. HAND PORTER, Quart and Pints. OFFICE: 521 St. James Street West, MONTREAL. Orders received by Telephone. May 2 170

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BRO., ALE and PORTER BREWERS, 256 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE and PORTER. IN WOOD and BOTTLE. Families regularly supplied. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

FOR SALE CHEAP. One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 12 inches, with governor, fly wheel and heater complete. Two new, easy running, hand Lath Presses, Prints Stone, 24x38 inches. Twenty-four New Office Seal Presses, favorite pattern. Four new Screw Embossing Presses. Two Pairs of Second-hand Bellows, 36 in. wide. Apply to E. THOMPSON & SON, 18 St. Constant St. 289

IF you want a Nurse's place advertise in The Herald free

IF you want a Cook's place advertise in The Herald free

Miscellaneous.

Blackman's Pasteur DISINFECTANT. For Water Closets, &c. ROBERT MITCHELL & CO., Cor. St. Peter & Craig Sts. Agents for the Dominion. Call and see the Apparatus. Nov. 4 128

MARCUS POOL & SONS, 17 West Smithfield, E.C., London, Eng. Live Stock Commission Agents in London, Liverpool, Bristol & Southampton. Re-associated in the United States and Canada by E. Blackford, Montreal. 50

POTTIER & STYMUS, Furniture and Interior Decorations. NEW WAREHOUSES, 489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. Antique Department! CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. Tapestries, Ancient and Modern, Bronzes, Vases and Curios, June 13 142

KEEP YOUR FEET Dry and Comfortable BY USING Ramsay's Waterproof Leather Preservative! For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all kind of Leather! A. RAMSAY & SON, 37 & 41 Beccollet Street, MONTREAL. Oct. 22 11 23

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. Published Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES and MAPS of all the CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES. For sale by News Dealers and Booksellers and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers. PRICE 20 CENTS. Annual Subscription, \$2.00, payable in advance. J. R. CHIP HALE & CO., 1708 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Publishers and Proprietors.

TIMBER SALE. TAKE NOTICE that there will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve price, at Public Auction, at the "Que's Hotel," in the Village of Forest, in the County of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock p.m., the Cedar of seven inches in diameter and over at the butt, and all other saleable Timber of thirteen inches diameter and over at the butt, excepting Beech and Maple, on the Indian Reserves at Reel Point and on Lambton. The purchaser, in addition to the price paid of said timber, shall be in cash at the time of sale; he will also be required to pay dues on all timber cut on the Reserves, according to the ordinary Tariff of Dues of the Department, and an annual ground rent of \$1 per square mile. The purchaser will also be required to furnish security by a bond to be executed by himself and two responsible parties as sureties that he will work the limit continuously and otherwise comply with the conditions of the License, which will not be renewed after the expiration of the year ending 30th April, 1893. L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Supt. General of Indian Affairs. Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 17th March, 1888. 13 A 78

CITY NEWS.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS to the Notre Dame Hospital for the week beginning 5th April, 1886, are: M.M. Jacques Grenier and Ed. Murphy.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Number of patients treated for week ending 4th April, 1886:—Out-door patients relieved, 602; in-door average daily, 137.

Don't—Don't forget that Hirsch (opposite the Post Office) claims to have the finest selection of canes in town. Call on him, examine his stock and form your own opinion.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—Messrs. George Wilkins, M.D., and George H. Prowse are the visiting governors for this week at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and at the Home, Longue Pointe.

ST. HENRI MAYORALTY.—Dr. Lachapelle and Mr. F. Dagenais were nominated yesterday for the Mayorality of St. Henri. The election takes place on Monday next, and is expected to be hotly contested.

THREE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—All the following makes of American cigarettes, three packages for twenty-five cents: Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Viceroy Fair and Virginia Brights (Allen & Ginter), S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE.—Yesterday Mr. Potter sold for the estate of the late J. A. Labadie, N.P., the bricked shop and tenements, No. 436 Rachel street, 134 and 138 Upper St. Elizabeth street, St. Jean Baptiste ward, for \$2,850 to Mr. A. J. Clement.

COMPLETE SELECTION.—Hirsch's selection of Havana cigars comprises all the leading brands known in this market, together with his celebrated specialties the "Arletta de M. H." and "La Patria." The address is M. Hirsch (opposite Post-office).

BOARD OF TRADE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held to-day at 3 p.m., and members are reminded that business of interest and importance will be brought up. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs. J. R. Harper & Co., of Notre Dame street, have secured the services of Mr. Armand Beaudry, for many years in business as manufacturing jeweller. Mr. Beaudry will be happy to see his old friends and patrons at his new address.

A LIQUOR DEALER IN TROUBLE.—Before Police Magistrate Dugas in the Police Court, yesterday morning, T. J. McKown was accused of selling liquor without license. The offence was fully proved and the accused was fined \$95 and costs, or three months in jail.

SOME OTHER MAN.—Mr. James Buchanan, of No. 683 Palace street, called yesterday to say that he is not the man mentioned in the THE HERALD of Monday as having been treated at the Notre Dame Hospital, or as having been drunk upon the street and badly cut about the head.

ANOTHER DEAD INFANT FOUND.—Police-man Ryan, while walking on St. James street west at an early hour yesterday morning, noticed a parcel lying in a field. On examining it, it was found to contain the body of a dead infant wrapped in an old dress. The body has been sent to the morgue, where an inquest will be held at 10 a.m. to-day.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Madame Sciotte, wife of the Clerk of the Crown, and Mademoiselle Sciotte, had a very narrow escape yesterday from what might have resulted in a serious accident. They were driving along Craig street when their carriage collided with an express wagon and was overturned. Fortunately both ladies escaped without injury.

THE MONTREAL AGENCY, No. 43 St. Gabriel street, Montreal, makes a specialty of the preparation and translation from English into French of circulars, pamphlets, etc., etc., for the use of insurance companies, manufacturers, etc., who intend to reach the French trade of the Province of Quebec. Work carefully attended to. S. Cote, Manager.

THE VERCHERES ELECTION.—It is stated that the County of Vercheres will be unrepresented in the coming Legislature because of the fact that Mr. Barnard's election has been annulled and that the Local Government have decided not to open the constituency. If this prove true, the next representative of this county will only be elected at the coming general election this summer.

AN EX-ALDERMAN IN EXILE.—Ex-Alderman Billy Maloney, of Broadway street franchise bribery notoriety, is at present in the city. He arrived here several days since, and registered at a well known hotel under an assumed name. He then changed his quarters to an up-town hostelry, and again yesterday to a friend's house on St. Catherine street, where he is at present quartered. He is wanted badly in New York just at present, but for reasons best known to himself sees fit to remain here.

THE CROCHET ENTERTAINMENT.—We would remind our readers of this entertainment, which takes place this evening in Synod Hall, and we would ask for it that hearty support which undertakings of so worthy a nature are entitled to receive. This one is in its infancy and deserves to be encouraged and nourished. We trust its managers will not be disappointed in looking to the citizens for practical encouragement and the seconding of their efforts to promote the welfare of the working women of Montreal.

ROY vs. MARTINEAU. In the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. David, on behalf of his client, ex-Alderman Roy, filed a *desistement* in the case against Alderman Martineau for hiring carters to convey voters to the polls during the recent civic election, in contravention of the election laws. His Honor has not as yet rendered judgment in the case, which he has *en sursis*, but as a *desistement* is equivalent to a discontinuance, it is probable that Alderman Martineau will retain his seat without further trouble.

THE LATE MADAME WERTHELE.—The funeral of the late Madame Werthele, mother of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, took place on Sunday at 10 a.m., and was largely attended. After the requiem service in the church the remains were removed to Saint David by special train and interred in the family vault at the Seigneurial Manor House. The pallbearers were Hon. Mr. Justice Gill, Mr. L. A. Senecal, Capt. Nelson, Messrs. N. P. Swan, J. G. Crebessa, Mr. Comeau and Mr. Pepin, of St. David, and Dr. Thieren, of Three Rivers. The chief mourners were the deceased lady's six sons and six grandsons.

PRIEST AND SENATOR.—A special despatch from Soré to *La Presse* states that Hon. Senator Guereau addressed the electors of St. Anne de Soré on Sunday, on matters of local interest. It appears that during his address Rev. Mr. Vanasse, Curé of the parish, appeared on the veranda out of his presbytery and interrupted the Senator by stating that he was lying. It appears that the Senator took the interruption to heart and that the discussion which followed was filled with very unbecoming epithets. The despatch states that the matter will be brought before Mr. Fabre.

MONTREAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, held in their hall on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. H. Easton; Vice-President, William Kydd; financial secretary, H. Irwin, re-elected; treasurer, T. Stanley, re-elected; rec. and cor. secretary, L. Z. Boudreau, re-elected; sergeant-at-arms, M. Laffy; executive committee, Geo. M. Stewart, D. Taylor, J. Gilliland, J. F. Ward and John McCradden; board of directors, F. Barbeau, J. E. Coleman and E. J. Reynolds; delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. J. A. D'Aoust, I. Glennon and J. T. Vincent.

A VERY INTERESTING MISSIONARY SERVICE was held on Friday evening in St. Jude's Church, on which occasion addresses were delivered by the rector, the Rev. J. H. Dixon, and H. Buchanan, Esq. Mr. Buchanan gave a forcible address, in the course of which he spoke at length on the good work done by missionaries who volunteered to leave comfortable homes in order to carry the light of the Gospel to pagan lands, and concluded by saying the cause was one worthy of the largest support. He was followed by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, who strenuously advocated the cause, and made an eloquent appeal to all present to contribute liberally, reminding his hearers that "God loveth the cheerful giver."

A TICKET EXAMINER LOSES HIS CASE.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday, a carter, named George Vallee, was accused of assaulting Mr. John Crosby, a ticket examiner at the C. P. R. Station. It appeared that a few days ago a lady passenger by one of the trains was leaving the station, when a carter, said to be Vallee, in his endeavor to secure a fare, snatched her satchel from her hand. This was witnessed by Mr. Crosby, and he endeavored to regain the satchel. It was at this time that the assault took place. There was a large crowd around and Crosby supposed his assailant was Vallee. During the trial three witnesses swore that no assault had been committed by Vallee, and His Honor, therefore, dismissed the case, ordering Mr. Crosby to bear the costs.

THE LABBE CASE.—The preliminary examination in the Labbe case was proceeded with before Police Magistrate Dugas, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Vallee, cashier of La Banque Nationale, continued his evidence. He said that he had first learned that Mercier had absconded on the 10th of March. He had subsequently asked Mr. Labbe if Mercier was in the habit of gambling. Mr. Labbe answered that he did not know that he was not well acquainted with Mercier. The witness had seen Mr. Labbe and Mercier together but could not swear positively that they were intimate. This concluded the gentleman's testimony and the examination was then continued until Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. The next witness to be examined is Mr. Matte, Inspector of La Banque Nationale.

THE POINT ST. CHARLES CHORAL UNION.—On Tuesday evening next, the 13th inst., the Point St. Charles Choral Union will end their first season with a third concert, at which a sacred cantata entitled "Joseph," will be the subject treated. Everything has been done that could be done to make this concert a success, and there is little or no doubt that the efforts of the committee will be rewarded. The soloists who have been engaged for the occasion are Miss Macfarlane, soprano; Miss Moylan, contralto, and Mr. McFall, tenor, all artists well known and appreciated in Montreal. Mr. Davies, the president, who was unwell at the last concert and consequently unable to sing, will take the basso part, assisted by Mr. Robertson, also well known in "Point" circles. Besides these principal artists, the minor parts will be sustained by local talent among whom, however, Miss Melville's name, which is associated with the society from the start, does not appear. The orchestra has been to a great extent reorganized and has passed under a new leadership, that of Mr. Wells; and Mr. Wilson will preside at the piano. The chorus, under the leadership of Mr. Faterzol, will number over one hundred and have so distinguished themselves on former occasions that it is useless to speak of their ability. The success of the society in its first season has been in every way phenomenal. The patronage and membership have been large, the leadership has been good and the officials have shown themselves able for the positions entrusted to them, and a long life may be predicted for the society, for all that pessimists may say to the contrary.

GLASGOW, April 5.—Arrived steamship State of Indiana, from New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Statute Labor Tax Question Assumes a New Phase.

How the Cote des Neiges Tanneries Poison the Water.

Cases and Motions Heard and Disposed of.

A NOVEL QUESTION. Mr. Justice Taschereau heard rather a peculiar motion yesterday in the Practice Court. The facts are as follows:

Willis & Co. caused a *seizure* before judgment to issue against a debtor by the name of Griggs and summoned one McClellan to declare if he owed anything to the defendant. Under this writ the bailiffs proceeded to McClellan's house and took out of it a piano which he had bought from Griggs. McClellan appeared in court and declared he only owed Griggs \$150, and by an intervention asked that the seizure be declared null. The plaintiff not proceeding, McClellan forecloses him, makes his evidence and iscribed for judgment on his intervention. The plaintiff moved to be allowed to contest. This was granted, on condition of his paying the costs of McClellan's attorneys, Messrs. Quinn & Weir.

AGENT VS. PRINCIPAL. The suit of Edward Lawr, travelling salesman for Messrs. Hone & Wellington, nurserymen, was before Mr. Justice Doherty for hearing yesterday. Mr. Matthew Hutchinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robert Smith for the defendant. The suit was instituted to recover the sum of \$490 on account for services, by which agreement plaintiff claimed he was engaged to act for the defendants as their agent for a specified time at an agreed sum per month, and further was to have all his hotel and travelling, as well as incidental expenses, paid. The defence relied upon a new contract, of which plaintiff denied the existence. After argument, the case was taken *en sursis*.

AN ARCHITECT'S CLAIM. Evidence was taken before the Hon. Justice Jette, yesterday, as to the claim of Mr. J. B. Resher vs. *Les Freres Ecoles Chretien*, of Maisonneuve, the action being instituted to recover \$4,000 as services in preparing plans and specifications for the noviciate at Maisonneuve as well as a commission upon the preparation of quantities for use in the construction of building. The defence deny all liability, claiming that the contract first made was broken by the plaintiff, and that he then attempted to impose upon them a new contract, which proposition did not find favor in their eyes. Hon. Honore Mercier, Q.C., appears for the plaintiff and Mr. H. G. St. Pierre for the defendants.

SUING FOR A MINE. Argument was heard, yesterday, in the case of the Hochelaga Bank vs. Miss M. C. H. Hubert, in the Superior Court. The case involves mining property, situated near Sherbrooke, which is valued at \$200,000, and claimed by the plaintiffs as their property. The case was taken *en sursis*.

A CASE OF PROSPECTIVE RIGHTS. It has long been a source of annoyance and damage to residents living along the Cote des Neiges Creek, who use the water of that stream for family purposes that the proprietors of the numerous tanneries along the banks use the stream as an outlet for the different offensive liquids used by them in their tanneries as well as dump the refuse of the works there, scraps of leather and old bark after having been used, not being considered the most pleasant additions that might be made. Accused Mr. W. Weir, for the purpose of testing the rights of the owners of these works to do this, filed a writ of *replevin* against Mayor Claude, of that municipality, himself an owner of one of the largest tanneries there, asking an abatement of the nuisance and damages. The defendant pleads that he has a prescriptive right to use the stream for the purposes above named, and further that the creek is used as the outlet of all the gutters in the village, and that he is not liable. The case was on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Justice Jette in *enquete*, Messrs. Lafleur and Rielle appeared for the petitioner.

WANTS HIS PAY. Wm. Macdonald was suing Andrew Maloney yesterday in the Superior Court before Mr. Justice Doherty for the sum of \$150 as balance due according to his claim for work done in roofing a certain building. Messrs. Abbott, Tait, Abbotts & Campbell represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Doherty and Damase Leclerc for the defendant. Messrs. Quinn & Weir, denied any liability, setting up that the work was not performed in a proper manner and according to the contract under which it was undertaken. After argument the case was taken *en sursis*.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE ALDERMEN. A writ of *quo warranto* was taken out in the Superior Court yesterday by Messrs. Quimet, Corneliere and Lajoie, in behalf of one Elie Beauvais, a duly qualified voter of St. Jean Baptiste, to annul the election of Aldermen Lee, Villeneuve and Lamontagne. The petitioner claims that Aldermen Villeneuve and Lee were illegally elected by proclamation when they should have been required to go to the polls, since four candidates had been nominated. It is further alleged that Alderman Lamontagne did not obtain a majority over his opponent, Mr. V. Greiner. It is understood that if the elections are annulled, Mr. V. Greiner, L. Faterzol and Damase Leclerc will seek election. Argument will be heard in a few days when the writ is returned to court.

THE STATUTE LABOR TAX. The argument on the petition presented by the City Attorney in the case of Dechene vs. the Revisors took place yesterday in the Practice Court before Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau. By this petition the Revisors ask that all further proceedings in the case, in so far as they are concerned, be stopped, as they had been ever willing to comply with the judgment of Hon. Mr. Carson, and had ordered the City Clerk to place Dechene's name on the voters' list. A counter petition was submitted by Messrs. Barnard & Doherty, wherein it is alleged among other things, that the City Attorney and the majority of the Board of Revisors had made a fraud attempt to deprive a large number of citizens of their franchise. Mr. Roy, at considerable length, moved

that this answer be rejected on various grounds. During the course of his address he explained that Mr. Barnard had been very inimical to him in several cases, and had persecuted him with all manner of personalities. Mr. Kerr, Q.C., supported the motion, and they were replied to by Messrs. Barnard & Doherty on pretty much the same lines as that used in their arguments in this case already published in THE HERALD. Judgment was reserved.

LAND SPECULATIONS. Mr. J. Ross, through his attorneys Messrs. Cooke & Brooke, yesterday, took out an action against Mr. W. Cleland *et al*, to recover \$25,663 alleged to be due him as a result of the speculations of a certain syndicate of which he was a member in the purchase of property in the vicinity of Bonaventure Depot, in the expectation that it would be enhanced by the construction of the proposed new depot.

THE OXFORD SALOON CASE. Opening of the Proceedings in the Police Court. The proceedings on the counter petition against granting a license to the Oxford saloon on University street was commenced in the Police Court yesterday, and took up the time of the Court for the whole afternoon. Judge Dugas and Recorder De Montigny presided. Mr. Charles Doherty appeared for Mr. Kearney, the applicant, the opposition being represented by Mr. R. C. Smith.

After opening, Mr. Gosselin, Assistant City Clerk, produced a certified copy of the voters' list. It was claimed by Mr. Doherty, that it was not the list of voters, but only a portion of the voters who had paid their taxes, and also stated that there were a considerable number on the lists who had not paid their Statute Labor tax. Mr. Gosselin said there were only 41 persons who had not paid this tax. He knew that the Court of Appeals had refused to take up the question of the special tax, and that a judgment in another Court had declared the tax illegal.

In answer to a question the witness said there might be a large number of voters not on the list, because they had voted in other polling districts. Mr. Brown and Dr. Alexander then testified to the voters signing the petition in their presence. As each name on the long list was challenged by Mr. Doherty, the evidence of these two gentlemen took up a large portion of the afternoon. The case was then postponed until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE STREET CARS. Expected Out in a Few Days. From Mr. Lusher, manager of the City Passenger Railway Company, a HERALD reporter learned, yesterday, that the Company are doing all in their power to have the street cars in use as soon as possible, and are confident that in ten days, at the furthest, they will all be out. It was the 18th of April when they were first used last year. A gang of men are at work on Notre Dame street cars, cleaning up the track. Through an arrangement with the City Surveyor, the streets are being cleaned up one half of the street, so as to remove the possibility of any accident happening through an opening in the centre of the street only. The company, however, experience great inconvenience in not having a dumping ground for their refuse, and all the ice, etc., to their own yards. A gang of men will be put to work, to-day, on Notre Dame street west. The greatest inconvenience will be found in the centre of the city, and it may be a few days later before the streets are cleaned up in this quarter. The company are now running their buses east as far as the Hochelaga Convent, and are only waiting for the election of the Mayor of St. Henri to have the argument concluded by which the cars will be run through St. Henri. The company will this year place eight new cars on the tracks, three of which are of United States manufacture and five open cars made in this city. The Notre Dame street line will be running for a few days before the streets are cleaned up in this quarter. By the City by-law there is no time specified as to when the cars are to be run in the spring, only that the tracks are to be cleared whenever only six inches of ice remain on them. The company are not willing to take themselves off in their winter, but in their own interests they want the cars used at once. Cars will be run on a portion of the Notre Dame line by Thursday or Friday.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. It is astonishing how slow great bodies are to move. Here is this matter of lighting the streets of our city by electric light being talked over, discussed, postponed, and advertised for, received, opened, laid on the table and advertised for again, and yet we seem as far removed from the primary object as ever. There must be a large-sized "colored individual on the fence" somewhere. Can it not be explained? The following clipping from the Napanee Express is added simply as an evidence that every city or town of any pretensions, is taking hold of this method of lighting the streets, while Montreal, the metropolis of the Dominion, is left far in the background. Is it not time our prominent merchants took some active part in procuring this desirable object? There can be no question as to its advantages, and as to the matter of Light it stands eminently before gas. By all means let us have light on this important subject. (From the Napanee Express.)

THE NAPANEE ELECTRIC LIGHT. The Napanee Electric Light Co., after a very keen competition between the different Electric Coys., tendering for the contract, have placed their order with the Royal Electric Co., of Montreal, for an electric light plant. Depositions having been taken at Napanee, Ontario, and Montreal, for the purpose of inspecting electric lights in these places, finally decided that the Royal of Montreal was their choice. The agent of the Royal Electric Co., informs us that their system (the Thomson-Houston) stands pre-eminently as the best commercial electric light system in the world, having secured this reputation only after the most severe contests with all other systems of the day, under the best electrical engineers. Work will be proceeded with at once and shortly the brilliant light will be placed in a number of our streets. The Napanee Co., are to be congratulated in having moved slowly in the matter and in securing a system with such a reputation.

MINOR LOCALS. In the Recorder's Court yesterday morning the only case of interest was that of Frederic Brunette, for cruelly assaulting his wife. He was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment without the option of a fine.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Notes and News of Ocean Travellers. Steamship Ecolona, Anderson, arrived at Genoa, March 22, from Shields.

No sailings of vessels for this port have yet been noted from the West Indian sugar ports.

It is expected that Lachine canal will be drained for the usual spring repairs during this week.

Steamship Gulf of Akaba, posted as missing, arrived in New York, on Sunday, from Haifa.

The steamship Britannia, which left Liverpool on March 25th for New York, and returned with her shaft broken, sailed from Queenstown Sunday.

Last season there were seventeen steamships in the coal trade between Gulf Ports and Montreal. Rumor has it that this number will be increased this season.

Up to date the number of vessels sailing for Quebec is unusually small. Whether it is low freight or the prospect of war is retarding their movements is hard to say.

Shipping offices along Commissioners street are receiving unusual renovations this spring. Paint and whitewash brushes are being used with such a vim that the result in many cases will be quite an acceptable transformation.

The Polino, Captain John Delisle, is fitting out at Soré for the Newfoundland trade. She has been the first vessel to leave port for several seasons. Her departure in May, 1884, was illuminated by the burning warehouse of Messrs. McArthur on Commissioners street.

Vessels Reported for Montreal. Acton [s.], Limerick for Rangoon and Montreal. Alida 336, at Mauritius December 21. Albatross 999, Manila January 26. Asia 1398, Hilo January 25. Arklow 745, Manila January 25. Avlona [s.], Mediterranean ports. Antoinette 1118, in port at Yokohama for New York, Boston or Montreal. Bada 349, at Bahia. Carl Haasted 880, Samarang February 18. Corsican [s.], Liverpool April 22. Corean [s.], London May 6. Dominion [s.], Bristol April 22. Erl King [s.], London May 13. Escalons [s.], Mediterranean ports. Esmeralda [s.], to arrive for the coal trade. Ferncliffe [s.], at Newport for Malta and the St. Lawrence. Florida 311, at Mauritius March 13. Grasbrook [s.], Antwerp about May 5. Hecla 1045, Yokohama via Taiwan-foo January 21. Kalmrieder [s.], Hamburg about April 26 via Antwerp. Lake Nipigon [s.], Liverpool April 20. Lake Huron [s.], Liverpool April 27. Lake Champlain [s.], Liverpool May 4. Lake Superior [s.], Liverpool May 11. Lake Winnipeg [s.], Liverpool May 18. Leopold Von Vangerow, from Manila March 29. Lizzie C. Troop 1392, Hilo March 17. Milo 684, at Barbadoes February 20. Nestorina [s.], London April 15. Ocean King [s.], Liverpool April 25. Parthia 1523, at Manila for Montreal or U. K. Plantegenet 1319, Havre. Soothland [s.], London April 29. Salvator, at Genoa February 12 for Marysville and Montreal. Saronia [s.], Liverpool April 22. Thor 1106, at Manila February 1. Venezuela 935, at Manila for Montreal or New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—Arrived, City of Chicago, from New York. LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Arrived steamship The Queen, from New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. The Company have just issued the following statement of earnings and expenses:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Feb. 1885, Feb. 28th, 1885. Working earnings, \$185,499.89; Gross expenses, \$157,400.90; Net profits, \$28,098.99.

The net profits over the same period last year is therefore for February \$2,570.65; and from January 1st to February 28th, as compared with last year, there is a decrease of \$85,753.83.

The gross earnings for February include nothing for carriage of construction material, as against \$50,392 during the same period last year, but as it was carried at absolute cost, the net result is not affected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music. On Thursday next theatre goers will have an opportunity of enjoying a rich treat in witnessing the performance of Kerry Gow, by Mr. Joseph Murphy. The play is well written and well staged, while the company is first class in every particular. The Philadelphia North American says:—

Mr. Joseph Murphy, the clever Irish dialect comedian, commenced an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre last evening, repeating in his familiar domestic drama "Kerry Gow," which is one of the best of Mr. Fred. Marsden's plays. The plot, although of the conventional type of Irish character dramas, is fairly interesting, and throughout the situations are excellent. Dan O'Hara, the hero, is a brilliant of humor and Irish wit, but never coarse, and as portrayed by Mr. Murphy, an admirable impersonation is enjoyed. His dialect is natural, his singing acceptable, and his conception and rendering of the part full of character. The horse-shoe scene of the play, as usual, pleased the large audience greatly, and gave, as ever, an acceptable and effective high realism. The star is supported by a very capable dramatic company.

Theatre Royal. Yesterday afternoon Miss France Bishop opened with a crowded house. "Mugg's Landing," in which she takes the leading part, is a moral drama of modern life, full of laughter provoking situations and comical incidents, and is made the most of by Miss Bishop, for whom the part of "Little Muggs" seems especially adapted. Mr. Harry Mills as Asa Beck is a clever comedian, and displayed his talent to advantage. His song, "It's English, You Know," was well rendered and brought down the house. Mr. K. L. Scott as "Soger Judson" is particularly good, and in his broom exercise with "Little Muggs" was very funny. The company is a good one and the play well worth seeing. The scenery is appropriate, and the music and singing excellent. It will hold the boards every afternoon and evening this week with every indication of crowded houses.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club's General Meeting.

The Officers and Committee Elected for the Year.

Annual Meeting of the Crescent Lacrosse Club.

Chess by Telephone, an Interesting Game.

Lacrosse.

THE SHAMROCKS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS. The annual general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last evening in the Hall of the Shamrock Athletic Association, 775 Craig street. The meeting was attended by the largest gathering of members assembled for years. This was an evident proof that the ex-champions mean business, and would work hard this season to regain the championship. The chair was occupied by Dr. Guerin, the out-going president, and the meeting was a business one from the start. The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

President, H. J. Cloran; 1st Vice-President, J. Hoobin; 2nd Vice-President, T. Meehan; Secretary, J. A. Cloran; Assistant Secretary, M. Desjardis; Treasurer, T. Butler. Committee—P. McKewen, C. J. McGuire, John Doherty, J. Feron, M. F. Nolan, T. E. McKenna, W. Ryan, J. McManus, E. Hart, R. T. Dinihan, H. Audouin—F. McKenna, W. Bartley, H. E. Bond.

Justified from the applause that greeted the election of each officer, the selections were most happy ones for the future interest and well-being of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

On the election of the new president, Dr. Guerin, the ex-President, vacated the chair, and in doing so heartily thanked the members for the support they had given him during his term of office. A unanimous vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring president. The new President, Mr. Henry Cloran, said that this season they must work hard to put the club on the first-class footing of old, and there was a strong probability of recapturing the pennants lost last season and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club would once more be the world's champions. At the close of the election a vote of thanks was tendered to the outgoing officers and Dr. Guerin, the ex-president, was unanimously elected a life member of the club.

A meeting of the new Executive Committee will be held in a few days when the arrangements for the season's work will be fully completed.

THE CRESCENT LACROSSE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Crescent Lacrosse Club was held last evening in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute. The President, Mr. I. S. Lancashire, occupied the chair, the meeting being very largely attended.

The election of officers resulted as follows:— Mr. I. S. Lancashire was elected President for the third time. 1st Vice-President, J. D. Casade; 2nd Vice-President, J. Moore; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Woods. Committee: M. Castle, T. Gilliland, J. McNulty, H. McNulty and M. Mazurette. On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Moore, W. Cassis, Esq., was unanimously elected Honorary President.

Before the meeting closed a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers. The Club begin the season with a bright prospect. They expect to put a strong team in the field, and the other junior clubs of the city must look sharp to their laurels in the coming contests.

THE MONTREAL JUNIORS.

The Montreal Junior Lacrosse Club held a special meeting last evening and appointed Mr. J. N. Woods as their delegate to the convention of the National Amateur Lacrosse Association, to be held at Toronto on the 9th inst. The club will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday evening next, the 13th inst.

HOCKEY.

HAWTHORNS VS. CRYSTALS JUNIORS. An interesting match game of hockey was played last evening at the Crystal Rink, between the Hawthorne Hockey Team and the third seven of the Crystals. Though so late in the season the ice was in capital condition, and a fine game of hockey was the result. During the first half the Crystals scored two goals to their opponents' none. In the second half the Crystals added three more goals to their score, and the match ended five to none in favor of the Crystals.

Referre, Mr. J. A. Findlay. Umpires, Messrs. Clouston and Ed. McCaffrey.

THE LAST MATCH OF THE SEASON.

The Hawthorne and Thistle Hockey Clubs play the last game of hockey for the season at the Crystal Rink this evening, and as the ice is still in capital condition, an interesting match is likely to result.

THE CRYSTAL CLUB'S MEETING.

The Crystal Hockey Club held their closing meeting of the season in their club rooms at the Crystal Rink last evening. The President, Mr. J. A. Stewart, occupied the chair, and the meeting was very largely attended. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the ordinary routine business of the closing meeting of the year was proceeded with. On motion it was decided to hold the annual club dinner at Pelouin's Back River, on Friday evening, the 30th inst., and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the dinner.

The matter of the strange behavior of the Victoria Hockey Club in not replying to the Crystals challenge to play for the championship last week, was discussed. As expressed by the various speakers the meeting against the Victoria Club was very hard. The Crystals on being challenged by the Victorias for the championship at once accepted, and played after an interval of only three days from the time they had played and defeated the Quebec Club for the championship. Immediately after the conclusion of the match when the Victorias won, the Crystals challenged them and it was understood that the Vics would accept as soon as their committee met. This meeting was held but the result never reached the ears of the Crystals, whose challenge to this day remains unanswered. This was rather strange conduct on the part of one of the crack local clubs, and the Crystals are of the opinion that the Vics owe them an explanation. It was finally decided to publish

an official statement of the difficulties between the Club. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson, Honorary President, and proprietor of the rink, and the members of the team for the excellent work done during the season, the meeting adjourned.

ATHLETIC. SPARRING FOR A GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. Carney, proprietor of the Crystal Palace Sporting House, having offered a handsome gold medal for a scientific sparring match for amateurs under 125 pounds, the competition will take place at his popular resort on Thursday evening. As several well-known amateurs have entered the competition for the medal the exhibition is likely to be one well worth witnessing.

ON THE HOLLERS. THE CRAIG STREET RINK.

This week will be the occasion of three skating races at the Craig street rink as follows:—On Wednesday night a girls' race for two miles; Thursday night, boys' race for same distance, and Friday night men's race for five miles, etc. About ten entries have been made for the men's green race and a close contest is expected.

CHESS. GAME NO. 23.—MANCHESTER VS. LIVERPOOL.

Played in the recent telephone match between Manchester and Liverpool. Chess-players Chronicle.

QUEENS FIANCHETTO.

WHERE. BLACK. LIVERPOOL. 1-P to K 4. 2-K to K 3. 3-K to Q 3. 4-K to B 3. 5-K to B 3. 6-K to K 3. 7-K to K 3. 8-K to K 3. 9-K to K 3. 10-K to K 3. 11-K to K 3. 12-K to K 3. 13-K to K 3. 14-K to K 3. 15-K to K 3. 16-K to K 3. 17-K to K 3. 18-K to K 3. 19-K to K 3. 20-K to K 3. 21-K to K 3. 22-K to K 3. 23-K to K 3. 24-K to K 3. 25-K to K 3. 26-K to K 3. 27-K to K 3. 28-K to K 3. 29-K to K 3. 30-K to K 3. 31-K to K 3. 32-K to K 3. 33-K to K 3. 34-K to K 3. 35-K to K 3. 36-K to K 3. 37-K to K 3. 38-K to K 3. 39-K to K 3. 40-K to K 3. 41-K to K 3. 42-K to K 3. 43-K to K