

The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

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TO STAY IN CAMP.

General Middleton's Advance Delayed by Steamer Northcott Stranding.

The Gatling Guns and Supplies to be Transported Overland.

Indians Getting Ugly in Consequence of Middleton's Rumored Defeat.

Fort Qu'Appelle Threatened and Defensive Preparations Being Made.

Edmonton Panic-Stricken and Placed in a State of Defence.

Troops Rapidly Moving to Relieve Threatened Positions.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—A despatch was received to-day from headquarters at Fish Creek that all the wounded are doing well, except young Swinford. The troops are in good spirits, and will advance immediately. Forage and additional supplies are received, and the wounded cared for. The advance will probably take place to-morrow.

FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 29.—Messages are pouring in by wire from Clarke's Crossing as the result of repairing the wires. Messages from Gen. Middleton are to the effect that the steamer Northcott has been stranded on a sandbar, 85 miles south of Clarke's Crossing, and the troops and supplies aboard of her will have to be taken overland, as the troops at the front will not move from their present camp until they arrive with the gatling guns which are to be used in the apprehended bush warfare on the route to Batoche. The steamer Minnow, which left Medicine Hat yesterday, is expected to successfully navigate the stream, which the Northcott will be unable to do until the water rises.

It was expected that the wounded in the recent battle would be brought from Fish Creek to the Crossing by steamer, but this will now have to be abandoned until the Minnow arrives.

General Middleton has despatched scouts in advance of the troops for many miles towards Batoche, but they were unable to find the enemy. The troops are all well at the front, and are resting from the fatigue incident to the recent fight.

The wounded will all recover, except Lieutenant Swinford, of the 90th Battalion, whose case is now hopeless.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—Events in regard to the North-West troubles follow each other now in quick succession, and what was but a small speck in the horizon of the trouble a month ago bids now to develop into a regular Indian war. Current discontent pervades all the tribes, which seems to have fanned into a flame. The half-breed runners having given the Indians an idea that General Middleton was defeated in the late battle, this feeling manifests itself strongly around Fort Qu'Appelle. The Sioux Indians report that the half-breeds threaten to massacre them if they don't join Riel, and they further state that it is the intention of the half-breeds to rise and attack the Fort and also to capture the supplies which are now going north to General Middleton's forces.

The wires are still down and still believed to have been cut.

The malcontents in this district are said to have gone north to join Riel at Batoche. It is the intention of the Government to have the Sioux Indians brought to the fort and placed under military protection. T. W. Jackson, a member of the North-West Council, has been threatened on several occasions by the half-breeds, and will remove his family. Lieut. Col. Turnbull, in anticipation of trouble occurring, has fortified the town and taken other measures for defence. Arms and ammunition were served out yesterday afternoon to the citizens of the fort. Mounted infantry sentries were placed on all the surrounding hills last night, and a hundred men were kept under arms all night. The cavalry have brought in Robert Welsh, a half-breed, who recently arrived here, claiming that he had been plundered at Batoche by the rebels. He was captured with a wagon, which is supposed to contain supplies for the rebels, being taken north by him.

A despatch from Calgary announces that General Strange, with the advance, will await the left wing of the 6th Battalion, so as to effect a junction with it at Battle River. Lieut. Corryell's scouts had advanced to within 25 miles of Edmonton. Rev. Mr. McDougall and the Stonies with him were supposed to reach Edmonton on Monday.

Seven hundred friendly Crees are assembled at Battle River. They are not believed to be hostile, as they are assembled yesterday afternoon. At three o'clock the battalion began their tedious march north. Company No. 4 remain to do garrison duty. Major Hinton's troop of mounted rifles, forty-six strong, formed an advance guard, with Lieut. Landers's 58 heavy wagons, escorted by a division of the rear being guarded by sixty troops, all being mounted with rifles, under Lieut. Dunn. The 92nd Battalion were preceded by drum and life band. They crossed the river at the west fork and would camp two mornings. They were in excellent spirits, and orders to march were received with cheers.

The panic at Edmonton, according to the latest news from there, was as great as at Battleford. Capt. Griesback, of the Mounted Police, took charge of all the available forces of police and volunteers with headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan.

Both Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton were put in a state of defence. In the former place there were 35 women and children, at the latter sixty or seventy more. There are two brass cannon at Edmonton, but small arms and ammunition are scarce.

In view of the early arrival of General Strange with troops the panic has subsided. The troops of the Edmonton division have besides stores 19,000 rounds of Snider ammunition and 2,000 rounds of Winchester. The division will push its way north to Edmonton as fast as possible. The Alberta Mounted Rifles are armed with Winchester repeaters. Each man now has a rifle, a bowie knife, a pair of knives. The Seventh Fusiliers are under orders to proceed to Calgary from Swift Current, and will be replaced by the Halifax Battalion. Many of the 65th are suffering badly from snow blindness, the snow being yet in the Red Deer country. The Halifax Battalion left this afternoon by special train for Swift Current. The orders came from Ottawa, on account of telegraphic communication having been cut with General Middleton.

Later the wires have just been repaired beyond Qu'Appelle, and communication has again been restored with Clarke's Crossing.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—The wires are down between Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills, and nothing has been received from Gen. Middleton to-day.

The weather throughout the North-West to-day is lovely.

Captain Swinford, commissariat officer at Qu'Appelle, has telegraphed in reply to the Ladies' Relief Society, suggesting the sending of medical linen, shirts, pillows, and anything that is good for the sick room, such as jellies, wines, brandies, wax candles or anything that would, in the ladies' idea, suit the sick room. They can send, and they will forward them to the front as quickly as possible.

The wounded will be at Clarke's Crossing to-night it is expected. So far the wounded are doing fairly well.

D'Arcy Baker, who was so badly wounded in Friday's battle, died Sunday night, was a farmer near Russell, Man. He came to this country last fall from England and purchased a homestead in the district already mentioned. He was a cousin of Major Boulton, who is in command of the scouting party. He was about 32 years of age and unmarried. He was very wealthy.

FROM CLARKE'S CROSSING.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 29.—The wire has been down six days. Matthews' arm was broken, but the doctor says he will recover and be all right in due time. The weather has been fine since the Friday of the fight. The other wounded, with the exception of Lieutenant Swinford, of the 90th Battalion, are pronounced hopeless, are expected to recover.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer, the wounded are still in tents in the field, but are well cared for. They will be brought here on the arrival of the hospital stores.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, April 29, 1885.

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.
38°	46°	48°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
48°	29°	38.05°

By Standard Barometer.]

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
29.82	29.88	29.86

Meteorological Office, 1 a. m. TORONTO, Ont., April 30, 1885.

The depression moving eastward yesterday now hovers over the Maritime Provinces where it has caused a fresh gale and a heavy fall of rain and sleet. Another depression is approaching the lakes from the south-west. Fair weather prevails in the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle districts. There was a frost there last night which was followed by a cool day. It is somewhat milder now with temperatures at 45. Storm signals have been ordered down at all ocean ports.

Probabilities.

Lakes.—Increasing south and east winds, fair to cloudy weather with local showers, not much change in temperature.

St. Lawrence Upper.—Fair to cloudy weather with showers by night, not much change in temperature.

Lawrence's Lower, Gulf.—Decreasing winds, fair weather, not much change in temperature.

Maritime.—Decreasing north east and north west winds, clearing weather preceded by local showers, stationary or slightly higher temperatures.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents bottle.

—It was one of those bitter cold nights that the child was suffering from, and he insisted on bringing up when anything is said about the desire of the mercury to whittle itself in the bulb, and the wind whistled an air from Wagner as it tore through the trees. Yet out in the cold night, before a cottage door, stood a trembling figure. He softly knocked, and in a moment the door was opened and a kind face appeared, while a gentle woman's voice asked: "What is it, my poor man?" "Madame," said the figure, "all I ask is to brush away the snow here in front of the house and eat some of the grass."

"No, my poor man," answered the gentle voice. "Though I am a woman I still have a heart. Do not eat that grass. Go round to the back of the cottage and you will find some that is much more nourishing." And the kind form disappeared, the door was closed, and the wind whistled Wagnerian air.

FROM QUEBEC.

The Ice Jam Gives Way—Ferry Steamers Resuming An Important Decision—Convocation of Morin College—Personal Mention—The North Shore Deal.

QUEBEC, April 29.—The ice jam opposite the city gave way last night and all the floating ice as far up as Cap Rouge passed down. There was no damage as far as can be ascertained. The ferry steamers are running to-day. The river is almost clear of all ice.

A most interesting and important judgment has just been rendered by Judge Carson. Mr. B. Leonard, painter, took an action against the Count of Premiere, Consul-General of Spain for the Dominion of Canada, to recover the sum of \$1,400 for work done on his official residence. Mr. Bosse, Q.C., appeared for Mr. Leonard, and the Count was represented by the Hon. Mr. Irvine, Q.C. The Count by his attorney took an exception to the action, pretending that the Courts in the Province have no jurisdiction in the case. The Court after having taken the matter *en delibero* decided in favor of the Count, holding that the property occupied by a foreign consul is held to be no part of our country, but to belong to that which the consul represents, and that consequently a judgment rendered by our Courts which have certainly no jurisdiction in any foreign country, could not be executed. Thus, in the present case the Judge held that no bailiffs could execute at the residence of the Spanish consul. All having business dealings with foreign consuls would do well to bear in mind this decision.

The convocation of Morin College was held last night. The graduating class, consisting of Messrs. Rolph, Ferguson, Silves, Walter, Home and Campbell, were presented with their certificates entitling them to receive the degree of B.A. from McGill University.

Rev. Jno. Bennett, of Almonte, and a former student of Morin College, then had D.D. conferred upon him.

It appears the arrangements of the North Shore are that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways will have running powers, while the North Shore syndicate will still be the actual possessors. There are three directors in the joint arrangement. Messrs. Senecal, Wainwright and McDougall for the Grand Trunk Railway and Messrs. Vanborne, Stephen and Angus for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The arbitrator, or the seventh director, is to be appointed by the Government, and will be chairman.

Scott's Bridge over the St. Charles river was carried away by the floods yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Lynch is named as likely to be appointed Registrar in place of the late Mr. Montzambert. His portfolio in the Cabinet will likely go to Mr. Poupore or Mr. Owens.

The Government to Back Down on the Asylums Bill.

It is said that owing to the pressure of the proprietors, the Government intend to abandon the most valuable feature of their bill respecting lunatic asylums, namely, the exercise of a direct control over these institutions through a medical board independent of those peculiarly interested in them.

The Quebec Bank announces a dividend of three per cent. for the current half year.

HALIFAX.

Impolitic Move by the Halifax Liqueur Interest.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

HALIFAX, April 29.—The Mayorality contest to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Mackintosh by 550 majority, the largest majority ever given to a mayor in Halifax city. The issue was largely on the temperance question, the liquor dealers having combined against Mackintosh and run Seaton as their candidate. The result is a severe blow to the liquor dealers' combination.

A terrible rain and wind storm prevailed here all day.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD IN HALIFAX.

Splendid Reception From the Lawyers and Citizens.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

HALIFAX, N.S. April 29.—Lord Coleridge refused to accept an invitation to visit Halifax and David Dudley Field was invited by J. T. Bulmer, the well known antiquarian and librarian, on behalf of the largest law school in Canada, to deliver an address on the Comparative Jurisprudence of the Anglo-Saxon race. His reception was a magnificent one, his visit being regarded as an act of international courtesy. Last night he was entertained at dinner with a brilliant company at Government House. To-day he delivered his oration before the Convocation of Dalhousie University (the institution recently endowed to the extent of a quarter million of dollars by George Munro, the New York publisher). His address was an earnest and powerful plea for the codification, simplification and unification of the laws of all English-speaking peoples, and was pregnant with points and produced a profound impression. To-night Mr. Field was banqueted by the Nova Scotia bar and the law faculty of Dalhousie University. All the judges of the Maritime Provinces, United States Consul-General Frye, prominent Americans residing in Halifax and dignitaries of this Province were invited and most complimentary speeches were made.

READY FOR WAR!

A Conflict Between Russia and England Cannot Now Be Avoided.

The Russians in Full March on the Key to India.

Reported Battle Between Russian and Afghan Forces.

The Russians Defeated with Heavy Loss.

The Bear Said to Be Spoiling For a Fight.

House of Commons.

LONDON, April 29.—Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government had received definite and reliable information to the effect that the Russians were now in full advance on Herat. He also announced that the report of the occupation of Maruchuk had been confirmed. The announcement created a profound sensation, and much bitterness was expressed by the members.

Russian Duplicity Exposed.

LONDON, April 29.—The announcement of the seizure of Maruchuk by the Russians was made by the *Standard* to-day. The information came from its correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden's party. The *Standard* also received from Tirpiti, under date April 23rd, a despatch stating that on the day previous to the battle on the Kushk river Gen. Komaroff sent word to the Czar that there was no doubt that Pulihisti, the point occupied by the Afghans, was in Russian territory. The General also expressed disgust at the claims of the British officers to the contrary and accused them of inciting the Afghans to aggression. He added that the effect of General Lumsden's mission was plainly visible in the coolness and suspicion with which the Afghans began to treat the Russian officers.

The coast guard have received orders to prepare to join the crews of ships now fitting out for active service. The officers of the naval reserve, who have been serving in the merchant marine, have been asked to take command of liners fitted out by the Government as cruisers. Orders have been given to shorten the term of study of the advanced class of cadets at the Artillery School, in order that young men may join batteries now getting ready for service. The Russian advance to Maruchuk is expected to bring the Afghan question to a crisis. It is reported that the Khan of Bokhara earnestly warned the Ameer not to neglect Cabul and Balkh while taking steps to protect Herat, as the Russian army was massing in Turkistan near Samarkand with the intention of marching on Balkh and proclaiming Ayoub Khan Ameer, while the Afghan army was engaged at Herat. His letter to the Ameer concludes, "I know for certain that the Russians intend not to march beyond Herat, but will cut off your line of retreat to Cabul and England's line of retreat to Candahar."

How It Was Viewed.

LONDON, April 29.—Mr. Gladstone's speech was received with profound interest throughout Europe. It was published in full in all the newspapers. It has dispelled any idea that may have been entertained that England will make concessions to Russia. The general opinion of the press is that the speech makes war certain. The newspapers are filled with discussions of the probable alliances that the belligerents may form.

Renewed Fighting in Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 29.—The telegraphic reports of renewed fighting in Afghanistan have caused indescribable excitement in military and political circles. The general feeling is one of regret tempered with the hope that the news may turn out to have no better foundation than a bazaar rumor. At the War Office the opinion is unanimous that if such a battle has taken place, the question whether there is to be peace or war has been decided in favor of war, and nothing Her Majesty's Ministers can now do will avert the struggle. The defeated Russians will, of course, be immediately reinforced and a campaign against the Afghans is over-whelmingly expected to be begun. The policy of England's ministers, it is assumed, will be to watch the course of events and proceed as rapidly as possible with the preparations for the defence of the Indian frontier. In the event of a crushing Russian victory, which is looked for as a matter of course, the British will probably re-occupy Candahar and block the only practical roads into India. The probability of peace between the Ameer and Russia is discussed. In the event of Russian occupation, or a protectorate, it is the general opinion that the Afghan tribes hostile to the Ameer's rule should be roused. No doubt is entertained here that the whole of Afghanistan would be plunged into a civil war with the first Russian victories.

Marching on Herat.

Moscow, April 29.—Nine thousand troops and six batteries of artillery left here yesterday for the South. There was the greatest enthusiasm. Fifty thousand people thronged the streets, wildly cheering. The men looked in splendid fighting trim. On Monday night ten companies of engineers, with 200 car-loads of railway telegraph plant, left for Askabad, where the greatest activity prevails. Sufficient railway material has been collected to build a railway to Herat via Samarkand and Pendjeh. Extraordinary preparations and mobilization of the Russian army are being made to follow up the advance of the troops by the immediate construction of railroads. The telegraph line has already been extended to Samarkand, 190 miles from Herat, prepared for war.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—After the receipt of a cipher despatch from General Komaroff on Monday the Czar had a dejected look. Military hospitals are being prepared with great haste at Tiflis and Baklu. There is a great scarcity of coal here and at Cronstadt; prices have risen to fabulous figures. An ex-minister said yesterday: "Russia is now fully prepared for war, even if Turkey opens the Black Sea to England. Russia will not budge an inch and will not yield a single point or disavow or even explain the action of General Komaroff, which throughout Russia meets with justly enthusiastic approval. But there will be no war, for the simple reason that it takes two to fight, and England will not fight Russia, even if we took her at her word to-morrow. England is a dead body which Russia can walk upon when it suits her convenience."

A More Peaceful Aspect.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—In the Court and diplomatic circles to-day affairs have a much more pacific aspect. The Czar, it is declared, desires to maintain the frontier line now held, but is disposed to accede to the decision of a joint commission. An inquiry will be made into the cause of the Penjikent conflict. The recall of Baron De Snel is imminent. DeGiers is dissatisfied with the conduct of negotiations between England and Russia.

Calling Out the Reserves.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Orders have been issued calling into service all men liable to duty in the first reserve.

War at Any Price.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The Government is buying coal abroad at any price, and is engaging a large number of laborers to strengthen the fortifications. A despatch confirms the statements of the *Independence Belge* that the recent engagement with the Afghans the Russians were defeated with heavy loss.

Defensive Military Operations.

Onessa, April 29.—The whole military division stationed here has been ordered to the Caspian Sea. The division will be replaced by troops from the Interior. Half a million roubles will be devoted to the immediate construction of defences commanding the roads and quarantine harbor here.

Russia Asked to Explain.

LONDON, April 29.—The Government has asked Russia to explain the advance of the Russian troops on Maruchuk.

Mr. Gladstone will probably make a statement in the Commons to-night in regard to the matter.

Russia's Ultimatum to England.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The Czar has sent an ultimatum to England demanding that the latter shall accept Russia's proposed boundary line between Turkistan and Afghanistan. If England refuses Russia will proceed to occupy Herat.

The Czar's Extraordinary Demand.

BRUSSELS, April 29.—A St. Petersburg despatch says:—"After the council yesterday, at which DeGiers' proposals to adopt conciliatory measures towards England were rejected, DeGiers tendered his resignation as Foreign Minister, but the Czar refused to accept it at the present crisis. On the arrival of the news of a Russian defeat in Afghanistan the Czar sent a courier despatch to England in the nature of an ultimatum, and signed an order for the mobilization of the forces.

The Imperial Bank has been ordered to provide the Government with twenty millions of roubles."

The Situation Unchanged.

LONDON, April 29.—In ministerial circles the Russian advance to Maruchuk is not considered as altering the diplomatic position. No action will be taken until DeGiers responds to Earl Granville's demand for an arbitration and inquiry. It is expected DeGiers' reply will be a refusal to accede to Earl Granville's demand, accompanied by counter proposals. Maruchuk is part of the oasis of Penjikent within the line of the frontier claimed by Russia, and was made a Russian outpost a week after the battle of Penjikent. It is reported Baron De Snel, in an interview with Earl Granville, stated the advance of the English toward Candahar would be a signal for the Russian occupation of Herat. Russia, he said, would not admit the right of England to form a protectorate over Afghanistan, and would insist upon that country remaining neutral.

Mobilizing the Russian Forces.

ODESSA, April 24.—The Russian reserves are mobilizing, all business transactions now being entered into are undertaken subject to very heavy war risks. The Russian Government has ordered several hundred railway carriages ready to convey troops.

It is reported the newspapers published within the Russian Empire have been forbidden to print anything regarding the events in Central Asia.

Panicky European Markets.

LONDON, April 29.—The stock market to-day was depressed owing to the Russian occupation of Maruchuk.

LONDON, April 29.—Forty torpedo boats are being hastily constructed for the Government at Cowes.

LONDON, April 29.—The largest steamship companies are insuring vessels at 15 per cent. premium.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Post* says the time has come for diplomatists to stand aside, and that England must have recourse to the sword.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the entire Russian army.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[Frequent enquiries having been made by our subscribers and friends upon miscellaneous matters of general interest, we decided to devote space for the purpose of replying to such queries, and shall in future, from week to week, furnish the information sought from us. Readers should, in putting questions, address the Editor, MONTREAL HERALD, and mark envelopes "NOTES AND QUERIES." Questions of public interest only will be answered, and no communications can be returned.]

B. A. Sherbrooke, Que.—Q.—I have noticed a suggestion to construct a pneumatic tube between London and Paris. Please inform me in what manner it is proposed to carry the suggestion into effect.—A.—The plan proposed by the proponent of this scheme is as follows:—The pneumatic tube, which is intended to be used for the transmission of mails between London and Paris, will be put down alongside the railway tracks. The distance is Paris to Calais, 184.5 miles; Calais to Dover by water, 24.2 miles, and Dover to London, 86.3 miles; a total of 295 miles. The pneumatic subway would be constructed of cast-iron pipes of 15.3 inches diameter and 13-foot lengths, connected by means of india-rubber joints. The air in the tube is composed of a certain extent around the truck and cool the latter, thus counteracting the heat produced by the friction of the wheels on the rails. The distance between the two capitals in one hour, and a truck could be despatched every ten minutes. An engine of from 20 to 30 horse-power would be sufficient to produce the required vacuum.

READER, St. Thomas, Ont.—Q.—What was the significance of "kissing the thumb," which I believe was a common practice in the old countries of Europe?—A.—"Kissing the thumb" was formerly a characteristic of servility, and was widely spread on the Continent, and peculiarly so all to Dauphiny. The clergy, the rich and great were in receipt of this honor from the "tradesmen" who had the privilege of supplying their household requisites. The ceremony was performed on every occasion of the great man being interviewed; the tenant or tradesman kneeling and clasping the hands of his lord, kissed his thumbs ere he rose to depart.

COMMONER, Chatham, N.B.—Q.—What is the extent of the Chinese trade with Great Britain and France respectively?—A.—It is estimated that the annual import and export trade of China amounts to \$100,000,000, more than one-half of which is carried on by English ships, which carry away an average of some 25,000,000 tons of merchandise, while French vessels secure a comparatively small proportion, averaging annually less than 200,000 tons.

PRESBYTER, Brockville, Ont.—Q.—What is the true meaning of the word "Catholic" and in what sense is it used in the Common Prayer-book?—A.—"Catholic" means universal. The Catholic Church is the Universal Church—the Church. The Latin Church, with its chief bishopric at Rome, claims to be the Catholic or Universal Church. When the phrase "Catholic Church" is used in the Protestant Prayer-book, it does not refer to the outward and visible Church, but to the "Church" in a spiritual sense, comprising the congregation of faithful men in all true churches throughout the world.

T. S. Lachine, Ont.—Q.—What is the average healthy condition of the human pulse, and how does it vary with age?—A.—The human pulse has rather a wide range, but the general average may be stated as follows:—At birth, 140; at two years, 100; at sixteen to nineteen years, 80; at manhood, 75; old age, 60. There are, however, great variations consistent with health; for instance, Napoleon's pulse is said to have been only forty-four in the minute. There is on record a curious case of a man whose pulse in health was never more than forty-five, and, to be consistent in his inconsistency, when he had fever his pulse fell to forty, instead of rising as usual.

POLITICIAN, Picton, N.S.—Q.—Please define for me the relative positions and characteristics of the Liberals, Conservatives, Radicals and Independents of English politics, as one frequently hears diverse comparisons made between the different English political parties and those of this country?—A.—The various English parliamentary parties have been well defined as follows:—A "Conservative" is nowadays a politician who is on the whole well satisfied with the existing institutions of the State, and who wishes to reform anything wrong in the laws of the country—that is to say, wrong in the sense of being out of harmony with the present needs of the nation—will not assent to constitutional changes. He draws the line of change at the existing system of government, and looks jealously at every proposal for change, to see if it interferes with these principles. He is also opposed to change for the mere sake of alteration and objects to alterations which are not needed. A "Liberal" is a politician who is more or less free of tradition. He does not object to change anything where he thinks it possible to improve. He has no great respect for existing institutions—that is to say, he is prepared to believe they may be bettered—and has no reluctance to attempt any reform or reconstruction which may commend itself to his judgment as expedient, even though it be not absolutely necessary. A "Radical" is for thorough change. He would like to reconstruct the commonwealth on new lines. His work is essentially one of reform. An "Independent" in politics simply means a member of the Legislature who does not ally himself with either party in Parliament. This term cannot be applied to any one who is not a member of Parliament, as it only means independent of party obligations, and there are not party obligations outside the House.

The ruling passion is strong in death. Dan Macer, the famous driver, is reported to have given utterance to this metaphor when he found he was nearly the end. "I have turned into the homestead for the last time of my race, and I am close to the line." Similar was the remark of the California stage-driver who had embarked for the last journey with Death holding the reins. "Bill," said he, in a hoarse whisper, to a sympathizing comrade, "I'm on the down grade, and I can't reach the brake."

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

The Hero of Appomattox in a Fair Way to Recovery.

Claiming Damages for a Broken Heart.

The Government Stamping Out Polygamy in its Hot Bed.

Grant's Condition Much Improved.

New York, April 29.—The ulcerated portions of General Grant's throat from which the broken-down tissue has been sloughed away have materially improved. The cancerous trouble at the base of the tongue is at present quiescent. Meantime the general system improves. The cool weather of the last few days, though unpleasant to persons outside of doors, has been a tonic to the system, and the spirits of the General. The patient feels brighter and more vigorous. He has now so far improved physically that his mind is becoming engaged with the blocking out of the work upon his book. This occupies his faculties, and the result is good. The General slept well during the night. When he awoke this morning he felt better and stronger than on Sunday, which was the best day he has had since the improvement began.

Wants a Husband or the Equivalent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 29.—Lion Perkins, daughter of a former tenant of E. J. Bannan, has instituted a breach of promise suit for \$500,000 against Baldwin. She claims to have his promise in writing to marry her.

She Wanted to Die.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—Pauline Hood, a young married woman, said to-day she wanted to die, and shot herself fatally. She is a Catholic and her husband is a Protestant. The pair had frequent quarrels about religion. She recently received a legacy from Germany which she put into the bank without her husband's knowledge. This added fuel to the flame.

The Purchase of Niagara.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 29.—The law under which proceedings for the purchase of Niagara were begun provided that if no act was passed providing means for paying E. J. Bannan by the 1st of May, 1885, all proceedings in the case should be null and void. If the Governor fails to take action to-morrow the bill will be null.

Marine Disasters.

NEWBURGH, April 29.—The schooner Nellie Bloomfield, from New York to Peekskill with emery stone, foundered in 10 fathoms of water during a gale last night at Caldwell's. The crew were saved.

Going for the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, April 29.—James Hamilton and Bishop Ward were arrested to-day for poly

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes Montreal Daily Herald per annum (\$6.00), half year (\$3.00), three months (\$1.50), and Weekly Herald per annum (\$1.00).

The Montreal Herald

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

NOTICE.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, with all its rights and appurtenances, having been purchased by 'THE HERALD COMPANY' (limited), the business will in future be conducted in their name.

P. MITCHELL, Montreal, April 13, 1885.

At a meeting of THE HERALD COMPANY (limited), held in THE HERALD BUILDING, Victoria Square, the shareholders elected the following Board of Directors:—Hon. Peter Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, William Cassils; and at a meeting of the Directors, Hon. P. Mitchell was chosen President of the Company, and Mr. Albert Murray was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

P. MITCHELL, President 'The Herald Company.' Montreal, April 13, 1885.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LYVINGTON. 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.

A DISCOVERY.

It appears at last to look as if the business men of England were beginning to awake to the importance of the colonies. The Canadian Gazette of London, of the 16th inst., says:—'A few weeks ago we referred to the interest which was being manifested by the London Chamber of Commerce in the question of emigration to the colonies. Our remarks then have since been justified by definite action in the matter. At the last meeting of the Council of the Chamber, power was given to the Secretary to organize a private conference at the Chamber, to consider the best means of promoting and increasing the stream of emigration to British colonies. This is a gratifying proof of the recognition by leading merchants and business men of the metropolis of the great commercial importance of well-directed emigration. It was about time the cosmopolitan views of the British merchants had received a check. Englishmen had seldom given any thought to this great question of the emigration of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, and they have looked on calmly and indifferently while millions of the inhabitants of the British Isles left their homes to swell the population, not of a British colony or a country in hearty sympathy with British aims and objects, but a country that was rapidly developing into a rival manufacturing and commercial power. If there was neither employment nor land for those millions in the old country, the steps of very many of them might have been turned to a British possession rather than to a foreign country. They might have been induced to remain under the old flag, preserving their friendship and warmth of feeling for the motherland, besides remaining to a considerable extent the customers of the manufacturers of England and Scotland. But the English merchant, the English politician and Englishmen generally were perfectly apathetic on the subject. They were so very cosmopolitan that they laughed at the suggestion that the political and commercial strength of the Empire might be better served by sending these millions of people to British Colonies. They fancied, perhaps, that these departing Britons, who were seeking homes in the United States, could not get beyond the reach of British manufacturers! But they miscalculated sadly. British goods are almost excluded from the United States or imported only to the extent of \$3 to \$4 per head per annum. The emigrants and their descendants have become the sturdiest upholders of the American as opposed to the British system, and many of them have been instrumental in fomenting discord in Ireland, and inspiring terror in England. It is safe to affirm that actual MILLIONS of citizens have been lost to the Empire who might have been retained. Now when it is almost too late to move to arrest the enormous drain of the Empire's population, the merchants of England are beginning to think of doing something to turn the tide of emigration towards the colonies. Let us hope that it is not really too late, and that something worthy of mention may be accomplished. There is room in Canada at least for all who may come, and particularly for those who are fitted to follow agricultural pursuits. There is here land for the landless of all the European nations, tillable under the most favorable conditions. And while Canadians do not propose to abandon their manufacturing enterprises

or do anything to jeopardize this most important interest, still the British merchant who chooses to persevere the blue books will find that the British emigrant who is sent to Canada will consume a considerably larger quantity of British manufactured goods than if he were to become a citizen of the great Republic. Looking at the matter, then, from a strictly commercial standpoint and with an eye single to British manufacturing interests, when the British merchant moves to divert emigration to Canada or any other British colony, he is moving in harmony with his pocket interests. It has taken the British merchant a long time to discover the fact, but now that he is possessed of it he will not be likely to forget it.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT. The report of the Grand Trunk Railway, prepared for the semi-annual meeting of Monday, but which had been previously given to the public, concludes as follows:—

32. The directors have thought it right, in reviewing the results of the year 1884, which have been of so exceptionally unfavorable a character, to deal at length with the various matters above referred to, in order to afford to the proprietors all possible information as to the causes which have affected the working of this great undertaking. The directors extremely regret that in consequence, as has been fully explained, of commercial depression, of ruinous competition, and of low prices in Europe and America, the revenue of the Company has so seriously fallen off in 1884. The directors and the proprietors must alike feel this disappointment the more keenly after the sanguine hopes naturally induced by the very favorable results obtained after the building up of the system and the fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies, from August, 1882, until the end of 1883. The directors can only assure the proprietors that everything has been done that could be done to counteract the long series of unfortunate conditions, entirely beyond their control, to which the railway has been subjected; and they can only hope that the worst has now passed, and that the Grand Trunk system, which is better prepared than ever to take advantage of a general improvement, may ere long return to greater prosperity, which is quite as possible in the future as it was in 1883.

Notwithstanding the stress which is laid on the commercial depression as an agent in reducing the receipts of the road for the last half year the figures submitted in the report do not justify the importance which has been given to this assigned cause. The Grand Trunk for the half year carried 2,838,694 passengers, or only 4 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of last year. It is true, it carried the United States portion of this traffic at a lower rate than formerly, but this was in accordance with its usual practice of doing this class of business at the expense of its local traffic, and is not a result of commercial depression. As a matter of fact, the directors admit that there was no 'commercial depression' in the case when they explain that 'the competition between the New York Central and the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railways led to a reduction of the fares on through passengers of 50 per cent. during three months in the latter part of the half year; and the Pennsylvania Central was carrying immigrants at the rate of 4s. 2d. each from New York to Chicago, a distance of 912 miles.' It was, then, the activity of new lines to the west and the Grand Trunk's competition with United States railways for the comparatively small loss of 4 per cent. in the number of passengers and of £139,260 in passenger receipts,—and not, by any means, the 'commercial depression.' If we turn to the freight traffic we find that, so far from 'commercial depression' reducing the quantity carried, there was actually an increase by 97,188 tons over the quantity handled in the corresponding half year in 1884. This is not all. The increase of local traffic was not less than 161,882 tons. There was a reduction in through traffic of 64,694 tons and a loss of £91,165 in the whole freight department. It is admitted in this connection that 'the loss is attributable mainly to the unfortunate dissensions amongst the various competing railways,' which brought down the rates. This is the case in a nutshell, and to this falling off in passenger and freight receipts, due entirely to the Grand Trunk's labors in carrying United States business for next to nothing while local rates are kept up to the highest point, is the unfortunate condition of the investors and the securities attributable, if the directors and the general manager's figures are to be relied upon. The report says:—

EFFECT OF DECREASED RECEIPTS. II. Omitting minor losses, it will thus be seen that from the two principal items of passenger and freight receipts there were from the above causes losses, respectively, of £139,000 and £156,000, making a total of £295,000. Adding this sum to the amount available for dividend in December, 1884, namely, £125,000, there would have been under the conditions of 1884 a total sum of more than £400,000 available to pay the full dividends on the First, Second, and Third Preference Stocks for the half-year.

If there was nothing left for either of the stocks named, save 1 1/2 per cent. for firsts, the cause (according to Grand Trunk figures) is to be found in the Grand Trunk management cutting rates with the rest on United States business. This their figures show,—and the Directors can't go back of their own figures and tables—and they need not pretend that 'commercial depression' can be used as a cloak to cover their bungling and mismanagement. Whatever produced the collapse, it was not 'commercial depression.' The real trouble has been frequently indicated in these columns, and the publication of the Directors

report offers one more opportunity of dealing with the subject and placing it in its true light. This we hope to do in a later issue.

THE DOGS OF WAR LET LOOSE.

Russia has at last thrown off all disguise and commenced the invasion of Afghanistan. A Russian army is now on the march to Herat and large bodies of troops and an immense quantity of war material are on the way from Moscow and other points in Russia proper for the Afghan frontier. The protracted negotiations have come to nothing, and the earnest and repeated protestations regarding the peaceful intentions of the Russian statesmen are now known to be mere diplomatic utterances, meaning nothing. War between Great Britain and Russia cannot now be averted. The British Government is bound in honor to secure to the Ameer the integrity of his territory from foreign encroachment, and it is impossible that after what Mr. Gladstone said no later than Monday last, he will not hasten to fulfil the nation's obligations to the Ameer in no stinted measure. Parliament has, without a question, placed an immense sum of money at his disposal. The armies of the empire are well equipped and on a war footing. Preparations have been made to put the navy in an efficient state. The arsenals of the nation are full to overflowing. The nation is enthusiastic for war. The native Princes and men of influence among the native population of India are well affected to the British, and dread and dislike the Russians. When all is considered it will be seen that Great Britain is better prepared for a struggle with Russia to-day than she could hope to be at any future period.

England has with her in the coming struggle the hearty sympathy of all her dependencies. Colonists naturally love the Mother Country, but their love is not so ardent as to induce them to espouse any cause that she may be engaged in without regard to its merits. But they see that in this struggle Russia is the aggressor, and the aggressor, too, in spite of very much that was done by the British Government to bring the dispute to a peaceful conclusion. Russia has not the shadow of an excuse for its invasion of Afghanistan. It had no claim whatever on the territory of the Ameer. Its occupation of Afghan territory is nothing more or better than sheer robbery. It is as flagrant a case as there is on record of this strong nation presuming on its strength to despoil its weaker neighbors. Colonists see all this and they have also seen how much the British Government have done to avert war. Mr. Gladstone has suffered himself to be maligned and misrepresented rather than give the Russian Government cause to believe that his desire for peace was not earnest and sincere. He prolonged negotiations to the very last moment in the hopes—now seen to be vain—that better counsels would, in St. Petersburg, at last prevail. But Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of her dominions now see that this march on Herat was a foregone conclusion months, perhaps years ago, that the whole policy of Russia in Central Asia has been directed to that end, and that Afghanistan has not been invaded by the Russians before now for the simple reason that the time for this outrage had not arrived—the plan was not ripe. Knowing, then, that the war on the part of Russia is a most unrighteous one and that the cause of England, in protecting the weak and in defending the defenceless, is a just one, the sympathies of colonists are heartily with the Mother Country, and they will not be backward in showing the sincerity of their sympathy by such helpful deeds as are in their power to perform.

FORECASTING THE FUTURE.

In the Monthly Financial Circular of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, which we reproduce in another place, we find one of the calmest and most reasonable statements that we remember to have seen of the effect of the British-Russian difficulty in its relation to American commerce. The circular refers to the magnitude of the apprehended contest, which directly involves the interests of 33,500,000 people, and indirectly of all the world—a conflict 'representing on the one side advanced ideas of political liberty, and on the other the sole principle of military ambition and despotism.' The circular admits that the British Government is doing everything consistent with national honor to avert or to postpone war, but it so far doubts the willingness or the ability of the Russian Government to arrest the war feeling that it accepts the general opinion that war is inevitable and proceeds to consider the effect of war upon American trade. As depression in the home trade and the closing of some foreign markets to English manufactures would reduce the prices of the latter, the circular reasons that the United States would buy what they need from Britain more cheaply than at present. It does not consider that the United States' cotton crop would benefit any, but it believes American wheat would be enhanced in value. The shipping trade of the United States, it maintains, would be acted upon beneficially; first class American investments would be preferred; and a speculative rise on the Stock Exchange might be expected. Henry Clews & Co. think that independent of war considerations the commercial condition of the United States is steadily improving, existing depression being confined to the manufacturing States, affairs in the agricultural States having mended considerably.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES to Ireland may be regarded as a success. The warm-hearted people, as a whole, gave the Royal guests a hearty Celtic welcome. The attitude of studied indifference which Mr. Parnell so churlishly advised his followers to take was not maintained by many of them for any length of time. Some true-hearted Nationalists could not remain deaf to the promptings of hospitality, and could not resist the manly frankness of the Prince and the sweet graciousness of the Princess, and joined heartily in the demonstrations in honor of the Royal pair. There were others, however, who seemed to fear that if the Prince and Princess were as warmly welcomed everywhere as they were in Dublin, people would come to believe that Ireland, after all, is loyal; so they went to the trouble of organizing the uncivil demonstration at Malrow and of getting up a street fight in Cork. Neither of these exhibitions brought any credit to the men who got them up. They did not increase the personal influence of their originators, nor did they help on the national cause in the slightest degree. Mr. O'Brien and his friends have found out by this time that their incivility and their rudeness was a blunder. In the North the progress of the Royal party was one continuous ovation. The people appeared delighted with their guests, and the guests seemed no less pleased with the people. The Prince of Wales will carry away with him from Ireland many pleasant remembrances. The visit, which many predicted would prove an unpleasant one, and have, perhaps, a tragical ending, has, owing no doubt in great measure to the tact and bonhomie of the Prince and the beauty and amiability of the Princess, proved a pleasant tour—so pleasant that it is likely soon to be repeated.

The London Statist of the 18th inst., in an article which we transfer to our columns to-day, shows conclusively that the actual net earnings of the Grand Trunk for the year ending Dec. 31, 1884, divided among the shareholders, did not amount to £186,912, or 3 1/2 per cent. on the guarantee stock. There was really nothing left for first and second preferences or any of the other Grand Trunk securities. First preferences have received something, but it did not come out of legitimate earnings. The Statist seems to class the Grand Trunk with the Wabash—which is a tolerably severe charge—in connection with the manipulation of accounts and the creation of dividends where none are earned.

INSIDE PAGES.—Our financial and commercial reports will be found on pages 2 and 3. The interesting monthly circular of Henry Clews & Co. is placed on page 2. On page 6, 'Men, Women and Things.' On page 7, 'Early Visitors to Acadia.' Canada in England, War Preparations and an article from the London Statist on the Grand Trunk report.

MARRIAGES.—April 28th, at Christ Church, Ottawa, by the Father of the Bride, assisted by the Reverend Archdeacon of Ottawa, Francis Hilton-Green, youngest son of the Rev. Canon Hilton-Green, Rector of West Keaton, Wilshire, Eng., and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to Mary, second surviving daughter of The Lord Bishop of Ontario.

BERE USHERWOOD—On the 29th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, George H. only son of Mr. Geo. L. Berg, of Medford, Mass., to Ada E. second eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Usherwood.

New Advertisements.

MR. ALEX. D. FRASER, LATE OF ALEX. MCGIBBON & CO., Having assumed the Lease of the Store 199 ST. JAMES ST., Begs to announce that in company with Mr. H. VIGER, for many years Chief Salesman with the firm, will re-open shortly after the 1st of May, with a fresh and complete stock of the choicest Family Groceries, Teas, Coffees, WINES, &c. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Wine Merchants and Grocers, 199 ST. JAMES STREET.

In the Matter of Expropriation FOR THE Widening of St. Patrick St., north side, opposite St. Patrick Square, in the St. Ann's Ward, of this City. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners in the above mentioned matter of Expropriation have completed the proceedings of appraisal and deposited their report of such appraisal in the office of the undersigned as required by law; and that on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY next at ELEVEN o'clock, a.m., or so soon as counsel could be heard, the said report will be submitted to the Superior Court, for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting in term, in the third division of the court house of this city, for homologation. By order, CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. The 9th half-yearly interest on the CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY COY.'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be payable on presentation of Coupons at the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, or in London, England, On and after 1st MAY next. C. DRINKWATER, Secretary, Montreal, 29th April 1885.

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE. ROW & DIETERLE. Will open in a few days, the New Store 174 Notre Dame Street, (Corner of St. Peter Street), with a complete and carefully selected stock of BLACK GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, CRAPES, &c. The only Exclusive Mourning Goods House in Canada. Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits a Specialty. NOTE THE ADDRESS: Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, Montreal.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Fancy Pongee Silk. Fancy Pongee Silk. Fancy Pongee Silk. Just received, two small cases of NEW FANCY PONGEE SILKS, well assorted in patterns, to be sold at special low prices. S. CARSLY.

The proper place for Silks is S. CARSLY'S. SILKS! SILKS! Fancy Striped Silk. Fancy Striped Silk. Fancy Striped Silk. Just received, one small case of NEW FANCY STRIPED SILKS, new patterns. S. CARSLY.

Go to S. CARSLY'S for Silks of all sorts, at all prices. SILKS! SILKS! Brocade Silk. Brocade Silk. Brocade Silk. Just received, one small case of NEW BROCADED SILK, SEWED GROUND, in all the leading shades and patterns, to be sold at extraordinarily low figures. S. CARSLY.

THE SHOP FOR SILKS IS S. CARSLY. SILKS! SILKS! Washing Silk. Washing Silk. Washing Silk. Our WASHING SILKS in all shades and patterns are selling well at prices marked.

S. CARSLY. 1765 to 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. REMOVAL NOTICE! The Offices of the ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO., 157 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal, April 29, 1885.

BOARD OF NOTARIES NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Joseph Alphonse Brunet, of Montreal, J. B. M. Philias Crevier, of St. Laurent, Joseph Emmanuel Arthur Brassier, of Yverville, and Jean Baptiste Louis Antoine Alexander Daigle, of Bellefleur, District of Montreal, notaries public, will present themselves before the Board of Notaries, at its next meeting, which will take place at Quebec at the Leval University, On the 20th MAY next, AT TEN o'clock, a.m., to undergo the examination for their admission to the practice of the notarial profession. J. B. DELAGE, Sec. B. N. Quebec, 22nd April 1885. 3w wfm 102

GAS PRICES. PUBLIC NOTICE Is hereby given that in conformity with the new arrangements made by the City Council with the Montreal Gas Company, the price of gas to consumers in the city, from and after The First of MAY, next, 1885, will be as follows: 1. For illuminating purposes, \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet. 2. For cooking and heating purposes, \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet. (By order) CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk, Montreal, 27th April, 1885.

VALE COAL, IRON & MANUFACTURING CO., Of Picton, N.S. Prices made for this favorite brand of coal, F.O.B., at New Glasgow, or delivered ex-ship at Montreal. OFFICE: 31 St. John Street, Montreal, April 2, 1885. 11 M 79

THE MONK BRIDGE IRON CO., Of Leeds, Eng. Makers of the famous Weldless Iron and Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Forgings, Railway Car and Locomotive Axles, of all kinds. Straight and Crank Axles, for Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Engines, Boiler and Bridge Plates. OFFICE: 31 St. John Street, Montreal, April 2, 1885. 9 M 79

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC! A Week of Fun, Beginning Monday April 27th. Laughter produced by the instantaneously process. The Inimitable Comedian JACQUES KRUGER (The Original Photographer) and Company in the funniest of funny Comedies. DREAMS! OR FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY! New Music, Gorgeous Costumes. A World of Fun. Seats on sale at Nordheimer's, April 24.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. One week only and Saturday Matinee. Return to Canada for a most triumphant tour in Mexico and Cuba. Farewell Appearances in Montreal of Mrs. THEO! The Parisian Diva, with Maurice Grant FRENCH OPERA CO. Seven Different Operas During the Week. Mrs. THEO will appear at every performance. REPERTOIRE.—MONDAY—Le Nozze di Figaro. TUESDAY—Le Jour et la Nuit. WEDNESDAY—La Fille du Tambour Major. THURSDAY—La Jolie Parvenue. FRIDAY—Grand Gala Night and Benefit of Mr. Maurice Grant—La Petite Marquise. SATURDAY Evening—La Timbale d'Argent. Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Sale of seats commencing Thursday, April 13.

OPERA HOUSE. W. H. LYELL, Proprietor & Manager. MONDAY, April 27th. Daily Matinee. No Postponement. Bartley Campbell's Great Drama FAIRFAX! New Stock Company. Seats secured at Box office during the day. April 27.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. The Annual Exhibition of Paintings by Canadian Artists is now open at the ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE. From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADMISSION: Non-members, 25 Cents; Members and their Families Free.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Adults' Classes Monday and Friday at 8 p.m. Juvenile Classes Monday and Thursday at 4 p.m. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to take Lessons in the above will find it to their advantage to call and see us early, as we are giving an extra advantage for balance of season. Fancy Dances of all kinds taught. Apply or address at Prince's Music Store, 6m 27 A. R. MACDONALD & SON.

New Advertisements. PUBLIC NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that a suit is now pending in the Superior Court, Montreal, against ROBERT MITCHELL, of Montreal, carrying on business there under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co., charging him with infringing certain patents, the property of the HANCOCK INSPIRATOR CO., of Boston, Mass., and that all persons purchasing, selling or using 'HANGCOCK INSPIRATORS,' made by the said Robert Mitchell & Co., are hereby notified that they are liable to be sued for so doing. The genuine HANCOCK INSPIRATOR can be purchased from the undersigned or from their authorized agents. HANCOCK INSPIRATOR CO., 5 Custom House Square, MONTREAL and 75 Adelaide St., W. 2 TORONTO.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES. ANTHONY FORCE, MANUFACTURER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Balls for Churches, &c., Lubricating and other Oils. REPRESENTING IN CANADA Vickers, Sons & Co., (Limited) Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng. P. & W. MacLellan, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow. George MacLellan & Co., India Rubber Works, Glasgow. Manhattan Oil Company, New York. James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants Glasgow, Huddersbro', Swansea and Liverpool. John Russell & Co., (Limited) Alma Tube Works, Walsall.

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET. Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street. MONTREAL. April 28. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING (From the Canada Gazette, April 3, 1885.) PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under 'The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877,' letters patent have been issued under bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1885, incorporating the Honorable Peter Mitchell, Gentleman, Azro Buck Chaffee, Gentleman, William Cassils, merchant, and Blanche Gertrude Mitchell, spinster, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and James Mitchell, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, farmer, all in the Dominion of Canada, for the purposes of carrying on the trade and business of printing and publishing, at the Cities of Montreal and Winnipeg and at other places within the Dominion of Canada, and all business incidental thereto,—by the name of 'The Herald Company,' with a total capital stock of eighty thousand dollars, divided into eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of said Company, this second day of April, 1885. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of said Company. April 6, 1885.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED OFFICE From 181 St. James Street, THE Herald Building, VICTORIA SQUARE. P. MITCHELL. 26th January, 1885.

BANK OF MONTREAL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. A BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution have been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the First Day of June Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Monday, the First Day of June Next. The Chair to be taken at One o'clock. By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. Montreal, 21st April, 1885. ws 13 96

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3 1/2 p. c.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in Montreal, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of May, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at Bank in Montreal, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at Twelve o'clock noon. By order, U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 21st April, 1885. n 17 85

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTER DOLLARS per share (1 3/4 per cent) has this day been declared, payable on and after 6th May next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 21st inst. to 5th prox., both days inclusive. E. LUSHER, Manager and Secretary. Montreal, April 9, 1885. 10, 23, 30A 86 86

B. THOMSON & SON, Blacksmiths, Engineers, 18 St Constant Street, Montreal. (Facing Drill Shed.) Forgings of all kinds made to order. Steam Engines and Shafting fitted up. Removal, erection and repairs of Printing machinery specialties. Manufacturers of Thompson's 252 c. & 6. Patent Printers' Roller Composition.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED OFFICE From 181 St. James Street, THE Herald Building, VICTORIA SQUARE. P. MITCHELL. 26th January, 1885.

THE HERALD BUILDING, VICTORIA SQUARE. P. MITCHELL. 26th January, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS.

Or Clippings From All Quarters.

I'm a bold Western poet, just hear my bawling...

Ising of El Mahdi and rebel half-breeds; I paint the town red with praise of their deeds...

My pa was a blizzard, my ma a cyclone; I was born in Deadwood and raised in Tombstone...

My thoughts are so hot that they sizz in my brain; I dine upon dynamite, scrambled or plain...

But I'm not, it is simply my nature to shout; I'm a hummer, a Stour, and my ma knows I'm out...

I'm a bold Western poet, of that there's no doubt; Through my metaphors are somewhat hazy...

—O fair is the girl with the very tall hat, She's lithesome and she's gay...

—Mary Anderson wept at her last performance in London Saturday evening, but Patti is still half a dozen weeps ahead...

—"Blow, gentle breezes, blow," sighed the spring poet Saturday, and the next moment he was chasing down the street...

—An Englishman "doing" America was very much amused at the notice posted over the jack-towel in the wash room of a Minneapolis hotel...

—The following lately appeared in a London daily: "Will any lady present another at a drawing room in May? Highest references and good reasons given. Liberal terms. Address C. H., etc."

—An old and respected citizen of Southold, L.I., fell from a load of cornstake two months ago and broke his hip and leg...

—Heretofore Mine, Adelina Patti has been considered the greatest vocalist in the world, but it is now believed that she does not possess half the pathos President Cleveland throws into his voice when singing the beautiful ballad "Some Day" to an Illinois congressman...

—An Irishman caught a bee after it had stung him and examining carefully he said: "Ye dirty little blagart! Yez him stung round yez worn, the safe out of yer breeches, an' I'm sure ye found yer knife schickten through the hole in yer hip-pocket, ye little haythen!"

—A little girl, aged 4, was sitting with a doll on her lap and a basin of water by her side. "What are you going to do with the doll?" said the mother. "Christen her," replied the child. "Oh! you must not play at christening," returned the mother; "it is a sacred subject."

—As he was walking along Broadway a few evenings ago, a stranger accosted him with the question: "What time is it?"

He raised his eyes slowly and answered: "Spring-time."

The next morning a man charged with assault and battery told his story to the judge and was discharged.

The editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions of all time. More than 800 answers were received, and the inventions receiving the most votes were: The telegraph, printing press, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sewing machine, telescope and photography.

Twenty-one votes were in favor of the steamboat, six for paper, two for timepieces, and only one for the ocean cable.

—Gaston Trouve is said to have constructed a portable electric glow lamp, intended for use where there is an explosive atmosphere. This lamp is intended to be of service in mines, cellulose factories, flour mills, spinning mills, etc. It is automatic in action, and it is stated to be very simple in construction. There are two varieties of the lamp made, one of which will only light itself when taken up in the hand, the other when it is hung up or put down. The current is produced by a battery contained in the lamp.

—"Love you?" echoed the young man, "why I'd walk through the fires of Hades to sit by your side for ten minutes!"

"That's awfully nice. I wish pa loved ma that way."

—"Doesn't he?"

"Oh, no. She asked him at dinner for a \$300 camel's hair shawl, and he made her cry."

—"Why, he said that, with wheat touching a dollar, and he half a million bushels short on a delivery at 87 cents a bushel, he'd better be thinking of calico at six cents a yard. Why, what ails you, Augustus?"

"I—that is, I've got to meet a man sharp three. Half a million bushels short, eh? Good day, Miss Fairbanks."

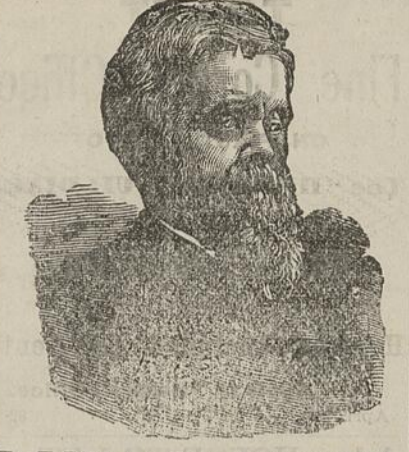
—And he went off kicking himself for not being in love with an ice dealer's daughter.

—Among the law records of the New Haven, Conn., colony of 1669 is the following note from the old "blue laws": "Whoever shall inveigle or draw the affections of any male or female servant, either to himself or others, without first gaining the consent of her parents, shall pay to the plantation for the first offence 40s., the second, 24s; for the third, shall be imprisoned or corporally punished." Then follows the proceedings of a case tried under the above law 4th May, 1669, which says: "Jacobeth Martine and Sarah Tuttle were presented for sitting down on a chestle together, his arme around her waiste, and her arme upon his shoulder about his neck, and continuing in that sinful posture about halfe an hour, in which time he kyssed her and she kyssed him, or they kyssed one another, as ye witnesses testified."

—Jim Webster was brought up before an Assize Justice of the Peace. It was the same old charge that used to bother him in Galveston. After the evidence was all in, the Judge, with a perplexed look, said: "But I do not comprehend, Webster, how it was possible for you to steal those chickens when they were roosting right under the owner's window, and there were two vicious dogs in the yard?"

"Hit wouldn't do yer a bit of good, Judge, for me to explain how I cotoched dem chickens, for yer couldn't do hit yerself if yer tried hit forty times, and yer might get yer hide full ob buckshot de berry fast time yer put yer leg ober de fence. De best way for you to do, Judge, is fur yer to buy yer chickens in de market, and when you wants ter commit any rascally do hit on de bench, when you am at home."

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion. The very marked testimony from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

For full information regarding Time Table of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seals in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, etc., apply at the Company's New York Ticket Office.

260 ST. JAMES ST. (Corner McGill Street.) Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Street, and Exchange Office, 225 St. James, corner Cathedral Street.

W. C. VAN HORNE, AROHEER BAKE Gen. Manager. Gen. Supt. April 22

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE. LEVER'S HILL, STAINES. The course of study is arranged to fit an engineer for employment in Europe, India or the Colonies. Sixty students will be admitted in September, 1885.

For competition the Secretary of State will offer fifteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department and two in the Indian Telegraph Department. For particulars apply to the Secretary at the College.

OATMEAL! "GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD," In 5 lb. Boxes, MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COY FOR SALE BY ROSS, HALL & CO., 65 St. Peter Street. Ma 15 117

FOR SALE. Fish and Oils. HERRINGS: Labrador, Caps, Breton, Anticoist, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne HERRINGS in Kegs, Malcolim Brand SALMON: Tierces and Barrels Prime Nfid.

COFFISH: Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No. 2 and Large. SEAL OILS: Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Sea and Straw. COD OIL: Gaspo and Newfoundland, Genuine Cod.

JOHN BAIRD & CO., 191 Commissioners Street. November 4 265

Railways. Intercolonial Railway WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 1st December, 1884 THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Lewis... 8:00 A.M. Arrive Lewis... 12:05 P.M. Trois Pistoles... 1:15 " Rimouski... 3:10 " Little Methe... 4:12 " Campbellton... 7:50 " Dalhousie Junction... 8:32 " Bathurst... 10:38 " Newcastle... 12:15 A.M. Moncton... 3:40 " St. John... 7:00 " Halifax... 12:15 P.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 8 P. M. connect at Pointe-Leves with the trains. The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sundays. The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 1301 ST. JAMES STREET (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, 8-10th Street, Montreal, N.Y. 117

Railways.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY THE NEW LINE. MONTREAL AND TORONTO. VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE -IN EFFECT- Monday, November 24th, 1884.

TIME TABLE. Morning Night Express. Express. Leave Montreal... 8:40 a.m. 9 p.m. Arrive Toronto... 9:55 p.m. 8:30 a.m.

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Luxurious Sleepers on Night Trains. Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from the West.

SUBURBAN, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNPRIOR, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Connections at Toronto for all points West South West and North West.

Only one running direct into KINGSTON via K. & E. Railway avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfer.

For full information regarding Time Table of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seals in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, etc., apply at the Company's New York Ticket Office.

260 ST. JAMES ST. (Corner McGill Street.) Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Street, and Exchange Office, 225 St. James, corner Cathedral Street.

W. C. VAN HORNE, AROHEER BAKE Gen. Manager. Gen. Supt. April 22

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c.

On and after Monday, March 23rd, 1885, trains will leave Montreal as follows: -8:00 A.M.—For Farnham, Bedford and local points. -10 P.M.—Local train for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cessaire and intermediate points.

7:45 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also through connections for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For Sale—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 8:30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Roseville Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 9:45 p.m. Returning—Leave Sorel at 7 A.M. Arrive Montreal at 12:30 p.m.

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Sorel en route Depot. For Tickets and all information, apply at 260 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Sorel en route Depot.

J. A. MACDONNELL, General Manager for the trustees. March 23

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS SARATOGA LINE. To Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 5:45 a.m. Fast Trains leave Montreal at 8:00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, New York and Albany, arriving New York at 10:00 p.m.

5:45 p.m.—Night Express—Via P. M. Electric Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7:30 next morning. Through Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 8:30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line. Information given, and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal, 42, Albany, N.Y. January 23

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains Leave Montreal: 8:30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans 10:50 a.m., White River Junction 12:30 p.m., Boston, via Lowell, 7:10 p.m., and New York, via Springfield at 11:35 p.m.

Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York. 5:30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, (Supper) Burlington 9:10 p.m., Rutland 11:20 p.m., Troy 12:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., New York 7:20 a.m. Boston 7:40 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

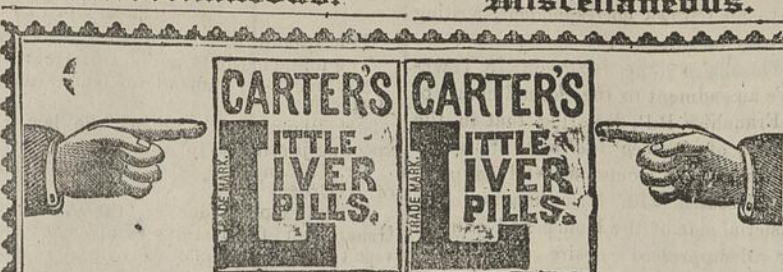
Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston. Through Cars also for Waterbury and Magog on this train.

8:30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10:45 p.m., White River Junction 3:15 a.m., Manchester 8:25 a.m., Nashua 7:00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8:25 a.m., via Fitchburg, 10:40 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11:50 a.m.

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

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 138 St. James Street. A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent J. W. ROBERT, S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Managers, Gen. Pass. Agt. Montreal, December 14th, 1884.

Miscellaneous.



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

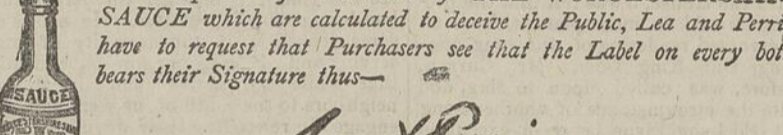
They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping, or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City. A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

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



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

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL. April 19

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Hotels. CASLLOW, Scotland, PHILPS COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET. First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths. THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel. July 31 W.D. 51

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT. This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every Floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A 1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveller happy and contented. Rates most moderate and concessions to Modern Travellers and Boarders. Seventy Bedrooms. October 6 ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor, 29

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitor to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors. February 5. 31

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. They solicit the Public generally, and especially SHOW MEN, to call and get estimates before ordering their Work elsewhere. We now make a Specialty of delivering Work WHEN PROMISED. And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect. Having a well equipped BOOK-BINDERY, We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Note heads, Statements, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

Excelsior Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. GIBB & CO. Having received a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS! -ALSO- POOLE PATTERN SUIT, INVITE INSPECTION. March 14 63 FURNACE ASHES TO BE HAD FREE OF CHARGE -AT- "HERALD" ENGINE ROOM. March 11 60

QUEBEC. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed, and modernized throughout, being fitted with the best system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern humanity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. WILLS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO. Proprietors. June 26 183

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

Miscellaneous.



PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK. THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home. It is contiguous to the most fashionable thoroughfares, with means of quick conveyance to all the business centres; is within eight minutes' walk of the Grand Central Depot, from which trains depart for and arrive from all points, and within five minutes' walk of East and West side Elevated Railroads.

As a structure it is absolutely the only entirely fire-proof hotel building in the United States. Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter. Its Grand Parlor, Reception Rooms, Library, with its choice literature, Dining Rooms, and private apartments, with their connecting Bathing and Dressing rooms, ensure to its guests every comfort and luxury that can be desired.

All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while on its upper floors, give extensive views of the East River, Long Island and the suburbs. Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure.

The sanitary condition of the house is very highly commended by the most eminent of the medical faculty. The entire house is elegantly furnished, and is perfect throughout in all appointments. The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention.

Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel. HENRY CLAIR, Lessee. February 28 51

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. ANNUAL SALE 9,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful." See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SPECIAL NOTICE! Respectfully announce that having increased the facilities of the office for turning out every description of Work, from a 3-SHEET POSTER to a VISITING CARD, and having considerably reduced the

TARIFF OF PRICES (LIMITED). They solicit the Public generally, and especially SHOW MEN, to call and get estimates before ordering their Work elsewhere. We now make a Specialty of delivering Work WHEN PROMISED. And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect. Having a well equipped BOOK-BINDERY, We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Note heads, Statements, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

REVERE HOUSE. Mrs. McNEIL, Proprietress. First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

EARLY VISITORS TO ACADIA.

Marc L'Escaobot-1604.

BY EDWARD JACK.

"After having recognized the banks we again set sail and continued all night, keeping always our course to the west. When day had dawned, which was the day before St. John the Baptist's Day, (a good day for good work) we lowered our sails and passed the day in fishing cod, with great satisfaction and pleasure, because of the fresh food, of which we took as much as we pleased, after having so long wished for it. While we were fishing we also had the satisfaction of seeing some of those birds taken which the sailors call Happetoyes, on account of the greediness with which they snap up the cod's livers which are thrown into the sea when the fish are being cleaned. Of these they are so fond that even when they saw a pole or gaff above their head ready to destroy them, they risked approaching the vessel to catch them, at whatever cost it might be. Those who were not engaged in fishing passed their time at this, and by their diligence and industry succeeded so well that we had about thirty of them; but while doing this one of our ship carpenters allowed himself to fall into the sea, and well it was that the vessel did not drift, which enabled him to save himself and gain the rudder, by which he dragged himself on deck, and in the end was chastised for his fault by Captain Fouleux. While at this fishing we also took some dog-fish, the skins of which our carpenters carefully kept for smoothing their carpenter's work, also lake, which are better than codfish, and, sometimes, bass. The variety augmented our satisfaction. Those who gave no attention to the codfish or birds, passed the time in gathering up the hearts, sounds, and most delicate parts of the inside of the codfish, of which they made a hash with pork spices and codfish flesh. With these they made good "cervelat" as they can make in Paris, and we eat some of them with very good appetite. Towards evening we prepared to continue our voyage, after having fired a salute, as well on account of Saint John's day as for love of the Sieur de Pontreucq, who bears the name of this saint. The next day some of our people said that

THEY SAW AN ICEBERG;

when it was told us that the year before an Olanouise vessel was lost because she was too near one, and that two of the men, having escaped to the ice, had the happiness of being rescued by another ship which was passing."

L'Escaobot here tells how they were in fogs and cold, in one instance for eight days at a time, and winds up with a long dissertation on the causes of fogs, hoping, at the conclusion, "that these little digressions may not be disagreeable to the reader." As I know they are I have omitted them.

"On the 28th of June we found ourselves on a banquet, having forty fathoms of water over it, and the next day one of our sailors, after night, tumbled into the sea, and would have been lost had he not caught a rope which was hanging in the water. From this time forward we began to have signs of land (Newfoundland) by grass, moss, flowers and wood which we met with, these always becoming more plentiful as we drew nearer. On the 4th of July our sailors who were in the last quarter (watch) saw, after broad-daylight, the islands of Saint Peter, all of us being yet in bed. On Friday, the 7th of the month, we saw a coast line rising up for a long distance until it was lost to view, which more than ever filled us with joy, in that we had received a great favor from God in having made this discovery in fine weather; and while yet afar off, the boldest climbed to the topmast to get a better view, so anxious were we all for this land, the true dwelling place of man. The Sieur de Pontreucq climbed up, and I did so before, a thing that we had never done before. Our dogs stuck their noses over the rail that they might the more readily sniff the air from the land, and they could not keep from expressing by their actions the pleasure which they felt. We approached within a league's distance and, lowering our sails, began fishing cod, our bank fish beginning to give out. Those of us who had made voyages here before judged that we

were AT CAPE BRETON. Night coming on, we rounded the Cape, and the next day being the eighth of July, as we approached the Bay of Campseau, towards evening a fog came on which lasted for eight whole days, during which we kept at sea, beating about all the time without advancing, having head winds from the west and south-west. During these eight days, from one Saturday to another, God (who always has been in having sent among the thick fogs sunshine, which lasted but half an hour, during which time we got a view of the island, and knew that we would have gone among the breakers had we not quickly turned to sea. Thus it is that one searches for the land as for some well beloved one who sometimes rudely rebuffs her lover. In fine, on Saturday, the 15th of July, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the sky commenced saluting us with

DISCHARGES OF CANNON, weeping as if grieved to have so long kept us in misery. So soon as the fine weather returned, being four leagues from the land, we saw two chaloups with sails set coming directly for us, through a yet heavy sea. This gave us much content; but while we were pursuing our course there came to us from the land odors of surpassing sweetness borne so plentifully by a warm wind, that the whole East could not produce more. We stretched out our hands as if to take them, so palpable were they. Thus

it happened to those who were on the coast of Florida with Landoniere. Meanwhile the two chaloups approached, one loaded with Indians who had an elk painted on their sail; the other with Frenchmen from St. Malo who were engaged in fishing at the port of Campseau; but the Indians were the smarter for they arrived first. Never having seen any of them before, at first sight I admired their handsome bodies and form of visage. There was one of them who excused himself for not having brought his handsome beaver robe owing to the bad weather. He had but a piece of red frieze upon his back and "Matachiaz" around his neck, arms and above his elbows and around his waist. We made them eat and drink, and while they were doing this they told us all that during the past year had taken place at Port Royal, whither we were going."

THE ST. MALO MEN

when they arrived told us the same things that the Indians had, adding that on the Wednesday when we had cleared the breakers, they had seen us and would have come to us with these Indians, but when we headed out to sea they stopped, and that moreover it had been fine weather all the time on land."

L'Escaobot here considers that the fog might answer as a sort of rampart to the island if those on shore had fine weather while those at sea were enveloped in fogs. Two Frenchmen, who were working for the associates Sieur de Mont, complained that the Basques, contrary to the commands of the king, had been trading with the Indians and had carried off more than thirty thousand beaver skins. They gave L'Escaobot's party some of their fish, among others some great halibut. The Indians before leaving asked for some bread for their wives, which was readily given to them.

As they were leaving some of L'Escaobot's party went ashore to get wood and water for the ships, after which they were to follow the shore in a chaloupe as far as Port Royal, least Sieur du Point might have left before the arrival of the party.

The Indians offered to cross the country through the woods, agreeing to reach Port Royal in six days. This offer was not accepted.

On the 16th of July they were again enveloped in fogs and had head winds. On Thursday they were becalmed. During this, one of the ship's carpenters, having drunk too much wine, was taken sick while bathing, but we will let L'Escaobot continue his own narrative.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

[London Telegraph April 15.]

Yesterday it was decided that four more large ships of the merchant marine should be engaged to be fitted out as armed cruisers. Up to the present it is known that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Massilia, which steams at a speed of fifteen knots, and a vessel belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company have been taken up. These ships will probably be fitted with guns in Australia, where they will be used for cruising under Admiral Tryon, who commands the Australian squadron. The number of ships of the navy being recommended for war service is so great that it is believed every officer in the Royal Navy will be called upon by the Admiralty. It is believed, furthermore, that these will not be adequate to meet the extraordinary demand, and that the Retired List may be resorted to for additional officers. Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, which has completed refitting for active service, is to be recommissioned tomorrow. The Colossus, one of the new iron-clads, will be ready for sea in a few weeks. The latter is one of the most formidable ships afloat and, with the Iron Duke, will probably be included in the Baltic fleet.

AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD

yesterday great activity prevailed in consequence of important official instructions received from the Controller's Department, and of the intimation that a supplementary grant of £17,000 had been appropriated to Chatham. Admiral Watson received from the Constructor's Department instructions couched in unequivocal terms to push forward without a moment's delay the work of completing all vessels now being prepared for sea. Mechanics of all kinds were entered during the day, while the established hands were at work till a late hour. The three ships to be first completed for service are the Rover, iron steam corvette, 3,460 tons; Conqueror, double-screw steel armor plated turret-ship and ram, 6,300 tons; and the Leander, double-screw steam cruiser, 3,750 tons. Large parties of marines are engaged in coaling all three vessels, so that if necessary they could steam out of the basin within a few days.

THE FITTING OUT OF VESSELS

in the Medway Steam Reserve, which are to be completed for service, is proceeding at Sheerness Dockyard with all possible despatch. The Ruby, composite corvette, 12 guns, was undocked yesterday on the completion of her refit, and is now ready for commission. The Pyrites, composite corvette, had a trial of her engines on the measured mile near Sheerness, and will soon be out of hand. Last evening the mechanics employed on the Gannet and Pyrites commenced working overtime.

Nearly 150 out of a total of 250 of the recruits of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, now in training at Cirencester, volunteered yesterday for service in the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY REPORT.

Concerning That Mysterious "Renewal Account."

(From the London Statist, April 18.) The Grand Trunk of Canada Railway Reports a document containing some circumlocutory and mystifying explanations. Two important features are shown in the accounts—viz., an increase of £194,686 in the Debenture Stock, and the expenditure from revenue of £61,790 of what had been put into a suspense account under the title of "Renewals Account." But if any shareholder, after half an hour's careful inspection of paragraphs 27 and 28 at pages 12 and 13 of the report just issued, duly appreciates the facts supposed to be presented, he should like the measurement of his hat, for his head-gear must show abnormal brain-power. We venture to assert that ninety-nine out of a hundred shareholders will rise from a perusal of those "explanations" with a feeling of wonder at the splendid audacity with which a modicum of fact has been wrapped up in a maze.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The First Batches of Emigrants for Canada.

Canadian Exhibits for the Antwerp Exposition.

The Argonauts Expected in England—What Sort of Emigrants to Ship.

[Canadian Gazette, London, April 18.]

Mr. W. A. Baillie Grohman intends, we hear, to again visit British Columbia this year. He proposes to leave England early next month.

The guarantee fund of the Colonial and India Exhibition (London, 1883) now amounts to £152,950, being an increase of £12,000 in the past week.

A party of twenty-two men left Liverpool for Canada last week, under the auspices of the emigration scheme set on foot by the London Congregational Union for the relief of unemployed dock laborers and others in the East End.

The first party of children, about sixty, sent out this year under Miss Eyle's emigration scheme, will leave Liverpool for Canada to-day, in the steamship Sarmatian. It is intended to send out the next party in June, and applications may be made at once to Miss Lizzie Still, at the Emigration Home, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham.

Mr. O. J. McCully and Mr. W. M. F. Nelson, both of Montreal, and Mr. G. Cherry, of Toronto, have passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology at meetings of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination.

Of the series of political handbooks announced by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., the first will be on "Imperial Federation," by the Marquis of Lorne. It is to be ready immediately. Christiano Crayon (Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie) is about to publish a volume entitled "To Canada with the Emigrants," in which will be recorded his observations during his recent visit to the Dominion.

In pursuance of an arrangement between the London, Paris, and Washington, the American Signal Office commenced a few weeks ago to send warnings of icebergs, so that ships leaving for America will soon be informed of the risk of icebergs, and will know how far south to diverge in order to avoid them. Ships bound for Newfoundland will also know whether to accelerate or delay the voyage.

English rowing men will learn with much gratification that the Argonaut Club of Toronto have entered a four-oared crew for this year's Henley Regatta. All arrangements have been made for the trip, which, it is stated, will fall to the ground only if sufficient subscriptions are not forthcoming to help to defray the cost. We have no doubt that the appeal for financial co-operation, which is now being made, will be readily responded to. This is the first occasion on which a Canadian amateur crew has been sent to row on English waters, and Canadian oarsmen generally are certain to be anxious for a trial of strength between the Mother Country and the Colony.

Work is now going on apace in preparation for the opening of the Antwerp Exhibition on the 2nd prox. In the Canadian section considerable activity is being shown, and we hear that the whole of the exhibit, which weighs all in all 300 tons—as well as the Canadian Pavilion, which exhibit, has been shipped. An excellent site has been awarded to the Company's "Manitoba Farm," which the Council of the Exhibition fully recognize will be one of the great attractions of the exposition. The great occupier is situated on the right-hand side, just within the main entrance. The farm will be double the size of that exhibited at Edinburgh, and will contain a great many additional features of importance. The ground has already been laid out, and Mr. Alexander Begg (under whose direction the work is carried on) is certainly to have every facility for the perfect readiness for the opening day. The Railway Company also have a stall in a prominent position in the Canadian court.

Lord Rosebery's letter, read at the recent breakfast to the unemployed, and to which we referred at the time, seems already to have led to some practical result. One of his lordship's suggestions was that some combination of the various emigration agencies in London should be attempted, which would render them both more economical and effective. It now appears that a first step in this direction is to be promptly taken. A committee has shortly been held "to consider the feasibility of so far uniting the various emigration agencies throughout the country as to bring into one focus the light of public opinion on the subject." This action is most praiseworthy; the only matter for regret is that it has been so long delayed. But we must express the strong hope that both at this conference, and in any subsequent proceedings, colonial opinion will be adequately represented and clearly expressed. There is a danger in such movements as these that philanthropic workers at home may be disposed to view the question too exclusively from their own standpoint. Sir S. Northcote, in his recent letter, emphasized the need for "judicious" discrimination in the class of persons who should emigrate. Lord Rosebery, with equal truth, remarked that the emigrant should, if possible, be trained to be of use in his new country. On both these points most of our admirers, and, indeed, the majority of the colonists generally, hold strong views. And it is highly desirable that these views should be clearly set forth before, and fully recognized by, all who are interesting themselves in this branch of emigration work at home.

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly, should, to ensure strong and healthy constitutions, be given regularly Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period.

Miscellaneous.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES! The Standard, FAIRBANKS & CO., 377 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED. The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street; Jos. Virtue, 19 Aylmer street; Wm. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth street; Wm. Kinella, 118 Ottawa street.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Malsters. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

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JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Eprenay. DEINHARD & CO., Coblentz. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.

M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Opera. MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles.

E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCH, LAIDE & CO., Glasgow. WM. JAMES & CO., Dublin.

GAMBLE & CHERANE, Dublin. N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

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Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, April 2, 1885. DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Ontario & West. Prov. (A) Ontario, Man. & N.W. Provinces, B. C., and the West. 7 30 7 15

Quebec & St. Prov. (A) Quebec, St. Prov., B. C., and the West. 7 30 7 15

Local Mails. Valleyfield, Valois, St. Jean, St. Charles, etc. 4 15

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J. & R. ESDAILE, Grain and Freight Brokers. ESTABLISHED 1846. Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

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WALL PAPER FACTORY. COLIN McARTHUR & CO. Wall Paper Manufacturer. Awarded First Prize—Silver Medals, DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1884.

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LOCAL NOTES.

IMMIGRATION.—Seventy British immigrants arrived here yesterday, and after a short delay, proceeded to the West and North-West. They were chiefly well-to-do agriculturists.

WE BEG to call attention, to the large and attractive sale of live stock, farm implements, &c., at Lachine on May 9th by Wm. H. Araton. This sale is the most important of the season.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Yesterday morning Phillip Kelly, a laborer, was sent to jail for thirty days for assaulting Ellen Beall. Jean Baptiste Ladame, assaulting the police with a pitchfork, fined five dollars. A number of drunken people were fined two dollars each.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The liberality of the citizens is amply demonstrated by the amount already collected for giving relief to the families of the men in the North-West who are fighting their country's battles. The amount received on Tuesday by the Treasurer was \$1,500.

S. HYMAN has just opened his new store, 180 St. James street (City and District Savings Bank Building), with a very large and complete stock of fresh Havana cigars. We advise all smokers to give him a call, as he promises to give the best goods and the best value in the city.

REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—The troubles agitating the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral have culminated in sixty-seven heads of families, who are petitioners, presenting to the rector a formal request to resign the incumbency. As the petition has only been presented, no answer has yet been received.

THE Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the following donations: From Mr. H. J. Shaw, parcel of cast-off clothing and reading matter; Mr. Walbank, Lachine, cast-off clothing; Mr. Hecker, cast-off clothing; Friend, per C. A., parcel of cloth samples.

IMPROVEMENT TO A CLUB HOUSE.—The extensive building on Dorchester street occupied by the St. James Club is undergoing repairs and improvements that will cost a good round sum. The club is said to be in a prosperous condition, and is enlarging its membership from among the best and most successful citizens.

PETTY THIEVERY.—Some of the summer offices used by shipping men at Windmill Point have been entered by thieves during the winter and stripped of everything movable. Stoves, axes, shovels and the locks of doors have been carried off and disposed of at junk stores. In the office of one firm a number of painters' aprons were left, all new, last fall. Yesterday they were found cut up in little pieces, the malicious work of some rascal.

THE FIFTH ROYAL SCOTS turned out well last evening in the new armory and paraded with drummers, pipers and buglers. The exercises the men were put through were those which come under the head of a lieutenant's instruction. Owing to the vast size of the hall the battalion executed the manoeuvres with considerable precision and celerity. No doubt the flood at Point St. Charles interfered with the attendance at drill of the members of the Scots who reside in that locality.

LOOKING FOR BUSINESS.—The sunshine of yesterday brought out the stevedores on Commissioners street in full force, discussing the prospects for the season about to open, and all earnestly hoping for a European war, in the belief that such an event would increase the number of vessels coming to this port. The exertions some of the stevedores are making to secure cargoes is causing great competition among them. Some of the line agents have been haunted of late by applicants for stowing vessels.

FLOTTAM AND JETRAM.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock a large iron boiler was discovered floating down the river which was soon recognized as belonging to the wrecked steamer St. Francis. This boiler was completely submerged last autumn, and the action of the ice having separated the different portions of the wreck, it floated like a cork. Several boats put out at once to secure the prize, and at 3 o'clock Mr. Urgele Rousin, professor of swimming to the St. Helen's Island Club, managed to arrest the course of the boiler and tow it safely to the wharf.

HERE AND THERE.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the treaty of peace between England and Russia after the Crimea.

Thomas Lattimer and Thomas McKiernan were arrested yesterday for assaulting each other on St. Henri street.

Peter Lynch, arrested on Tuesday for robbing a man named Petty, was yesterday found guilty and will be sentenced to-day.

On Monday next the Provincial constables in Montreal will assemble at Mr. Bissonnette's office to be sworn for another year.

A man named Bleu was taken to Notre Dame Hospital yesterday morning by the police, who found him insensible near Viger Market.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. A. Dupont, aged 49, residing on Brook street, was hanging out her washing on a line, which she had to reach while standing on a barrel, when it fell over and dumped Mrs. D. in the mud, fracturing her arm. She was taken to Notre Dame Hospital.

A FIRE AND A BREAKDOWN.—Accident to the Salvage Corps.

Last night at 11:40 an alarm from box five brought the firemen to 1725 Notre Dame street, where a blaze was found on the second floor under a stairway leading to the premises used as a hat factory by George Brown. The fire was got under control by some Babcock charges. One hundred dollars will cover the damage to the plastering and woodwork.

While answering the call, the Salvage Wagon had the misfortune to break the axle of the left hind wheel when about fifty feet from the scene of the fire. The appliances of the Corps were at once transferred to a reserve wagon. Last night was the occasion of the broken vehicle's first run since spring opened.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING.

Great Damage Done in the Inundated District—No Further Danger Apprehended in the City—The Water Slowly Receding.

A great amelioration of the condition in which the inhabitants of the western part of the city were placed by the flood has taken place through the fall that has occurred in the water. It was said indeed to witness yesterday the damage that has resulted to the dwellings and furniture of hundreds of poor people who inhabited the wide area that suffered most. In many places where houses could only be approached by boats with provisions only two days ago, bread and butchers' carts were seen yesterday busily supplying customers as usual with the necessities of life. The damage alone to the sidewalks and streets in the outskirts will be heavy, and it will be some time before the different localities assume their former appearance.

THE HARBOR had changed very little in all of its phases yesterday, the ice all over the wharves being piled as high and apparently as firm as ever. It will be a vast expense that the Harbor Commission will have to incur in clearing it off when the water recedes to its normal state.

A member of the Commission remarked yesterday that he did not remember ever seeing such a gigantic accumulation of ice to get rid of at this season, and our informant is a long time a resident of the city. He said also it would be difficult to detach the ice, as it was solidly resting on the wharves. The opening in the centre of the river has not contracted in the least, and it is not likely to do so unless the ice in Lake St. Francis has yet to arrive before the river is cleared down to Three Rivers. The Commission who has just been referred to said it was singular that while reports were received from all prominent points down the river to Quebec constantly, giving information as to the condition of the ice, not a word was given about the state of the ice west of the port from which the principal danger was to be apprehended. He instanced Lake St. Louis, which, he said, was the greatest peril that was to be contended with, as, if the ice from that wide space came rushing down now, filling up the harbor, the flood in the city would be greater than ever. There is no reason whatever that reports from above should not be as regularly received as from below, for the facilities from both sides by telegraph are equal.

The water in the harbor subsided yesterday to the extent of 12 inches. The earliest time officials of the Harbor Board expect steamers in port here, is the 9th or 10th proximo.

LONGUEUIL. The village of Longueuil has had an unprecedented visitation from the flood and the damage to property is fully as great as in Laprairie, the loss being estimated at \$80,000. Quite a number of Montrealeers who have residences in the village are heavy sufferers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The genuine amusement to be enjoyed at the Academy by the performance of Dreams, or Fun in a Photograph Gallery, ought to be participated in by all. Mr. Kruger's company is well trained, and all act together throughout with a unity that keeps the fun fast and furious. The audience last night was delighted, as usual. There ought to be a good attendance to-night. The singing of the members of the company and the diversity of the performance generally were pleasant elements.

THEO'S APPROACHING VISIT. After the present week Theo is coming—lively, vivacious Theo, worthy successor of Tostee, Tuna, Pasta Mariee, Aimee, and others who have shone in the roles—she is to be present at the Academy next week, with others that have been created since the times when her predecessors made their marks before an American public. Theo is no stranger to us; we have seen her already, and we know her abilities. France seems to be prolific in prima donnas of her kind, and she is not the least of them. Mme. Theo's initial performance will bring forth the latest Parisian sensation—Lacome's new opera, Madame Boniface. Those who have seen Mme. Theo will at once realize her ability to do credit to her role; this new opera is to be present for the first time in Montreal. It is to-day that the advance sales of seats will open at Northmeier's music store, and Camell, the indefatigable agent of the company, wants us to suggest how advisable it will be to secure good seats in proper season.

Opera House. The audiences at this house increase rather than diminish during the week, in order to witness Bartley Campbell's admirable play of Fairfax, which is represented with all the ability by the present company that has been displayed in the great cities of the United States. The piece is well placed upon the stage, and nothing is wanting to give it due effect. The applause it obtains every night is a guarantee of the appreciation with which it is received.

PERSONAL.

C. W. Roberts, general agent of Harry Miner's Silver King Combination, is at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. Dennis Barry and Mr. Richard Thomas visited the flooded district again yesterday on charitable missions.

A Toronto correspondent of THE HERALD writes—"Mr. De Souza, the English barrister, of Brazilian extraction, who has made so many unsuccessful attempts to be heard by the Ontario courts, and was frequently ordered to sit down by presiding judges, has shaken the dust of Toronto from his feet; he left for Montreal on Tuesday night. It is not known whether he will attempt to practice in the Quebec courts, but before leaving he intimated his intention of returning to England in a few weeks.

MR. BUSKIN AND THE Y.M.C.A.

A private meeting of the officers of the Y.M.C.A. was held yesterday afternoon, when the difficulty existing between Mr. Budge, the secretary, and Mr. Buskin was discussed. The conclusion arrived at was, that the affair was merely a misunderstanding, and Mr. P. S. Ross and Mr. Griffin were instructed to draw up a conciliatory agreement between Mr. Budge, the witness and Rev. Mr. Buskin. The member of the Y.M.C.A. who had retained Mr. Buskin's subscription book, has returned it to him, after being requested to do so by that gentleman's legal adviser. Mr. Buskin's address is the Mechanics' Institute.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Road Committee Meeting—Contract for Fuel Supplies—The Lumber Contract Given to the Highest Tenderer.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Rolland in the chair. There were present Aldermen Gray, McShane, Hood, Roy, Beauvois, Rainville.

The business was the opening of tenders for the yearly supplies, and no difficulty was experienced in coming to a decision about the awarding of the respective tenders, with the exception of the lumber contract.

For the other contracts the successful tenderers were as follows:—shovels, Prevost, Prevost & Co.; cement, W. & F. P. Currie; spikes, Peck, Beany & Co.; hardware, Prevost, Prevost & Co.; bricks, J. Sheppard; coping, R. McKeown; supplying stone, R. McKeown; laying stone, R. McKeown.

IN THE LUMBER CONTRACT the difficulty was the decision between the tenders of John Henderson & Co. and Joseph Robert, a brother of Alderman Robert.

After the calculations had been made it was found that the tender of Mr. Henderson was much lower than any of the others, \$725 per 1,000 feet for 12 feet boards, and \$1,150 for 3 inch by 12 feet planks, and \$1,600 for 3 inch by 10 feet planks. Mr. Robert's tender was much higher than this, being \$900, \$1,158 and \$1,130 for the three kinds of lumber respectively.

Ald. Gray, on this being made known, moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. Henderson, his being the lowest tender. Ald. Roy interposed and said that Mr. Henderson had not satisfied the Corporation in his previous contracts and that at present he had a difficulty with the Corporation about some lumber. He also said that Mr. Lesage, of the Water Department, had mentioned to him that he had great difficulty in getting Mr. Henderson to pay his accounts. He would therefore move in amendment that in view of these facts the contract for lumber be awarded to Mr. Joseph Robert.

Ald. Gray said that he was quite willing to withdraw his motion if Ald. Roy's statements were founded on fact, but he would like them verified first. Ald. McShane then asked that Mr. Henderson be called in to answer to the statements of Alderman Roy, and this was accordingly done.

On his being called in Mr. Henderson stated that he had always fulfilled his contracts to the best of his ability, and that he never had anything to complain of he had never written to him on the subject. He further stated that he had always fulfilled his contracts with the Corporation to the best of his ability, and that he never had anything to complain of he had never written to him on the subject. He further stated that he had always fulfilled his contracts with the Corporation to the best of his ability, and that he never had anything to complain of he had never written to him on the subject.

The amendment of Alderman Roy was at last put to a vote and lost on the casting vote of the chairman. Alderman Roy was not disheartened, however, and seemed determined to get something for Alderman Robert's brother, for he promptly moved another amendment to the effect that the contract for boats go to Mr. Henderson, and the contract for the contract, of course, to Mr. Robert.

Alderman McShane protested against this and said that it was entirely unfair. Mr. Henderson's tender was undoubtedly the lowest and he should get the contract.

The majority of the Aldermen, however, would not listen to this, and the meeting ended again by cries of "vote." A lot of excited discussion followed, and the matter being put to a vote, the amendment was carried by the following vote:—Yeas, Laurent, Beauvois, Rainville, Roy; nays, Hood, McShane and Gray.

Ald. McShane then rose and gave the Chairman a piece of his mind, and said that his action and that of the committee was entirely unfair; and, putting on his coat, the alderman left the room. The meeting adjourned shortly after.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Recruiting in the City—A Scene in the Examining Room—Some of the Necessary Qualifications.

Seeing a number of strapping young men gathered in front of the St. Lawrence Hall, reading a printed notice to the effect that recruits for the North-West Mounted Police would be taken on application to an officer within a HERALD reporter entered and found Mr. Sherwood, of Ottawa, the officer in question, busy answering the questions of the would-be soldiers, and filling in the necessary printed forms.

Partially concealed by a screen was a man in a semi-nude condition undergoing a thorough physical examination at the hands of Dr. Botton, the medical examiner. The applicant was made to draw a long breath, and his chest girth taken after a forced expiration as well as at full inspiration. The lungs and heart were carefully tested, and any unsoundness was sufficient to cause the applicant to be rejected. The teeth, eyes and other portions of the body were all carefully examined, the doctor being particularly instructed to use the utmost care in selecting the men, as the latter are committed to the performance of duties, often associated with fatigue and danger, which tax severely the physical powers, in a region where even the ordinary comforts of life must be dispensed with. For these reasons none but physically sound men are accepted. The minimum height is 5 feet 6 inches; minimum chest measurement 35 inches; and the maximum weight 175 pounds. As it happened, the man

whom the reporter saw examined was the first man who had been rejected, various reasons in the legs and some unsoundness of the heart being the reasons. To the casual observer he seemed perfectly fitted for a soldier's life, but the cast-iron rule that the men must be free from any physical or constitutional defect debarred him from serving his country in the North-West.

Mr. Sherwood informed his visitor that he had so far enlisted some 40 men, 30 of whom were old countrymen and the remainder came from Sherbrooke. The whole would leave that night for Toronto, and thence to Winnipeg, where uniforms would be served out. None were taken except between the ages of 22 and 30, active, able-bodied men, who were required to produce certificates of exemplary character. They were required to be able to read and write either the English or French language fluently, and must understand the care and management of horses and be able to ride. The term of engagement is for five years and the pay fifty cents per day, with extra good conduct pay of 5 cents per day, the second year 10 cents, the third 15, the fourth and fifth 20 cents, making 70 cents a day for the last year. Members of the force are supplied with full kit on joining, and periodical issues of clothing during the time of service. All are obliged to take an oath of allegiance and an oath of office on joining.

THE SMALLPOX.

The news from the Civic Hospital yesterday was not so reassuring as was hoped for. Among the patients at present in the institution two are very seriously ill. On Tuesday afternoon, the Health Committee was informed that a fresh case of small-pox had been discovered in St. George, Hyolite street, outside the city limits. Dr. Larocque proceeded at once to the spot and found a child of 4 years of age ill of the malady, and learned that a young girl had died of the same disease on the previous day. As the mother was opposed to the removal of her child to the Civic Hospital, the Health Committee, informed by St. Jean Baptiste Village, who promise to take prompt measures to prevent the spread of the disease and also to thoroughly disinfect the house in which the cases occurred. On Tuesday evening another case in St. Constant street was reported to the Health Committee by Dr. Piche.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Hanson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy the patient, and he loses weight, but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and are unable to give rest to their time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whirling sensation, and he is obliged to hold on to something to prevent falling. The bowels are constipated, and dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes with a sweetish taste. Often there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. All these symptoms are indeed alarming, and sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have been easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon road, London, E.C.

The Syrup strikes at the very fountain-head of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and put them in a healthy condition. They cure constiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, and your medicines are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "One of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend, who is very ill. I have much to thank you for."

The sale keeps up wonderfully—in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq., October 24, 1882. Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it, at least, a fair trial.

In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now, after a few weeks' use (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men, and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and my testimony is quite in accordance with their own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this solicited testimonial.

I am, dear sir, Yours very gratefully, Carey B. Berry, Baptist Missionary.

For sale by all Druggists and A. J. White, Limited, 67 St. James Street, City

OUR VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. [Parties requiring information on veterinary subjects will please address "Veterinary Editor of THE MONTREAL HERALD." Replies will be given, free of charge, as promptly as possible.]

Suppurating Corn. SWETSUBURG, April 27. Veterinary Editor, MONTREAL HERALD. One day last week, while hearing the end of a long journey, I noticed one of my pair go slightly lame. On examination I found nothing amiss that I could discover.

Next morning I had the shoe removed at the blacksmiths, and by him I was informed that it was a corn from which he was suffering. The horse certainly seemed very sore in the part, and I therefore supposed the blacksmith was right. After paring the part well away, he again replaced the shoe, saying that he would be all right in a few days. At the end of the fourth day, on taking him out of the stable, I found him lame than ever. On sending a second time to the forge, the farrier seemed puzzled as to why he had not improved, but suggested keeping him quiet a few days longer. The following morning I discovered matter settling just above the hoof. Please explain first what is the true nature of the trouble, and second why the farrier did not know what was causing the lameness and why he did not discover that it was about to break out twenty-four hours before it did so. Also please state what mode of treatment you would advise. SUSPENSE.

ANS.—From your description of the case your horse is probably suffering from a suppurating corn, or possibly the generation of matter under the wall of the hoof, which may have been caused by the imbedding of sand or gravel under the heel of the shoe, and working its way upwards into the sensitive parts causing suppurating and the symptoms you describe. The pus thus formed inside the hoof, which may have been caused by the imbedding of sand or gravel under the heel of the shoe, and working its way upwards into the sensitive parts causing suppurating and the symptoms you describe.

Split. POINTE CLAIRE, April 25, 1885. Veterinary Editor, MONTREAL HERALD: I have a young horse between four and five years old. He has been going lame for the last month. The lameness is most marked in the trot, being scarcely noticeable when walking. He has a small splint on the inner and upper sides of the cannon bone. Do you think that is causing the horse to go lame? If so, what would you advise me to do? J. W.

ANS.—Yes, I concur in your diagnosis and conclude that your horse is suffering from splint. Treatment—Apply the following blister: One drachm of cantharides to eight of lead. Rub the blister well into the affected part, all the parts below and keep the animal's head tied up for three days afterwards. Keep the patient quiet.

Loss of Appetite.

MONTREAL, April 28. Veterinary Editor, MONTREAL HERALD: What treatment would you recommend for a cow that I have had in town for winter use, and that latterly has evinced a disinclination to eat? She lies down a good deal, has become considerably reduced in flesh, and eats little. I have been feeding her during the winter on bran, moulie, hay, and the refuse peelings from the house. She has now refused all of these except the latter, which she nibbles at very sparingly. Her milk supply has decreased in the past two weeks to but a few pints daily.

Yours, A READER OF THE HERALD.

ANS.—If the treatment received by your cow is similar to that received by ninety-nine out of every hundred of city bovines, the condition of your animal is not to be wondered at. Remembering that she has been fed every day for perhaps the past six months on the same diet, without exercise or fresh air it is a marvel the animal is alive, much less in the debilitated condition you describe. To bring about a healthy action of the digestive organs, allow the cow to have the run of the yard between the hours of eleven and three, and give as much as practicable a complete change of diet—such as crushed oats, turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c.—to which a small quantity of ground oil cake may be added with advantage.

Loose Box.

MONTREAL, April 29th, 1885. Veterinary Editor, MONTREAL HERALD: Sir,—I am at present constructing a stall and am anxious to know the best and most convenient size to make a loose box, also what mode of drainage would you recommend? Yours, &c.

ANS.—Circumstances would have something to do with the size of a loose box. If you are building where you are not limited for space you can scarcely err on the side of making it too roomy; but if, as I presume, you are constructing inside the city limits, a loose box twelve feet square, or twelve by fourteen would be ample. The system of drainage most generally adopted and approved is where you drain from the centre of the stall, the flooring so arranged as to favor the flow of all liquid accumulations to that point. A "Bell trap" should be placed on the mouth of the drain leading into stall, to prevent the upward flow of noxious gases.

Canine Parasites.

Veterinary Editor, MONTREAL HERALD: My Newfoundland dog has for the last three months been troubled with fleas. I have tried in vain to rid him of them, but cannot succeed. Will you, through your valuable column, come to my assistance? Yours, J. C. M.

ANS.—Wash the animal thoroughly with soft soap and warm water, then apply the following lotion:—One drachm of carbolic acid to thirty of water, all over the skin of the dog. Rub the lotion into the skin with a piece of flannel. In from five to ten minutes wash the lotion off. Repeat the above in about three days afterwards. Destroy the dog's bedding and use in its place sawdust or sawdust, over which may be sprinkled a little turpentine.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Notice to Mariners. SIGNAL STATIONS. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established:—

Table with columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, and other details. Includes stations like South West of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Little Metis Lighthouse, etc.

Sailed.

The Red Star Line steamship Penland, sailed from New York for Antwerp April 23, with 42 cabin passengers. The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Servia sailed from New York for Hamburg April 25, with 66 cabin passengers.

Arrived.

The Allen steamship Grecian from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Glasgow on Wednesday and landed her live stock shipment of 493 oxen in good order with the exception of three which died on the voyage. NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrived St. Lawrence, from Havre; Circassia, from Glasgow; Werra, from Bremen. MONTREAL, April 29.—Arrived Devonia, Glasgow; April 29.—Arrived India.

Sailed for Miramichi.

Ager, Dublin April 18. Arcthusa, Belfast April 10. Collector, 628, from Liverpool April 10. Elida, Cork April 10. Forest Green, bark, 549, Belfast April 10. Grethe, 380, Liverpool April 3. Hero, Liverpool April 16. Irene, Edem March 3. Lottmar, bark, 637, Belfast April 11. Lammmerger, 679, Belfast April 8. Mirjam, Toivo, Limerick April 23. Mary Jane Wilher, Dublin April 21. Napoleon III., Limerick April 13. Norman, London April 23. Ossuna, 794, Liverpool April 18. Sagona, Liverpool April 22. Samarang, bark, 512, Antwerp April 8. Susanna, 463, Newry April 8. Tikona, 819, Liverpool April 15. Urania, Dublin April 15.

Sailed for Cape Breton.

Clamdebov, London April 23. Darpa, 344, bark, Rotterdam April 15. E. Sutton, bark, 545, Dublin April 6. Lillie Souillard, ship, 998, Grimsby April 6. Jumbo, 946, Liverpool April 20. Pontecorvo, Liverpool April 20.

Sailed for Richibucto.

Urania, Greenock April 24. Westerhotten, 376, Glasgow April 8.

Sailed for Dalhousie.

Annabella, 860, Liverpool April 15. Marine Items from Quebec.

As the Government steamship Druid is laid up awaiting new machinery it has been decided that the steamship Le Canadian shall lay down the logs this season and perform the other work usually done by the Druid, so that, contrary to the former intention, it will be late in the season before Le Canadian goes on Gulf fishery service.

Schooner men are only offered \$4 per thousand feet for lumber to St. John; last year it was \$5. No charters have yet been made, as schooner owners refuse the low rates.

The Marine Department are about chartering a schooner to take down the necessary materials to rebuild the light-house recently destroyed by fire at Cape Bay.

The steamship Polino took out a coasting license at the Custom House to-day, being the first vessel this season licensed for the local trade of the Province. Three licenses had been issued last year at this time.

Several new gas buoys will likely be built this summer, but of a smaller size than the two now in use and without the bell. They will be placed in position at different localities along the river.

There are some four steamships now on their way to Montreal from different European ports.

A number of new wooden buoys have been constructed by the Marine Department here during the past winter to replace old stock.

The number of coal cargoes coming from Scotch ports are larger than at first anticipated. The efforts of consignees to place cargoes to arrive are unsuccessful. Views of holders and buyers are wide apart.

The great quantity of ice in the Gulf will retard shipping arrivals and indications are that the fleet of sailing vessels will be late in making port this season—probably the middle of May.

Notes.

The fleet of Russian merchant vessels at New York consists of three ships and two barkes. They are making preparations to haul up, for the Anglo-Russian situation is yet uncertain. They fly their colors daily from sunrise to sunset.

Ship Lake Erie, which sailed from Kingston, Australia, for London, January 13, was spoken March 9 in latitude 25 south, longitude 23 west.

Bark Lorraine, of Quebec, Captain Bennett, which arrived at Bahia Blanca Dec. 3 from Montreal with loss of deck load, had also her cargo entirely damaged by sea water. At the request of the master a survey was duly called, and the vessel was condemned and sold (as before reported) for \$1,500.

The regular winter service of the Dominion Line steamships from Portland ends to-day.

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