

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVIII—131

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1886.

(SINGLE COPIES THREE CENTS)
(SUBSCRIPTION \$6.00 A YEAR.)

Hotels.

Albemarle Hotel,
"MADISON SQUARE,"
NEW YORK.

Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 28th St. facing Madison Square.

Conducted on the European Plan
JANVIN & WALTER,
Proprietors.
June 20 19 147

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

MONTREAL.
HENRY HOCAN,
Proprietor.

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion
July 20 19 147

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Fifth Avenue, New York.

This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plan. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHWATE,
Proprietors.
Comfortable Rooms, \$2 per day; Board, \$2.50 per day.
Oct 2 19 147

Murray Hill Hotel.
NEW YORK.

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

(ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.)
Rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise. Stairways and elevators.

No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.
HUNTING & HARRISON, Proprietors.
June 15 19 147

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 2000 guests. The hotel is supplied with every convenience and is in every way calculated to be a source of comfort and pleasure to its guests.

Every attention paid to guests.
KENLY & ST. JACQUES,
Proprietors.
February 5 19 147

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC.

This hotel, which is unrivaled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new systems of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevators, electric bells and lights, etc. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,
President.
CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO.
Proprietors.
June 26 19 147

Laval House,
(GATE LEMAY HOUSE).

BORD A PLOUFFE.

Having leased the above well-known and commodious brick house, now open. It will be new and completely furnished and ready for the reception of permanent boarders on the 22nd May.

In close proximity to, and in full view of, the Ottawa River at this point, the opportunities for boating and fishing cannot be surpassed. The hotel is situated on the banks of the river, and the adjacent lands afford the most charming resort for picnics and parties.

Boats will be furnished for the use of guests. The Canadian Pacific Railway will stop trains north of the bridge at Laval House, and special conveyance will meet all trains, thus bringing the house within half an hour of the city.

The table will be furnished with everything the city and country can supply.

Telephone connection with the city.

For terms of board, special railroad rates, and all other particulars address:

NORRIS BEST,
Bord a Plouffe.
April 16 19 147

GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL.
141 BATH STREET.

First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated

Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

MR. MONTREAL HERALD in style at this Hotel.
May 31 19 147

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

REVERE HOUSE.
MRS. MCNEIL, Proprietress.
First-Class Commercial and Private Hotel.
Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

THE MAYFLOWER'S TRIP.

The New Boston Yacht Shows Great Speed in a Light Wind.

DORCHESTER, May 31.—South Boston yachts were considerably excited this morning by the action of the crew of Gen. Paine's new yacht, the Mayflower. They shook out the big mainsail of the new sloop and shortly after 9 o'clock Gen. Paine and a party of friends went aboard the boat.

The mainsail, jib and jibtop sail were quickly spread and under a westerly breeze the sloop on which so many hopes depend started on her trial trip. She moved easily and rapidly in the light air, proceeding for, perhaps, a half mile close hauled before she entered the main channel. She minded her helm beautifully, and in the few manœuvres showed her ability to move quickly and readily. When the channel was reached she fell off before the wind and started down this bay. She made scarcely any swish under her lee and seemed to make no resistance to the water. Experienced yachtsmen who watched the Mayflower with eager eyes declared that there was lacking that springy, easy motion which characterizes her great rival, the Puritan, but nevertheless the new sloop showed a clean pair of heels to a crowd of yachts following in her wake, distancing them without an effort. At Broad Sound her course was changed to north northeast, and she took the wind abeam. She heeled over to the breeze and began to show her qualities, but the wind died out and became very light outside and little could be ascertained about her speed. But judging from her relative position with other craft, among them the Glina, a fast float, the Mayflower has excellent qualities in a light wind. It was thought that when running free she had not the speed of the Puritan, but more air is needed before actual results can be obtained.

Gen. Paine took the Mayflower to Beverly, from whence an extended trial trip will be made. The boat will return to Boston Wednesday or Thursday. The Puritan also left her moorings at South Boston, starting two hours after the Mayflower. It was thought that there was to be a brush, but the two owners have agreed not to compete until the Eastern Yacht Club regatta in June. The Puritan shows much improvement since she has been overhauled. Her higher spars, increased depth of rudder, and other changes have been unquestioned improvements. She worked beautifully, beating back and Mr. Forbes, her owner, is delighted. He declares that the champion is faster than ever. The opinion of yachtsmen who witnessed the trials of both boats is that the white sloop will retain her laurels, though the Mayflower will doubtless give her a hard run.

LIFE OF MISS FOLSOM.

A True Sketch of the Heroine of the Coming Blasted Event.

BUFFALO, May 31.—Until to-day the Buffalo Courier has contained no mention of President Cleveland's engagement to Miss Folsom. That paper is supposed in this part of the State to speak for the President officially. Hence the following editorial article published to-day was read in this city with great interest:

MISS FOLSOM.

Now that official announcement has been given of the coming marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom on June 2, the Courier, which has refrained from adding to the unlimited and cruel preliminary gossip on the subject, finds it proper to say a few words concerning the approaching event and its heroine. The leading facts in the early life of the President's bride-elect have been so often rehearsed in print of late, that it would be superfluous again to go into details concerning them. Had not innumerable errors crept into these unauthorized sketches?

Miss Folsom, whose Christian name, by the way, is not Frances, but Frank, was born in the year 1864, and will be 22 years old on the 21st of July. She was born in the house No. 168 Edward street, opposite the school yard of the orphan asylum. As a child, she attended Mrs. Breckinridge's French kindergarten.

Later the family moved from Edward street to the house now occupied by Mr. George J. Letworth, in Franklin street. At the time of Mr. Folsom's death in 1875, they were living at the Tift House. It will be remembered that Mrs. and Miss Folsom were in Medina when this sad accident happened. After the funeral, they went to Medina, where Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Folsom's widowed mother, resided. The Harmon family had good social position and owned considerable valuable real estate, including milling property. While in Medina Miss Folsom was a pupil at the high school.

Returning to Buffalo in a few years, Frank entered the Central School, and she and her mother boarded with Mrs. Jonathan Mayhew. One of the Central School teachers has said of her that Frank learned very readily and seemed to remember equally well, and that she "always put a little of herself into her recitations." While enrolled as a pupil at the Central her name used often to get transferred to the boys' lists, and so, in order that it should sound less masculine, she temporarily inserted the initial letter C. after Frank, calling herself Frank Clara. This explains why her name now often erroneously appears with the initial C. She was a regular attendant of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. During part of the time she was pursuing her studies at the Central School she and her mother boarded at Mrs. Carpenter's in the Boston block. Afterward her mother occupied Mrs. R. D. Boyd's house in Franklin street, and from there Miss Folsom went to Wells College. Her Central School certificates admitted her to the sophomore class at Wells College, which she entered without preliminary examination in the middle of the school year.

Miss Folsom was a great favorite at Wells College, and her power of winning the love and unwavering allegiance of many friends is a direct inheritance from her father, for a more genial, generous-hearted and companionable man than the late Oscar Folsom never lived. Her tall, commanding figure, frankness and sincerity made her the queen of the school. She was graduated from Wells College in June, 1885, her graduating essay taking the form of a story. The hamper of flowers sent to her nearly every week, beginning about the second year of her college life, from the Executive Mansion at a busy, and the particularly abundant supply that came from the White House, conspired to make her a popular figure, but not one of many little attentions paid her, the knowledge of which her college mates spread abroad on scattering to their distant homes for the summer vacations, thus exciting public gossip concerning Miss Folsom's relations to the President.

Miss Folsom's character is that of an unsuspicious, ingenuous girl, full of self-possession, and with no much common sense to be overcome by her sudden elevation. Her chief characteristic is intense loyalty to her mother, who is a charming woman. Between them seems to exist that perfect confidence and sympathy so seldom seen between parent and child. Miss Folsom's life has had its ups and downs. She is old for her years, and no observing and no make any mistake, which, even should they occur, would be forgiven in one so young and inexperienced, obliged suddenly to regulate her life by the complicated etiquette of society at the capital. One of her accomplishments is a rare gift for letter writing. In dress her tastes are very simple. Her only study is in naming an early date for the wedding. A postponement would have brought even more annoyance in the way of press gossip, and from the moment of landing to the day of the wedding every movement of the President and the bride elect would have been subject to the espionage of prying newspaper correspondents.

Miss Folsom, outside of a very limited circle of intimate friends, is little acquainted in Buffalo, and has never mingled in society here, because since she was a school girl she has never spent but a day or two at a time in Buffalo. Her only regret at this moment must be that her father is not living to be present at the marriage of his only child to the friend who stood closest to him than a brother. It is an interesting coincidence that the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who is to perform the marriage ceremony, freely occupied, while settled in Batavia, the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, the church of which Miss Folsom is a member. Dr. Sunderland having been an attached friend of the late Dr. Lord, his pastor.

The published prints and photographs of Miss Folsom do not greatly resemble her. One of the best likenesses of her, as the Courier stated last Sunday, is by an amateur photographer. Her hair is soft and brown, of a shade between light and dark. She wears it combed back from her forehead, and loose, wavy tendrils escape here and there. She has violet blue eyes and rather large nose. Her eyebrows are very heavy and nearly meet. The chief and striking beauty of her face is her mouth and chin. Mr. Ammi Farnham, the artist, once said that Miss Folsom had the most beautiful mouth he had ever seen.

Cheese Sales.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 31.—Cheese sales: 150 boxes at 6c, 600 at 7c, 2,500 at 8c, 1,300 at 9c, 750 at 10c, 540 on commission and 700 farm dairy at 6c 7/8, bulk at 7 1/2. Prices one cent lower.

The President's Woe.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Immediately after his arrival last night President Cleveland drove to the Gilsey House, where he spent an hour with his betrothed. The President then repaired to the residence of Secretary Whitney, where he remained during the night.

Declaration Day.

CHICAGO, May 31.—This being Declaration Day and a legal holiday the banks, board of trade and stock exchange were closed. On the "cut line" and several trades in July wheat were made at 73 1/2, as operators feared a decrease in the visible supply.

A Play Damned.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A Herald's London despatch says: "Our Strategists," which has been played for seven years in the United States, proved a marked failure here on Saturday night at the Opera House, although the American company has been renowned for its antics, crude nonsense, mechanical jokes and funny complications only have the level of a nursery charade." are some of the phrases used by the London press about the piece. Dion Boucicault's first reception on reaching London was by a court officer serving a summons for a force suit at the instance of Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault and under the advice of their children, whose birthright is impugned by the Australian marriage.

An Old Catholic.

BERLIN, May 31.—Rev. Dr. Michel the Bishop of the old Catholics in Germany, who persistently refused to accept the decree of the infallibility of the Pope, is dead at Freiburg.

A Singular Sickness.

BERLIN, May 31.—An epidemic has broken out at Chemnitz, arising from the eating of raw beef. One hundred and twenty three victims are reported. The disease is still spreading.

A Present to Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 31.—A Catholic sculptor, residing at Spandau, recently sent a bust of the Pope to Bismarck, who returned a letter of thanks expressing his gratitude and pleasure at receiving the gift.

A Letter of Condolence.

BERLIN, May 31.—Bismarck has written a letter to the son of a late Italian minister, in which he says, "I painfully feel the loss of your father, not only within the sphere of my political lot, but also in my personal relations with him, which existed for 40 years. Kindly accept my expression of grateful remembrance, which will be associated with your father as long as I live."

A Furious Fire.

BERLIN, May 31.—Otto & Buetner's oil factory in Rixdorf suburb, this city, and adjacent timber yards have been destroyed by fire. The section was devastated by flames covering an area of 40 acres. The loss is estimated at \$750,000, distributed among many sufferers. The only casualty reported is the burning to death of an old woman. One fireman was overcome by excessive heat, but was restored to consciousness. A number of live stock perished in the flames.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Land Bill.

LONDON, May 31.—The Land Bill has been again postponed; it will be taken up again on June 7th.

The Home Rule Debat.

LONDON, May 31.—In the Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, replying to the question by Mr. Heneage, said the Government do not intend to proceed with the Land Purchase Bill immediately after the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

The debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed by Henry Fowler, who spoke in favor of the measure.

Lord John Manners (Conservative), opposing the bill, Mr. Chamberlain moved the adjournment and will open the debate to-morrow, when Mr. Bright is also expected to speak. The discussion promises to be of unusual interest. The attention of members to-night centered more on the talk of the lobby than in the debate.

After Mr. Chamberlain speaks to-morrow, an effort will be made to induce Mr. Gladstone to reply and close the debate. The Ministerialists insist the Government, if defeated, will appeal to the country, while the members of the Opposition assert that if the majority against the bill is large, Mr. Gladstone must resign, in which event they expect that Lord Hartington will be summoned to form a Ministry.

LONDON, June 1.—The Standard says this morning that division on the Home Rule Bill has been definitely fixed for Thursday night or the small hours of Friday morning.

Succeeding Meeting.

LONDON, May 31.—At the meeting of the Chamberlain party to-day 55 members of the House of the Commons were present. Of these fifty-two resolved against the support of the Home Rule bill only three supporting Mr. Gladstone's Irish measure. Mr. Chamberlain read a letter from John Bright in which the writer vehemently condemned the bill, pledged himself to vote against it and urged other to do likewise. The news of the result of Chamberlain's meeting caused intense excitement in the lobby of the House of Commons. Chamberlain in the course of his speech assured the wavering that the result of the general election would be the defeat of the Gladstone candidates. Reports from every section, he said, indicated that the country was awakening to the fact that it was menaced with ruin. Several members of the Hartington section spoke at the meeting. They referred to the plans of the Liberal Unionists to fight every disunion candidate.

Uster Home Rulers.

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. Gladstone has received a letter signed by five hundred Protestant residents of Ulster in favor of Home Rule. They say they are convinced that a native parliament will be conducive to prosperity, contentment and the peace of the law in Ireland. The letter has given Mr. Gladstone much gratification.

Disraeli's Opinion.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily News reproduces a speech made by Benjamin Disraeli in the Commons in 1884. Disraeli, in summing up the Irish question, said: "Ireland is teeming with a starving population, the sufferers from an absentee aristocracy, an alien church and the worst executive in the world. The only remedy in connection with political agitation for the Irish question is Ireland, therefore England is logically in an odious position because the cause of misery in Ireland. The duty of an English Minister, therefore, is to effect by his policy all changes which revolution would do forcibly. That is the question in its integrity. The moment you have strong executive religious equality and just administration, you will have order in Ireland."

A Lady Decorated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—The Sultan presented to Mrs. Cox, the wife of the British Consul, the Grand Cordons of the Order of the Medjidieh.

Bonapartism.

PARIS, May 31.—An Imperialist congress was held to-day. There were 100 Bonapartist deputies and journalists present. They showed great lack of unity. There is a strong schism between adherents of Prince Victor and Prince Jerome.

The Count and Countess of Paris.

PARIS, May 31.—It is stated that a desire to overthrow the Cabinet, instigated the agitation for the expulsion of the Princes. The Count and Countess of Paris have returned to their residence at Eu to make preparations for their departure from France, in anticipation of an order of expulsion. Crowds of friends left cards at the home of the Count and Countess in this city during their stay here.

Roman Catholic Prelates in Council at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 31.—Mgr. Fabre arrived here on Saturday to attend the seventh Provincial Council of Prelates, which opened yesterday. The ceremonies attending the opening of the Council were unusually grand. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the prelates met in the large parlors of the Archbishop's palace and proceeded to the chapel, where the metropolitan sang the first notes of the hymn *Veni Creator*. The prelates then entered the Basilica, where pontifical High Mass was celebrated. The sacred edifice was crowded with the faithful. The prelates occupied seats in the sanctuary. After Mass the Council held its first session. Other sessions will be held until the ecclesiastical matters to be transacted have been disposed of. The business of the Council is kept very secret, and all the decisions of the prelates will have to be ratified at Rome. It is expected the papal nuncio, bearing the official papers of Archbishop Taschereau's promotion to the rank of Cardinal, will arrive in a few days, and during the session of the Council. The citizens are preparing a grand celebration for that occasion.

Vice-Regal Movements.

OTTAWA, May 31.—The Governor-General has returned here from Quebec, but will leave again for that city after the prorogation of Parliament. Lady Lansdowne remains at Quebec. From Quebec their Excellencies will go to New Brunswick for the summer. Rideau Hall is deserted, and in care of two or three servants.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Incorporation of the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Club.

Local Items of Sporting News.

Rod and Gun.

THE FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB. The Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec, which was organized in February 1885, has just been incorporated. It is admitted by all that it is one of the strongest organizations of its kind on this continent, and counts among its members some of the leading men of the country. The act of incorporation reads as follows:—

Granted under the provisions of the Act 43 Vic., chap. 12, entitled "An act to facilitate the formation of Fish and Game Protection Clubs in the Province." By virtue of an order in Council No. 192, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, on the 20th day of May, 1886, M. M. George H. Bissell, John N. Bissell, J. William H. Bissell, Louis Alphonse Boyer, William H. Bissell, Edward B. Goodacre, George O. Ahern, Hubert Root IV., Isaac H. Stearns, James Slesser, Ernest Lacroix, Andrew Dawes, H. W. King, Thomas C. Bissell, C. de Salaberry, Robert McKay, A. N. Sherwin, all of the City of Montreal in the said Province, and others marked in the schedule hereto annexed (over 300) And all other persons who are now or who may hereafter become members of the club incorporated in virtue of the said order in Council, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec.

The act of incorporation was obtained through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. S. Kirk Crook, who spared neither time nor labor in his endeavors to place the Fish and Game Protection Club of Montreal upon a sound and legal basis.

Baseball.

VICTORIAS VS. YOUNG BEAVERS. A very interesting game of baseball was played at Point St. Charles on Saturday afternoon, between the Victorias and the Junior Beaver Clubs. The Victorias won the match by an inning and 7 runs.

The following is the score for the first seven innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals
Victorias	1	9	3	5	0	0	0	24
Beavers	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	10

The Turf.

The June trotting meet at Lepine Park opens this afternoon, and will close to-morrow (Wednesday). There will be three purses, value \$150, \$125 and \$50 respectively, for competition on the first day; and two, viz., \$250 and \$150 on the second day. Horses are entered from the United States, Quebec, Sorel and Three Rivers, and should the weather prove favorable some enjoyable racing will be witnessed.

Swimming.

A WONDERFUL SWIMMER. Prof. J. M. Landfield, the champion Hungarian swimmer, who performs so many wonderful feats in the water, is at present in Montreal. On Saturday, June 5th, the Professor will give one of his unrivaled exhibitions of his complete mastery of the art at the Longue Pointe Landing. The proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Cricket.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Staten Island and New York Cricket Clubs played a one-inning match at Central Park to-day. The Staten Island eleven were defeated by a score of 134 to 76. An all-day match was played to-day at Central Park between the Riverside Cricket Club of New York, and the Alma Club, of Newark. The latter won by a score of 97 to 79. Kings County Club, of Brooklyn, played the Newark Club on the latter's ground, winning by 116 to 104.

Aquatic.

THE RACE BETWEEN TEN EYCK AND LAING. WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—The sculling race, three mile course, a mile and a half with turn, on Lake Quabbin, between James A. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, and Joseph Laing, of Montreal, came off shortly after four o'clock this afternoon. If any odds were offered Laing had the call. The start was an even one, but Laing sprang at the outset and had gained a clean, long length and a half in the first eighth of a mile. This lead he continued to increase till a mile and quarter had been covered, when he was suddenly taken sick. He managed to pull around the stake boat, but only a short distance when he was taken into a launch. Ten Eyck rowed over the course but no official time was taken. Unofficial report makes it 21.20.

THE RACE BETWEEN TEEMER AND WALLACE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The race between John Teemer and Wallace Ross took place at Oak Point to-day in presence of about 5,000 people. The race was for \$1,000 and 40 per cent of the net gate receipts. Teemer looked to be in the condition of 160 lbs. Ross weighed 185 lbs. and looked well. Betting was in favor of Teemer. As they got into line Ross got the outside position, and at the crack of a pistol got slightly the best of the start. Rowing about 40 to the minute, Teemer has no trouble to keep up to him, and they reached the turn together. Ross again started to lead, but Teemer forced the gate in the last eighth of a mile, made a spurt and went to a winner by a little over a length. Time, 20 minutes 28 seconds.

New York, May 31.—Fully six thousand people witnessed the race at Pleasant Lake to-day between Courtney and Hosmer.

The start was made at 6.05 p.m. without advantage to either oarsman, Hosmer having the inside of the course with three turns. Courtney and Hosmer led alternately, the former at 32 strokes to the minute and the latter at 38, reaching the mile and a half in 11.46. Courtney was leading. The last mile and a half was somewhat slower, Hosmer taking the lead temporarily. On the last half mile Courtney spurred, closed up the open water, and both boats crossed the line together in 24 mins. 30 secs. Gov. Hill and a number of State officers witnessed the race.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ALONG THE WHARVES.

Twenty-three craft passed through the Lachine Canal yesterday.

The bark Lake Lemna entered the canal yesterday to load her cargo of lumber.

The steamship Miramichi sailed at 5 o'clock last evening with full general cargo for the Gulf ports.

The steamship Gothenburg City sails this morning for London with a full general cargo, and 175 head of cattle.

The tug boat Vermont arrived in the Lachine canal yesterday with seven lumber laden barges en route for American ports.

Two of the Harbor Commissioners' dredges have been sent to assist in the work of deepening the ship channel in Lake St. Peter.

The quantity of grain exported since the opening of navigation exceeds by upwards of a million bushels, the quantity exported to the same date last year.

The steamship Faderlandt, from Pictou, arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of coal. She has as yet not been reported at the Harbor Master's office.

The road authorities are paying more attention to the streets on the river front than heretofore. Yesterday, gangs of men were at work macadamizing Commissioners and Common streets.

Three schooners with a portion of the Montreal cargo of the stranded steamship Avlonia arrived yesterday morning and three more with the balance of the cargo are expected to-day.

The dredgings taken from the river are now deposited on the river bank at Hochelaga, and will be eventually used to fill in the cribs for the wharves when they are again extended eastward.

The propeller Glengarry, one of the vessels bringing down Messrs. Ogilvie & Company's consignment of Manitoba wheat, arrived yesterday morning. Her consorts will arrive to-day.

Messrs. Munderloh & Co. have reported to the Harbor Master that the brig Alida, at Windmill Point, is unable to discharge her sugar cargo, owing to the wharf being obstructed with the cargoes of recently arrived ships. The first request is the immediate removal of the goods.

The cargo of the steamship Domingo was discharged with great rapidity. It consisted of 13,000 bags of sugar for the St. Lawrence Refinery and 1,000 bags for Redpath's. Yesterday morning 150 carts were engaged in the work of discharging, as she had to sail at 2 o'clock for Little Glace Bay where she loads coal.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—May 31.

Brig Alida, 386, G. Lange, Mauritius, sugar, Munderloh & Co.

Barge G. Adolphe, Caron, grain.

Schooner Ontario, Easton, lumber.

Schooner New Zealand, Boisvert, cargo steamship Avlonia.

Schooner Seabird, Perrault, cargo steamship Avlonia.

Schooner Abena, Arond, cargo steamship Avlonia.

Schooner Ontario, 2017, Couch, Bristol, general D. J. Torrance & Co.

Steamship Draco, 1245, Sangster, Newcastle, general, R. Reford & Co.

Schooner Bethlehem, Hood, bricks.

Sloop Bonaventure, Bond, Bonaventure sand.

Barge Oka, Larose, grain.

Barge Emory, Cormier, grain.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANK DIVIDENDS—SEMI-ANNUAL

Bank	Payable	Books	Closed	Open
Montreal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Imperial	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Hamilton	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Quebec	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Toronto	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Montreal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Commerce	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Nova Scotia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of New South Wales	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Western Australia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of New Zealand	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of India	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of China	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Japan	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Persia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Egypt	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Greece	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Italy	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Spain	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Portugal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of France	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Belgium	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Holland	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Prussia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Austria	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Russia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Turkey	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Persia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Egypt	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Greece	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Italy	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Spain	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Portugal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of France	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Belgium	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Holland	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Prussia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Austria	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Russia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Turkey	1 June	17 May	1 June	

ANNUAL MEETINGS—BANKS

Bank	Meeting	Books	Closed	Open
Montreal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Imperial	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Hamilton	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Quebec	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Toronto	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Montreal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
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Bank of Nova Scotia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of New South Wales	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Western Australia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of New Zealand	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of India	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of China	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Japan	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Persia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Egypt	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Greece	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Italy	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Spain	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Portugal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of France	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Belgium	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Holland	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Prussia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Austria	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Russia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Turkey	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Persia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Egypt	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Greece	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Italy	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Spain	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Portugal	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of France	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Belgium	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Holland	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Prussia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Austria	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Russia	1 June	17 May	1 June	
Bank of Turkey	1 June	17 May	1 June	

FINANCIAL

THE HERALD OFFICE

Monday Evening, May 31, 1886

The Montreal Stock Market

The market to-day was dull, and weak for bank stocks, while miscellaneous were somewhat irregular. Montreal Bank opened with sales at 207½, and sold up ½, after which it dropped to the opening figures. Ontario sold at Saturday's figure 116, and in the afternoon, one share sold at 117½. Peoples opened with sales at 95 and went down to 94. Quebec sold at Saturday's figure 101½. Commerce was stronger to-day selling at 120½ to 120½, the latter being an advance of ½ from Saturday. The total sales of bank stocks were 330 shares. In the miscellaneous stocks there was no activity shown but prices were better. Montreal Telegraph sold from 124½ to 125½, and then down to 124½. Richelieu sold at 74½. City Passenger sold up from 156½ to 158½. Gas was weaker, selling down from 194½ to 194. Canadian Pacific was unchanged at 64½. Canadian North-West Lands sold at 76½, Saturday's highest price, and Bell Telephone changed hands at 107½, at which Saturday's sales were made. There were no transactions in bonds of any kind.

The total transactions in stocks were

1,078 shares. Of these 330 shares were bank stocks and 1,248 were miscellaneous, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD

Stock	Value	Change
7 Montreal	207½	½
3 do	116	0
10 Ontario	116	0
25 Peoples	95	0
10 do	94	0
25 Quebec	101½	0
75 Commerce	120½	0
25 do	120½	0
50 Mont. Tel.	124½	0
25 do	124½	0
125 do	125	0
75 do	125	0
75 Richelieu	74½	0
13 City Pass.	156½	0
50 do	158½	0
50 do	158	0
125 Gas	194	0
25 do	194	0
100 do	194	0
50 do	194	0
25 Can. Pac.	64½	0
10 Bell Telephone	107½	0

AFTERNOON BOARD

Stock	Value	Change
125 Montreal	207½	0
25 do	116	0
10 Ontario	116	0
50 Mont. Tel.	124½	0
25 City Pass.	156½	0
25 do	158	0
100 Can. N. W. Lands	76½	0

The following are the closing quotations

of the stock market as especially reported for THE HERALD by D. L. Macdonald & Co., Stock Brokers, 11 Hospital Street:

STOCKS

Stock	Value	Change
Bank of Montreal	207½	0
Bank of Commerce	120½	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	101½	0
Bank of New South Wales	120½	0
Bank of Western Australia	120½	0
Bank of New Zealand	120½	0
Bank of India	120½	0
Bank of China	120½	0
Bank of Japan	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0

MISCELLANEOUS

Stock	Value	Change
Montreal Telegraph	124½	0
City Passenger	156½	0
Richelieu	74½	0
Gas	194	0
Canadian Pacific	64½	0
Canadian North-West Lands	76½	0
Bell Telephone	107½	0

Exchange

The market was stronger to-day for New York funds and sterling

sixties, the rates being 1-16 discount to par between banks and 1-16 premium over the counter for New York funds; 9½ between banks and 9½ over the counter for sterling sixties; 9 13-16 between banks and 10½ over the counter for demand drafts; and 10½ over the counter for cash.

There were no quotations from New York reported to-day being a holiday.

Reported specially for THE HERALD by Brails & Jackson, stock, grain, and foreign

exchange brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier

street:—

In New York

Stock	Value	Change
Bank of Montreal	207½	0
Bank of Commerce	120½	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	101½	0
Bank of New South Wales	120½	0
Bank of Western Australia	120½	0
Bank of New Zealand	120½	0
Bank of India	120½	0
Bank of China	120½	0
Bank of Japan	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0

In Montreal

Stock	Value	Change
Bank of Montreal	207½	0
Bank of Commerce	120½	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	101½	0
Bank of New South Wales	120½	0
Bank of Western Australia	120½	0
Bank of New Zealand	120½	0
Bank of India	120½	0
Bank of China	120½	0
Bank of Japan	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0
Bank of Persia	120½	0
Bank of Egypt	120½	0
Bank of Greece	120½	0
Bank of Italy	120½	0
Bank of Spain	120½	0
Bank of Portugal	120½	0
Bank of France	120½	0
Bank of Belgium	120½	0
Bank of Holland	120½	0
Bank of Prussia	120½	0
Bank of Austria	120½	0
Bank of Russia	120½	0
Bank of Turkey	120½	0

Financial Notes

There is no change in the rates of interest and discount for loanable funds, call loans on stocks being 4 per cent. and discounts of acceptable commercial paper 6 to 7 per cent.

The following quotations were cabled from London to-day:—

LONDON, 4.00 p.m.—Consols 102 3-16 for money, and 102½ for the account; U. S. 4½ per cent. bonds, 113½; Erie, 27½; Canadian Pacific, 65½; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 141.

To-day's cable 4 p.m. quotations from Paris for three per cent. rentes were 82½, 47½.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, 29th May, 1886.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR.—The market was quiet to-day and prices as indicated were lower. There were no sales reported on Change but the following were reported to THE HERALD:—1,000 sacks medium strong bakers on p. t.; 375 barrels Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.60; 125 choice superior extra at \$4.20; 100 barrels extra at \$3.75.

We quote:—

Superior Extra, per bbl. \$4.00 to \$4.00

Extra Superior, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.80

Fancy, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Spring Extra, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Superior, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Strong Bakers, Manitoba, 0.00 to 0.40

Strong Bakers, Canadian, 4.20 to 4.20

Strong Bakers, American, 4.80 to 4.90

Fine, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Middlings, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Fallows, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.30

Ontario bags (medium) b. l. 1.80 to 1.80

" (superfine) 1.70 to 1.75

" (superfine) 1.60 to 1.65

City bags (delivered) 2.40 to 2.45

OATMEAL—Quotations are:—

Granulated, per bbl. \$4.50 to \$4.70

Ordinary, per bbl. 2.20 to 2.40

" bags 2.05 to 2.15

CORNMEAL—Quotations are:—

White, per bbl. \$0.00 to \$0.25

" bags 0.00 to 1.30

Yellow, per bbl. 0.00 to 0.25

" bags 0.00 to 1.25

WHEAT.—The market was quiet to-day

at quotations. We quote:—Canada red winter No. 2, 84c to 85c; Canada white winter No. 2, 84c to 85c; Canada spring No. 2, 84c to 85c.

COARSE GRAINS.—There is no change

to note in the market to-day, business being quiet at quotations. We quote: Corn 4½c to 46c in bond, and 50c to 60c duty paid, per bushel of 56 lbs.; peas, 60c to 70c per bushel of 66 lbs.; oats, 33c to 34c per bushel of 34 lbs.; barley, 45c to 46c, according to quality, per bushel of 48 lbs.; rye, 50c to 60c per bushel of 66 lbs.

MALT.—There is a fair movement in

Montreal. Quotations are:—Western 70c to 80c, and Montreal at 80c to 90c per bushel of 36 lbs. in bond, according to quality.

MILK FEED.—The market is easy at

quotations. The following sales were reported to THE HERALD to-day:—1 car provender, \$13.13, car shorts at \$13.75. We quote: Provender, \$23.33; shorts, \$13.75; bran, \$10 to \$12 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS

Markets.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day were as follows:—Cargoes off coast: Wheat, slow; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment: Wheat, slow; corn, steady. Mark Lane: Wheat, weak; corn, small arrivals, average firmness. English country wheat: Market easier; French do, quiet. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during the week: 55,000 to 60,000 qrs; Liverpool, wheat, spot, steadily held; do, corn, upward tendency; Liverpool California wheat, including dub white, 6s 10d to 7s 1d. Wheat and flour in Paris rather easier.

To-day's cable advices to the Associated Press are that wheat was firm, the demand being poor, while holders were offering freely; corn was quiet, but there was none offering. Quotations for wheat showed a decline of 1d all round. Corn was ½ higher; peas were unchanged.

The quotations from the provisions markets were unchanged, except for cheese, which was 1s 6d per cwt. lower.

May 30, 11.30 p.m., May 31, 11.30 p.m.

Spring wheat, 7 0 0 to 7 6 11 1 1

Red winter, 7 0 0 to

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their address will kindly notify us, so that there may be no interruption in the regular delivery of the paper.

"HERALD" COMPANY.

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1.

WHAT IT COSTS.

"The first appropriation for the expenses incurred in working the Franchise Act, to the amount of \$200,000, has been included in the supplementary estimates just laid before Parliament. What the total will be when the revising barristers have finished their work and sent their bills in, and the party organs have received several prices for printing the completed lists, can only be guessed at. Probably it will not fall much, if any, short of half a million. Those extreme partisans who chuckle over the franchise measure as a shrewd move on the part of the Premier to cancel Grit majorities and win by unfair means, will not regard this as too high a price. They would willingly see the country put to ten times the expense to secure the continuance of the Tories in office.

"But there are a large number who do not look at it in that light, and who honestly favor the system of complicated franchise qualifications which furnishes a colorable pretext for the revising barrister. They don't like the idea of manhood suffrage. They are prejudiced against the phrase rather than the system itself, while they are willing to accept the broadest scheme of qualifications, which practically entitles every resident citizen to become a voter.

"The Tories tell us that the franchise bill secures virtual manhood suffrage. Now, the question for those who honestly favor the system to consider is, whether the difference between this so-called virtual manhood suffrage and the real thing, is worth paying half a million dollars for."

The above is from the Toronto News, and expresses the opinions of the great majority of intelligent persons in Canada. It shows the price we are paying in order to prevent the country from having manhood suffrage in its purity. Half a million dollars will be spent in surrounding the franchise with all sorts of traps and devices in order that it may be said that the Parliament of Canada has not pronounced absolutely for manhood suffrage; and while the expense may not be so large every year, it will still be a great burden on the people and a very respectable addition to the already enormous public taxes, "which have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished."

Manhood suffrage, pure and simple, should be the cry of a party possessing confidence in the people. No argument worthy of a moment's consideration can be advanced against it. Only those oppose it who do not wish their exclusive privilege to be disturbed, but this exclusiveness is not for the public interest. As a public educator manhood suffrage could not fail to be a great public good, but there are those who prefer not to see the electorate sufficiently enlightened, through all its parts, to spurn bribes and to denounce corruption wherever it might be found. Manhood suffrage would also promote independence of action by the electors, consequently independence of party dictation of leadership; hence the determination in certain quarters not to encourage so revolutionary a proceeding. Altogether, there is a considerable weight of influence thrown against it, but it is a principle which will live and before many years a Canadian parliament will meet at Ottawa authorized by a mandate issued in the name of manhood suffrage.

SECESSION!

The Premier of Nova Scotia, backed by his supporters in the Provincial Legislature, expresses an ardent desire to "burst the Confederation." We copy a portion of his address to his constituents laying down his reasons for his attitude, but we do so rather as illustrating his dire intent than because we have any sympathy with his movements. He says:—

In the opinion of the Government the time has come when the people of Nova Scotia should once more make an effort to obtain release from the Union into which they were forced. Dissatisfaction is so wide and deep that many are heard to say that no change could be for the worse. Some of those who were the warmest advocates of Confederation in 1867 are now the most outspoken in their expression of hostility to it.

After the failure of the repeal legislation of 1868-69 to accomplish its main

purpose the people settled down, not very cheerfully it must be admitted, to make the best of the situation. "Give the Union a fair trial," said some. It has had a long and more than fair trial and the verdict against it is more emphatic than before.

We were assured by the fathers of the Confederation that the affairs of the Dominion could be carried on for twenty years or more at an annual cost of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000, but the expenditure exceeds the enormous sum of \$35,000,000 while the interest and charges in connection with the public debt absorb nearly as much as we were told would pay the total expenses of the Government.

There is nothing new in this and nothing calling for special comment. Of course, a country's expenditure must increase with the country's growth and progress, and the Dominion of to-day is larger by three provinces and all the North-West Territories, than when timid statesmen talked of a \$12,000,000 annual expenditure. We leave to Nova Scotians the duty of meeting Mr. Fielding's statements on the spot, where all the facts are known, and where the electors are who must vote on the question. What we wish to point out more particularly, is that in no Nova Scotia journal supporting "secession," so-called, is there to be found any answer to the question, "What will follow a victory for secession at the polls?" We are not told that the secessionists will seize the Citadel at Halifax. In fact, that is perhaps the last thing they would think of doing. There is no Fort Sumter for them to seize and garrison, even if they had the necessary war equipment, which they haven't, all the forts, cannon, war vessels and everything whatsoever of a warlike character being in the hands of the Imperial or Dominion authorities, where they will remain. Will the militia force join the secessionists and help to take possession of the customs houses and the public buildings generally? Scarcely. The militia are Dominion to the core. Perhaps the secession Government could raise a pile of money at the banks to organize resistance to the Dominion? Perhaps the bankers will first want to see the color of their collateral, and what will the secession Government have to offer? On what will their credit be based? Would any banking institution share their note? They might issue a currency, but would it be worth a whit more than the played out Confederate States note is worth to-day. On the whole the prospect does not seem to be particularly bright for the Seceh Government, even from a dollars and cents point of view. They might, it is true, offer to throw their country into the arms of the United States, but the great Republic, having only recently come through one unpleasantness for the sake of putting down secession, will scarcely encourage the same heresy in a Canadian province, especially when it might lead to a war with the British Empire. And still no other way of escape presents itself, which means that Nova Scotia can't leave this Union. The Confederation may not have the geographical perfection which some think it ought to present; it may be too narrow in some parts and too broad in others; it may be a little too cold in places at times, and Florida may offer balmy air in winter; but it will stick. It will hold together. There will be no secession, because secession will not be tolerated. If there is to be any bursting up, let the party that proposes secession burst if it pleases—and no questions asked.

It is possible that the party of local authority in Nova Scotia have not been rightly treated by their political adversaries at Ottawa. The Province may be entitled to a larger revenue than it is receiving. The financial arrangements may not be all they should be. Justice may be denied because it is demanded by those who do not wear the Macdonald livery. We express no opinion on these points further than to say that if party prejudices at Ottawa have had anything to do with this lamentable exhibition in Nova Scotia, the same cannot be said of the trouble in Prince Edward Island, where the Government is Conservative. Some will say their policy of "To-morrow" is responsible for sending one Provincial Government to England to implore the intervention of the Imperial Government as against Canada and forcing another to appeal to its people on the plain issue of secession. That the wrong is not altogether on the part of the two Provincial Governments may well be believed, but where to apportion the blame so that it will rest on exactly the right shoulders is a difficult matter. Meantime the secession party in Nova Scotia are attempting the impossible, but it is not altogether improbable that the excitement they will create and the row they will kick up, will result in the powers at Ottawa granting to that province a fair measure of improvement in mutual financial arrangement, as had it been conceded in time, would have prevented all the turmoil and effectively disarmed those who, whether sincere or not in their secession talk, are sufficiently numerous and active to plant the seeds of future trouble in fruitful soil.

IT IS COMING.

The proposals to the Imperial Government to promote State-aided emigration to Canada having been hung up for some time to come by the concentration of the Government's efforts on the Home Rule question, it would not surprise us greatly to hear of the Canadian Pacific Railway people or those interested in the settlement of North-West lands in the railway belt turning their attention to the maturing of a scheme for promoting emigration and settlement on an extensive scale. The Dominion land laws are now more

favorable to the negotiation of loans on homesteads, and there is a reasonable prospect of capitalists or loan companies turning their attention to this form of security and investment. A serious drawback in the past has been found in the fact that under previous legislation the restrictions as to interest and amount for which the settler could negotiate a loan repelled investment companies which found more remunerative conditions elsewhere, especially in the newly settled prairie region of the United States. With the attention of investment companies turned to the North-West, with the good feeling towards Canada and the North-West existing in England, with an immense army of Englishmen and Irishmen standing ready to emigrate, and with the resources at the command of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in lands and emigration machinery, we ought soon to witness a great impetus given to a movement to place the landless of Britain on the prairies of the North-West.

THE Witness editorial last evening on Customs practices and Customs frauds had the right ring and will be generally approved by business men. We notice among its statements the following:—

A member of one of the greatest and most esteemed firms in the Dominion declared the other day to the writer that they simply submitted to the demands of the Customs officials without demur because they were convinced of the hopelessness of any attempt at an appeal from their injustice.

It seems to us that this is scarcely the way to bring about a reform. Why should any firm silently submit to injustice when there is a public press through which, over its own signature, it may lay all the facts before the public and the Government? Why do business houses show so little moral courage where there is so much at stake? Is it not largely their own fault that Customs officials carry on such high-handed proceedings as have been witnessed in Canada in recent years? It certainly looks like it. The merchants of Canada ought to be able to bring the Customs Department into harmony with any reasonable procedure which they might suggest, as they would have the great body of the people behind them in demanding the abolition of the inquisitorial and degrading system so long in vogue. Why have the merchants not moved? Do they intend to move? Or do they propose to leave the burthen of forcing the Government to abandon its system on the press entirely?

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—The following telegrams appeared in the city newspapers yesterday:—

PORTLAND, Me., May 31.—The Canadian schooner "Sisters" was released from seizure by the Customs authorities on Saturday evening. She immediately left the harbor.

HALIFAX, May 31.—A report from Charlottetown says the fishing schooner "Matthew Kearney," Capt. Dixon, from Gloucester, entered Souris a few days ago in search of supplies. The captain purchased ten bushels of potatoes, but sub-collector Foley was soon on his track. After explanations, in which the captain pleaded ignorance of breaking the treaty, he and his vessel, after being detained for the day and the potatoes having been put on shore again, were allowed to depart.

The release of the "Sisters" was probably brought about through the action of the merchants of Portland. There may be some fire-eating fishermen in Portland, but there are also some persons there who happened to remember that Portland aspires to be a port of Canada, her winter port, as it were, and the paltry treatment extended to Canadian vessels which happen to trade with Portland would be a poor recommendation of Portland in Canadian eyes. As for the arrest of the "Matthew Kearney" at Souris, P.E.I., the sub-collector of Customs seems to have become ashamed of the proceeding of seizing a vessel for purchasing food to keep life in the crew, and released her after 24 hours' detention, and after the skipper had put the potatoes ashore again! The question arises, when a vessel puts into a harbor for food is she not in distress; or for the "wood and water" cover all the necessities of life that a Yankee fisherman may buy from a Canadian patriot?

On the whole, the Customs Houses seem to be playing a rather small game on both sides of the line.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

New Advertisements.

ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER WANTED
WITH \$10,000 CASH.
If active, \$1,000 will be allowed for salary as bookkeeper. If silent, 12 per cent. guaranteed on capital, with a probable return of 20 per cent.
Headquarters of business in Montreal.
Address or call on
A. J. MCKAY,
Balmo at Hotel, Montreal.
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CAUTION!

BEWARE! BEWARE!
It is important and a matter of great moment to ourselves, that when housekeepers ask for JONAS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS they see that they do really get JONAS', as inferior kinds are sometimes substituted. A success extending over
SIXTEEN YEARS
is a sufficient guarantee that JONAS' Extracts are far superior to any other essences on the market. They are obtainable in retail quantities of all respectable grocers and druggists throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, but are sold wholesale ONLY at
10 DeBroses Street,
MONTREAL.
Don't be deceived! Insist on having that make only!
May 30

New Advertisements.

Carsley's Advertisement!
TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1886.

COLORED LACE CURTAINS
COLORED LACE CURTAINS
COLORED LACE CURTAINS
COLORED LACE CURTAINS
COLORED LACE CURTAINS
COLORED LACE CURTAINS
New Madras and other makes of Colored Lace Curtains
At S. CARSLY'S.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS
WHITE LACE CURTAINS
WHITE LACE CURTAINS
WHITE LACE CURTAINS
WHITE LACE CURTAINS
Several lots of Cream, also White Lace Curtains, to be sold cheap next week.
At S. CARSLY'S.

TAPESTRY CARPETS
TAPESTRY CARPETS
TAPESTRY CARPETS
TAPESTRY CARPETS
TAPESTRY CARPETS
Buy Tapestry Carpets at the Popular Carpet Store, namely,
S. CARSLY'S.

BRUSSELS CARPETS
BRUSSELS CARPETS
BRUSSELS CARPETS
BRUSSELS CARPETS
BRUSSELS CARPETS
Select Brussels Carpets at the People's Carpet Store, namely,
At S. CARSLY'S.

WILTON CARPETS
WILTON CARPETS
WILTON CARPETS
WILTON CARPETS
WILTON CARPETS
For choice Wilton Carpets visit our Carpet Rooms,
S. CARSLY.

AXMINSTER CARPETS
AXMINSTER CARPETS
AXMINSTER CARPETS
The latest novelties in Moquette, Tournay, Mosaic and All-wool Carpets, are
At S. CARSLY'S.

A PRINT BARGAIN
A PRINT BARGAIN
A PRINT BARGAIN
To-day we offer a specially large lot of small, neat pattern English Prints, full wide widths, at only 5 cents yard. Ask for them.
S. CARSLY.

Carpet Department!
Just Opened
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF
Hemp Carpets
Grand Value!

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
Wellington Street, Toronto,
and Manchester, Eng.
June 1

FOR SALE,
Steam Refined Seal Oil,
Newfoundland Cod Oil,
Gaspe Cod Oil,
Barrels Cod Liver Oil,
Loch Fyne Herrings in kegs
and half kegs.
A few cases of Newfoundland
Smoked Salmon.
JUST RECEIVED,
A consignment New Packed
Boneless Codfish,
35, 20, 10 and 5-lb. Boxes.
JOHN BAIRD & CO.,
191 Commissioners Street.
June 1

ENVELOPES!
Dennison's Shipping Tags,
Merchandise Tags,
Memorandum Books,
Travellers Engagement Blanks
Treasury Writing Fluid,
Treasury Mullage.
A Large Variety of Writing Tablets from \$3 per 100 up.
Custom House Forms,
Bills of Lading,
General Stationery.

THE
GEORGE BISHOP
Engraving and Printing Company,
(Limited).
167 & 169 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.
JOHN PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
May 30

New Advertisements.

MACKAY INSTITUTION
—FOR—
Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind

The closing exercises will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, at 3 p.m., in the building. Specimens of work done in the several trade departments will be on exhibition. The public are cordially invited to be present. Buses will leave the Windsor Hotel at 2.30 p.m. sharp.
HARRIET E. MCGANN,
Superintendent.

A CARD.

Mr. E. B. IBBOTSON, Surgeon Dentist, having admitted his partner, Mr. J. S. IBBOTSON, into a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, the firm in future will be known under the title of E. B. & J. S. IBBOTSON, and the new firm have leased handsome and commodious apartments, No. 179 St. Catherine street, which have been fitted up with all modern improvements for the practice of their profession and the convenience of their patients.
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The Architects' and Builders' Pocket Book of Measurement, Geometrical Problems, etc., Strength and Stability of Foundations, Walls, Buttresses, Piers, Arches, Girders, Trusses, Floors, Roofs, etc., with Statistics and Tables relating to Carpentry, Masonry, Plastering, Painting, Heating and Ventilation, Capacity and Dimensions of Noted Churches, Theatres, Domes, Towers, Spires, etc., with a variety of miscellaneous information.
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The Best Boiler Feeder
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To Arrive This Week,
50 PUNS. CHOICE NEW
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DAMAGED BY THE FLOOD,
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SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFER,
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May 19

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STEAM-REFINED SEAL OIL.
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Superior accommodation and board for four or six adults, during the summer months. Mountain air and scenery within an hour and a half of Montreal. Address A.M. Herald Office.
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THE ALLANS SS.
LUCERNE,
W. S. MAIN, Commander,
from GLASGOW, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.
Montreal, 28th May, 1886.

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The Beaver Line SS. LAKE WINNIPEG. H. Campbell master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
Canada Shipping Co.
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General Manager.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
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New Advertisements.

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"Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
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ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
June 1

Notice to Creditors.
Parties having claims against the estate of the late Henry Sandfield Macdonald will please render the same before the ninth day of June, 1886, to the undersigned.
By order of Mrs. H. Sandfield Macdonald and Alexander Macdonald, Esq., Executors.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Cornwall, Ont., May 2, 1886. m 131

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HAVE REMOVED
—TO—
The Fraser Building,
CORNER ST. SACRAMENT AND ST. ALEXIS STREETS.
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FLAVORING
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The Strongest, Safest and Best Fencing
G. LOMER, Jr.,
30 St. Sacrament Street.
April 23 2m 35

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Close to Crystal Palace, LONDON. One of the largest and best family hotels in the Kingdom. Situated in its own beautiful grounds of six acres. Renowned for its healthy position, and highly recommended by the first physicians of the day. db 108

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THE CARGO
EX S.S. "AVLONA"
IS NOW BEING LANDED.
Consignees will please sign GENERAL AVERAGE BOND, pay deposit and freight, and file copy of invoices, and obtain delivery orders, at
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Amusements.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. Hector Cameron's Case—A Vanished Witness—The Fisheries Report.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, May 31.
The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to investigate the charge preferred by Mr. Somerville, of Brant, against Mr. Cameron, of Victoria. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Girouard, Mr. Hall, of Sherbrooke, was elected chairman, and it was ordered by the committee that Mr. E. O. Bickford, of Toronto, should be summoned with papers etc., to attend to-morrow. Mr. Bickford was in Ottawa "the day Mr. Somerville made his charge but that evening, and bets are being freely offered this morning that he won't be here again this session. It appears that Mr. Somerville bases his case on a letter written by Mr. Cameron to Mr. Bickford. When the case was brought up in the House, I understood Mr. Cameron to say that Mr. Somerville was not justified in using this letter, because it was marked "confidential." As a matter of fact, he can't use it, because Mr. Bickford took it away with him, so that unless this gentleman appears the only evidence will be that of several members to whom Mr. Bickford showed the letter before leaving Ottawa. There is a possibility of some mistake in this matter. It is hardly probable that a gentleman of Mr. Cameron's position would so far violate every principle of parliament as to demand ten per cent. commission for using his influence to obtain a subsidy for the Huron and Erie railway. This is what Mr. Somerville, of Brant, charges, and what he says he can prove by letters and telegrams from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Bickford. A short time ago such a charge against a member would have been scouted, but the revelations that have been made this session, and the public have not heard all that may be told—show such a condition of political pollution, that people in Ottawa at least, are prepared to believe anything. Integrity, independence and self-respect has been cast to the winds of Heaven, and one finds that anger at detection, not shame, is the prevailing feeling, and the feeling of the individual and the party at each successive disclosure. The fact is the country has been allowed to fall into a fearful condition; corruption is our God, and Sir John Macdonald is his High Priest.

THE FISHERIES REPORT.
The annual report of the Department of Fisheries has been made to Parliament. It states that "with the exception of the Province of Nova Scotia, where a decrease of nearly half a million dollars in value is noticeable on the item of mackerel alone," the fishing industry is in a thriving condition. The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1885 was:—

Nova Scotia	\$8,388,921
New Brunswick	4,005,431
Quebec	1,719,459
P. E. Island	1,238,473
British Columbia	1,078,898
Ontario	1,342,801

\$17,722,973.
This is exclusive of the yield of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Nova Scotia's decrease of 477,270 barrels of mackerel, representing \$479,270, is accounted for principally by the low prices obtainable in the United States during the year. The falling off in the catch was confined to two or three counties. The salmon catch was 150,000 lbs. over that of 1884. There has been an increase of cod attributed to more inshore fishing. Lobster fishing showed an increase of \$250,000 over 1884.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
The increase of value in this province during the past year has been \$75,000. Salmon, cod, halibut and haddock, shad and alewives all show larger figures than in 1884.

Warning is given concerning the catching of lobsters. Unless timely measures of protection are adopted, this fishery, the Deputy Minister says, must be permanently injured. Small, too, are being killed off. Bag net fishing should be curtailed. The sturgeon fishery has this year entirely failed, but the department says it is unable to offer any reason for this.

QUEBEC.
The Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence division shows a decrease of \$35,672 as compared with last year. This is said to be due to the entire failure of the seal, cod, fish herring, owing to late ice in the spring. The lobster fishing shows an increase of 38,974 lbs. Mackerel were plentiful but small.

P. E. ISLAND.

All the fisheries in this province show an increase. Lobsters this year made 62,534 cans more than last. 25,000 new traps were set and 26,000 lobstermen were taken, being four millions more than in 1884. The size however is less. In 1879 four lobstermen filled a one pound can, whereas now five or half or six are required, and the report says it is a well established fact that canning ceases to be remunerative when it takes more than five lobsters to fill a can. The Minister recommends closing the time of fishing to narrower limits, and to increase the gauge from 9 to 10 inches. In Massachussetts the law prohibits the killing of lobsters under 10 and 11 inches, under 11 and 12 inches, under 12 and 13 inches, under 13 and 14 inches, under 14 and 15 inches, under 15 and 16 inches, under 16 and 17 inches, under 17 and 18 inches, under 18 and 19 inches, under 19 and 20 inches, under 20 and 21 inches, under 21 and 22 inches, under 22 and 23 inches, under 23 and 24 inches, under 24 and 25 inches, under 25 and 26 inches, under 26 and 27 inches, under 27 and 28 inches, under 28 and 29 inches, under 29 and 30 inches, under 30 and 31 inches, under 31 and 32 inches, under 32 and 33 inches, under 33 and 34 inches, under 34 and 35 inches, under 35 and 36 inches, under 36 and 37 inches, under 37 and 38 inches, under 38 and 39 inches, under 39 and 40 inches, under 40 and 41 inches, under 41 and 42 inches, under 42 and 43 inches, under 43 and 44 inches, under 44 and 45 inches, under 45 and 46 inches, under 46 and 47 inches, under 47 and 48 inches, under 48 and 49 inches, 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MISS FOLSOM'S STORY.

The bride-elect of President Cleveland while on board the Noordland was editor-in-chief of the manuscript journal published during the voyage. She also contributed a story to the paper, and, strange to say, it was principally about a good newspaper man who rescued and married a newsgirl he had met in the streets of New York. "The story," said a gentleman who was present when it was read, "touched many a heart. Some of us thought that certain statements in it had a reference to Miss Folsom and President Cleveland. For instance, her hero, the reporter, was very much older than the girl he loved and married. We said nothing, but we did considerable quiet thinking."

"Little Moll"—so the story went—was a poor little newsgirl who lived in a dark street in New York. She had a sweet honest face and a clean heart. But oh, how it ached! And how tired and hungry she was when she climbed the steep narrow stairs after a weary day's work. For weeks, months and years she had walked sore-footed over the hard pavements, selling her papers on the streets. She had a father, but there was no joy in it. She had a mother, but she was cruel and filled her with sorrow. But in the midst of her troubles there came a little ray of sunshine, and she thought that it was as bright as the great sun itself. It was the face of a good man.

HE WAS A REPORTER, who also worked hard for a living. He studied, was ambitious, and hoped to become a learned and useful man. But one thing kept him down. He had little time for reading good books. He was a criminal reporter and lived far away from the dark courts where he spent many a lonely hour. His home was in Brooklyn, and it was only when he reached his room late at night and began to read his favorite authors that he could get his mind to rest. One day, when he was eating a hasty meal at a reporter's restaurant, a sweet voice at his elbow sang out, "Second edition, two cents!"

"The sight of her face, the glance of her eyes, melted the reporter's heart. Something that he had heard or seen long, long years before came to him like a faint whisper. He bought a paper and hurried away to the court, where he had a wicked crime to write up. It was not pleasant to write of the dark sins of the great city, but he was a true man, true to the paper he served, so he presented the picture as he found it."

HUNTING EYES. "But the haunting eyes of the little newsgirl were ever before him. He could not forget them. He dreamed of them, and once he saw her whole sweet face in a dream, looking wistfully; oh! so wistfully towards him. When he saw her on the streets next day he bought more newspapers than he could read in an hour, and asked her to take him to her home."

"I have no home," she said. "I live in a room with papa; but he beats me and takes all I earn. Mr. Reporter, is it right to take all a little girl's money and then send when she can earn no more? Oh, Mr. Reporter, I get so weary of this life that I want to die."

Then the journalist took the poor child to a restaurant and told the man to give her a nice warm dinner. She had never eaten so good a dinner before, and yet the man who lives on Fifth avenue could never have swallowed a mouthful of the poorly cooked food.

Well, to hasten on the story! The journalist became a true friend to the waif. He taught her to read; he told stories and carried her little mind across seas and continents to the great nations on the other side of the world. He became her hero. She had never heard of such a wonderful man. And yet he was only a criminal reporter on

A SMALL HARD-EARNED SALARY. At last the girl came to love him more than anything in the world. Then it was that her miserable father hated her with a fiendish hatred. But he hated the criminal reporter even more wickedly. He followed him, and one night, when the ground was covered with ice, he raised a weapon to strike the reporter dead. The young man fell to the pavement, but the other sank with a cry beside him. It was the newsgirl. She had suspected her father intended some dreadful crime. So she was there to save the life of her lover. Had the weapon been his fall force on his head he would have died. As it was, he lay stunned until the police took him to the hospital. Who can picture the sorrow that filled his heart when he learned that a woman saved his life at the narrow risk of her own! But still greater was his pain when he was told that she was the little newsgirl.

The strong, brave man soon found her. He took her from her home and married her. The wicked old father soon died. Tired of reporting crime, the journalist bought a cottage and a bit of land in New Jersey near the great racing city. "I now see him," said the attorney, "sitting in the cottage with his books around him. He is happy. The lamp glows brightly. A face with heaven's own smile is near his own. He is happy. She is happy. Her mind is filled with knowledge. He rejoices because he has made and saved a life. It is his own."

One Dollar Against Five Hundred. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, Ont., was afflicted with chronic humor in the blood. He says one dollar bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters was worth more than \$500.00 paid for other medicines. It is a reliable blood purifier.

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Miscellaneous.



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May 10 1y 111

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Jan. 12 1y 10

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BECAUSE you may have been cheated and fooled by quacks, who claim to cure this class of disorders, do not hesitate to give Dr. JOHANNESSEN'S method a fair trial before your case becomes chronic and incurable.

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March 9 8

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Nov. 11 1y 270

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Oct. 30 1y 260

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Oct. 30 1y 260

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Oct. 3. 1y 267

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Oct. 21 1y 252

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1y 267

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Can be run either with Treadle or Steam. Has Ink Fountain complete. Will print a sheet 16x24 inches. With slight expense can put in good running order, and would be a treasure in a country office.

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THE MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Close of a Successful Session.

A Large Attendance of the Friends of the Students.

The Presentation of Diplomas.

Interesting Speeches by Eminent Educationists.

The hall of the McGill Normal School was crowded yesterday afternoon with those who take an interest in the institution, and with the friends of the students. The attendance was so large that there was not sitting room for all the visitors, many having to stand during the whole of the proceedings. By far the greater number of the audience were ladies. The students sat in the body of the hall, and a majority of these, too, were ladies, some of whom were, to all appearance, very young. The Hon. Justice Tupper occupied the chair. On the platform were Sir William Dawson, vice-chancellor; S. P. Robins, LL.D., principal; Rev. Elton Rexford, Protestant secretary of the Council of Instruction; Rev. Canon Norman, Professor McGregor; Rev. Robert Campbell, Mr. J. R. Douglass, Mr. W. C. Baynes, secretary McGill Normal School, and Mr. John Andrew.

The proceedings were opened by prayer, offered up by the Rev. Robert Campbell. After the performance of a piece of music by two lady students on the piano, accompanied by Professor Fowler on the organ, the chairman made a few remarks. He regretted the absence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is attending the Colonies and India Exhibition in his official capacity.

Professor Robins then

READ THE REPORT

of the 30th session of McGill Normal School. The number of admissions was 78. These were divided into Academy class 4, Model School class 32, Elementary School 42. Seventy of the students were women and eight were men. Thirty-six were from country districts and forty-two were from Montreal or its immediate neighborhood. The attendance was less than last year, but not so much as might be expected from the state of the public health at the beginning of the session. Some of the students had withdrawn before the final examinations, but these were taken by four members of the Academy class, twenty-nine of the Model School class, and thirty-eight of the Elementary School class. Most of the students completed their examinations and received diplomas; that is to say, four for Academy diplomas, twenty-eight for Model School diplomas, and thirty-four for Elementary diplomas. The marks taken for examination were good; the attainments of those who passed lowest rank being respectable. The average standing in the classes is high and the improvement in English marked.

Professor Robins heartily recommended the Normal School class of 1885-86 to the confidence of the public. Six university graduates, who had passed at least one month studying and practicing the art of teaching, received diplomas. Five of these are from McGill College and one from Bishop's College School. The report acknowledges the aid given in the work of the school by the facilities offered by the Government by changes in the regulations of the Normal School, and notices in warm terms the improvements in drawing and music that have been effected by the skill and zeal of the teachers of those branches, Miss Green and Mr. Fowler. The retirement of Dr. Darey, associate professor of French, is announced with regret, and the appointment of Mr. L. C. Pagnuelo, of the position of professor of that language was all but officially announced.

The Principal read the list of those who were entitled to receive diplomas. The diplomas were then presented by the Rev. Mr. Rexford.

MR. REXFORD

on being called upon addressed the audience. He regretted the absence of the Superintendent at the Colonies and India Exhibition. That gentleman had always taken a great interest in the work of the Normal School and had given it his hearty support. The Superintendent had regarded the work of the Normal School as essential to the success of education in the Province. Mr. Rexford went on to speak of the criticisms of which the Normal School had been the subject. These criticisms had, he believed, done good. It made the friends of Protestant education look to the legal status of the school, and those who had received their diplomas and to consider on what conditions it could be continued or discontinued. It caused him to look more closely at the kind of work done in the institution. Theoretically the whole of the Normal School should be devoted to professional training. But the state of education in the province did not permit this to be done. It was found necessary to give the students literary instruction as well as professional training. This was not so good a drawback as it at first sight appeared, for the students in obtaining scholastic knowledge under skilled instructors could learn to teach themselves. It was asked by the Government what were the results obtained, what can you show for the money expended in the maintenance of the Normal School? He showed that the results were far beyond what the most sanguine expected. It was found that by the actual work done, the good accomplished, that the McGill Normal School could compare favorably with any institution of a similar kind on the continent. Mr. Rexford then addressed the students particularly and told them that the success of the school and its permanent establishment depended on them, on the work they should do in the country districts. It was for them to show the people the superiority of professional teaching over non-professional teaching. Twenty-five per cent. of the teachers of the Province had gone through the McGill Normal School. This was not enough, there should be at least fifty per cent. The speaker earnestly exhorted the young men and women who were about to enter the teachers' profession to be loyal to it, and to do their duty to the best of their ability.

Miss Taylor, one of the students, here read a well written and spirited valedictory address.

PRINCIPAL ROBINS

regretted that he had not time or opportunity to make his statement in writing. He would content himself with exhorting the students to make the most of their selves—to make the most of their time and their opportunities, and to make the most of themselves intellectually, morally and physically. He dwelt upon the necessity of the teacher taking care of his health—to have a sound mind in a sound body. It was a mistake to suppose that the intellect was in the brain only. It pervaded the whole nervous sys-

tem, and any derangement of the nerves, any injury to the health, resulted in the loss of intellectual power. Physical power was essential in the schoolroom. The teacher should be able to stand upright before his pupils and to look at them with eyes to which vigorous health gave clearness and power. The students were to make the most of themselves morally and to cherish a sense of accountability to a Higher Power. He concluded his earnest address by warning his hearers against the prevailing scepticism.

THE REV. CANON NORMAN

spoke of the improvement that he had observed in the education of these days, particularly in the greater attention paid to acquiring a more thorough knowledge of our grand old mother tongue. Great advancement had been made in this respect. The role system hitherto prevailing was in every way unsatisfactory. He dwelt upon the importance of teaching in the schools, of its use both to teachers and pupils. The rev. gentleman spoke in strong terms of the advantage of training in the art of teaching, and of the high education that by the rude experiments of untrained teachers, who knew nothing of teaching as a profession, but who were groping in the dark and picking their way at the expense of those whom they taught. He spoke of the necessity of making education religious.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON

taking for his text "The teacher makes the school," delivered a pleasant and very instructive address. He spoke of the advantage of having one properly equipped Normal School for the whole Province, and encouraged his lady hearers to take advantage of the higher education that the institutions of this country now hold out to them. He exhorted all to cultivate their gifts, whether they were great or small, showing that talent without industry and culture seldom accomplished its end, and that patient and persevering effort often produced surprising results. The proceedings were enlivened by music and singing at intervals by the students, and the very interesting proceedings were closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

OUR CHARITIES.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

Statement for week ending May 29th, 1886.

Number of Permanent inmates,	1885.	1886.
Males.....	37	41
Females.....	33	28
Number of Temporary inmates,		
Males.....	34	45
Females.....	14	8
Total.....	121	123
No. of night lodgings given in		
Refuge.....	261	239
Males.....	56	69
Females.....	105	170
Girls.....	16	18
Total.....	317	356
No. of quarts soup and extra meals		
distributed.....	882	1,002
Night Refuge poor.....	15	72
Out-door poor.....	57	174

Messrs. James Crathern and Jonathan Hodgson are the visiting Governors for this week at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and Home, Longue Pointe.

The Superintendent acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz.:—Mr. Laviolette, basket of corned beef; Mrs. Geo. Hargreaves, parcel of cast-off clothing; Mr. Carlsby, 1 load of planks; J. K. Ward, 10 cords of kindling wood; Mrs. Johnstone, parcel of cast-off clothing; Turner, Rose & Co., 2 barrels of fish.

Montreal General Hospital.

Number of patients treated for week ending 31st May, 1886, outdoor patients relieved, 397; indoor average daily, 157.

THE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL.

The May Oral Examinations Held Yesterday.

The oral examinations in the Preparatory High School were held yesterday, and proved very satisfactory indeed. Rev. Canon Norman presided, and there were present among others on the platform Professor Scrimger, Mr. C. P. Davidson, C. C. Mr. B. Bentley, and Aldermen H. Mollan and Mooney. The answers were freely given, and showed clearly that the boys had used their time to advantage. After the examinations had been concluded, an adjournment was had to the High School Hall, where a very enjoyable programme of exercises including songs and recitations was gone through with. Canon Norman then spoke for a few minutes, giving the boys considerable good advice. He spoke of the large number of students for the small space allotted them. There were about 300 boys in attendance. He congratulated both scholars and pupils on the advancement they had made. Alderman Mooney followed in the same strain, and the exercises concluded with singing the National Anthem.

BAR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Hon. Mr. Mercer Elected Bailiff.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Bar for the Province of Quebec was held in the Court of Appeals on Saturday. The representatives present were: Quebec district, Hon. D. A. Rose and Hon. Mr. Langellier; Montreal district, Hon. Mr. Lafamme and Hon. H. Mercer; Sherbrooke district, Messrs. Brown and Hackett; Three Rivers district, Messrs. Denoncourt and Desilets; Arthabaska district, Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. L. E. Pagnuelo; Bedford district, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Pagnuelo (general secretary).

The chair was occupied by Mr. L. C. Pagnuelo. The secretary, Mr. Pagnuelo, submitted his annual report, which showed the total receipts to have been \$1,890.39, expenses \$2,116.95, leaving a deficit of \$226.56. This deficit is accounted for by the reason that the divers sections of the Bar, with the exception of that of Montreal, do not account for their annual expenses, therefore the Provincial Bar has to meet all these extra expenses, which caused the present deficit. According to the Secretary's report, during the past year 27 candidates were admitted to the practice of their profession, while 17 were refused for incompetency. Twenty-five were also admitted to study, while the same number were refused. After some discussion the Secretary announced that at the last January examination six candidates only could be admitted to study and after practice. This was accounted for by the reason that the Examiners were now more particular in the way of putting the necessary questions to candidates. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to represent the Provincial Bar at Quebec when the bill comes up for discussion before the Legislature: Hon. H. Mercer, C. C.; S. P. Pagnuelo, C. C.; and Mr. Gouin, B. C. L. The legal programme was then unanimously adopted, after which the question of fees for the different Courts was discussed without any definite decision being arrived at. The election of officers for the ensuing year, then, resulted as follows:—Bailiff, Hon. H. Mercer, secretary, Mr. S. Pagnuelo, C. C.; assistant-secretary, Mr. M. Gouin, B. C. L. The meeting then adjourned.

[Post.]

COURT ECHOES.

The Government vs. Dansereau.

The Statute Labor Case: Justice Taschereau's Judgment Reversed.

An action was taken yesterday by Hon. Attorney General Tupper, on behalf of the Government, against Mr. C. A. Dansereau to force the latter to render an account of \$5,500, being the balance due the Provincial Government on books purchased by Mr. Dansereau in France. The declaration states that the defendant was authorized to buy books for the Provincial library to the extent of 75,000 francs. It is alleged that he drew this amount but only bought books for \$5,500, and failed to render an account of the rest of the money given him by the Government. Mr. J. L. Archambault will appear for the plaintiff.

Court of Review.

PRESENT: HONORABLE JUDGES JOHNSON, FAIRBAIRN, JETTE, LORANGER—JUDGMENT RENDERED ON THE STATUTE LABOR TAX.

The following judgments were given yesterday in the Court of Review:—The Ontario Car Company vs. the Quebec Central Railway, A. H. Anderson *re sit*—Judgment confirmed with costs.

Cyrille Damontel vs. Ladger Damontel—Judgment confirmed.

Dechene, petitioner, vs. Fairbairn, Berger and Malone. This was the much talked of Statute Labor Tax case which created considerable interest and drew a large crowd to the court yesterday to hear the judge's decision, which was read by Judge Johnson. It will be remembered that the last judgment in the case was given by Mr. Justice Taschereau in favor of a petition from the Revisors, asking the Court to justify their action in not complying with the peremptory mandamus of the Court. Judge Johnson had given his decision first in the case, compelling the Board of Revisors to place Dechene's name on the voters' list.

Judge Taschereau, in giving his decision, upheld the authority of the Revisors and held that the City Clerk was right in holding the list, and that no power could make him give it up.

Judge Johnson, in giving the unanimous decision of the Court of Review, yesterday, said that the question to consider was whether the revisors could resist the mandamus of the court, and that he declined to refuse what it required of them. He thought the revisors had acted in good faith, but their mistake was that they had refused to place Dechene's name on the list of voters. According to the law, if they had refused to obey the mandamus without the sanction of the court, they would have been liable to be fined or imprisoned. He thought the revisors had acted in good faith, but their mistake was that they had refused to place Dechene's name on the list of voters. According to the law, if they had refused to obey the mandamus without the sanction of the court, they would have been liable to be fined or imprisoned.

The case of Henri Des Reservoirs vs. Louis Senecal, Louis Senecal defendant and petitioner, judgment was confirmed. Jean Chapotele vs. Helene Vallee. Judgment confirmed. Dame Rosalie Larocque vs. F. X. N. Berthiaume. Judgment confirmed. Apollinaire Leduc vs. Olivier Grouard. Judgment reversed.

M. Charland, James Mulcahy, E. Holland, petitioner *in casu*. Judgment modified.

Henry J. Shaw vs. Dame Thersie Carter. Judgment confirmed.

James Pringle vs. Peter Martin. Judgment confirmed.

Before Judge Pagnuelo—A. Lanson vs. L. Villeneuve. Judgment was given in favor of the defendant.

plaintiff within one month from date of judgment.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.

Yesterday afternoon and evening this theatre was crowded to the doors to witness the performance of "Zo-Zo," the Magic Queen. The play came on with a great amount of praise from other cities, and as far as scenery, mechanical effects, and last, but by no means least, pretty women, is concerned, it is worthy of all praise. The plot is a curious mélange of some sailors and others are wrecked on a fairy shore, and some amusing episodes occur. The acting of Mr. Harry Pratt as Washington Knoll was immense, and his every appearance elicited roars of laughter. Mr. Artie as the captain of the lost ship did well. Mr. Charles J. Stine, as Pat McCarthy, was good, and "knew when he was not wanted," while Mr. Jones as Cupid was grand. Adelaide Chester as Zo-Zo, the Magic Queen, looked and acted her part to perfection. She is handsome, a good figure and a pretty actress. There are a host of other ladies, who acquitted themselves admirably, amongst whom may be mentioned Miss Sadie Deane as Rose, Miss Marie Dantes as Rhododendron, and Miss Dottie Harrison as Dahlia. The piece is full of fun and humor, and, apart from the very beautiful transformation scenes and elegant costumes, is well worth seeing. If the crowds who attended yesterday's performances form any criterion, it seems probable that "standing room" only will be announced from the box office.

Sparrow's Great Royal Pavilion Show.

On Saturday, June 5, at 2 p.m., corner of Bleury and Lagache streets, this great attraction will be opened for two weeks. From a glance at the numerous celebrities mentioned below, it will be seen that no expense has been spared to make this great show one of the most attractive, and from the success which has attended Mr. Sparrow's efforts in catering for his patrons at the Theatre Royal, it is safe to say that everything promised on the bills will be shown. The great object of this show will be to amuse all, and as children are generally extensive patrons of a show of this kind, the management wish it distinctly understood that no single thing will be done that could offend the most fastidious. Among the many attractions that will be offered are Hawley & Moulton in their great aerial feats. The world-renowned Morello brothers, who electrified large audiences when they appeared here a short time ago, by their acrobatic performances. Prof. Parker's educated dogs, a display of animal sagacity never equalled in this or any other country. Prince Fraz, the elastic wonder; Topack and Steel, comiques, in a great quizzical act—funny, very funny—so every one says. Millie Milton in her wonderful trapeze act.

Sparrow's stud of educated ponies, that will make the youngsters howl with delight, and last, but by no means least, great clowns of world-renowned celebrity. These are only a few of the attractions offered, so that there is no question as to an immense amount of amusement to be derived at a very small cost. Mr. Sparrow is to be congratulated on this enterprise, as he is a well-known citizen of Montreal, makes his money here, and spends it here also, and will not doubt receive all the encouragement he anticipates. After the season of two weeks advertised here, Mr. Sparrow proposes to take his show to all the principal cities in the Dominion, and we hope he will meet with the success he deserves.

CITY NEWS.

SAFE ARRIVAL.—A cablegram received on Saturday from Havre, announcing that Dr. Rodier, the Montreal physician, who had gone to study under Dr. Pasteur, had arrived safely.

THE BOYNT EXPLORATION FUND.—Mr. H. R. Ives, Hon-Secretary for Dominion of Canada for the above Society, acknowledged the receipt of ten pounds sterling (£10) from Sir Donald A. Smith.

POLICE ITEMS.—There were only two cases before the Police Magistrate yesterday, Edward Hennessey and Frederic Valentine for assaulting a man on the canal wharf. Both were discharged.

BOUQUETS.—Gentlemen paid to the sweet fragrance of a bouquet. Fabian J. Rodier, of Montreal, was the author of the bouquet, which was presented to the wife of the Hon. Justice Tupper.

SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—Philomene Desjardins, 29 years of age, residing at No. 4 St. Julie street, was brought up before Judge Dugas, Saturday, for threatening to take her own life. As she was deranged she was sent to the Longue Pointe Asylum.

A PROPOSED PRESS EXCURSION.—The Committee of the Province of Quebec Press Association held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, for the purpose of considering the proposed excursion of the association to British Columbia.

MISSING.—The friends of Mr. James Kilbride have become very uneasy about his whereabouts. He has been missing from his home, No. 80 Murray street, since Saturday, from which time he has not been heard of. He was dressed in a black cloth coat, pants and vest.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—Mary Moffat, servant of Dean Carmichael, 60 Windsor street, while in the act of watering some flowers, fell from the second story window, fracturing her leg. She was conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital where her injuries were promptly attended to.

THE CENSUS OF THE FRENCH ABROAD.—M. Moes Schwob, has just received a letter from the French Government requesting him to forward the names of all the French residents in Montreal, with their ages and address. The French Government have decided to take the census of all the French people residing abroad.

HENRY CLAY CHAIRS, consisting of Regalia Victoria, Reina Victoria, Petit Duc, Princessa, just received at the Vice-Regal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. Visitors to the city wanting a good imported cigar should call there before buying elsewhere.

ST. DENIS BOARD OF HEALTH.—The authorities at St. Denis, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, have decided to form a board of health, and in doing so the Central Board has raised the quarantine which was enforced on the village since the epidemic. An official has been sent to St. Denis to see that the laws of health are carried out.

CORRECTION.—In regard to the item in yesterday's HERALD concerning Mr. J. S. Ibbotson, who recently passed such a successful examination in dentistry, a typographical error made it read that he had entered into partnership with his father instead of with his brother. Dr. E. B. Ibbotson, surgeon-dentist, of 1279 St. Catherine street, which is correct.

BEFORE JUDGE DESROVRES.—W. B. Lambie vs. William Daoust, for selling liquor without a license which was continued from the 26th May taken on Corbin vs. David Grenier, for assault and battery was also taken *in deliberis*. Decisions will be given in these cases on the 4th of June.

FLOWERS.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, Thomson & Goudy sell by auction at their rooms, Nos. 241 and 243 St. James street, a splendid collection of hanging baskets, bedding and border plants, etc.

A PECULIAR WISH.—A woman of the name of Corbin, who resides at 1279 St. Catherine street, yesterday morning, wanted to be sent to prison for a month, stating that she would sooner go to jail than stay anywhere else. She has already served a considerable time in jail, and was fined \$5 or one month for vagrancy.

MONTREAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—The annual field day of the Montreal Microscopical Society was held on Saturday, June 5th, at St. Hilaire. Train leaving Bonaventure station at 9 a.m., returning at 5:30 p.m. An enjoyable time is anticipated, as the meeting is in conjunction with the field day of the Natural History Society.

RECORDED BY THE COURT.—There were 32 cases before His Honor the Recorder yesterday. The most important of these were: Corbin vs. David Grenier, for assault and battery, fined \$3 or eight days in jail; Albert Price, for fighting and assaulting the police, \$3 or one month; H. Rivet, drunk and disturbing the peace on Panet street, \$3 or eight days; Julie Deschamps, for vagrancy, \$5 or three months.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The office of the City Passenger Railway was broken into on Saturday evening by thieves, who succeeded in removing the wire screen from one of the windows. In their hurry, however, they broke a pane of glass, which aroused Mr. McElroy, one of the company's employees, who, on appearing on the scene, drove the thieves and they immediately fled.

BY A PECULIAR PROCESS of preparation Hyman's celebrated cut plug tobacco is always in a moist condition thereby avoiding dry dust so common to ordinary tobaccos. It is absolutely free from all impurities, smoking sweet to the end and without the tongue or making the mouth sore, a merit possessed by no tobacco of the kind. None genuine except what is sold by S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

A PRINCIPAL DONATION.—His Worship the Mayor of Hull, P. Q., has just received a letter from the Marquis Albert de la Chapelle, agent general for the United States and Canada of the French Credit Foncier, accompanied by a cheque for \$15,000, subscribed by MM. James de Rothschild, Cohen & Co., E. Moranges, de Versailles, Lafitte & Gaillard, Percey & Co., Bankers and Principals of the Credit Foncier for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Hull.

A CRUEL SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—It is re-

ported that quite a shooting exhibition was given in a field in the St. Jean Baptiste district on Sunday. A few sporting (C) characters, who had trapped a number of pigeons, were letting them out of cages and shooting them down as they flew away. This matter ought to be investigated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as by the police authorities of the district named.

CONCERTS BY THE FUSILIERS BAND.—The band of the 6th Fusiliers will shortly give a series of concerts, the date of which will be published in a few days. The band is to be equipped with new uniforms, which will be after the same pattern as the uniforms worn by the Fusiliers in the British army. They will also be furnished with new instruments, and under the able direction of their new band master, will, no doubt, come in for a share of the public patronage.

THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION.—A Agassiz party under the auspices of the Agassiz Association will be held on the grounds of Mr. S. Whitaker, on Thursday evening next. Music will be furnished by Paton's orchestra and refreshments will be served, all are invited. A portion of the Association's museum will be on exhibition, in addition to which electrical experiments will be made under the charge of Prof. J. F. Donald, B. A., while Mr. J. B. Picken will superintend some microscopical exhibits.

A BLAZE AT LACHINE.—About 3:30 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. J. W. Taylor, at Lachine. The building was totally destroyed, but the exertions of the local brigade, under the management of Chief Joly, who was assisted by a resident by the name of Latour, the outbuildings were saved. The fire originated in a defective chimney, and Mr. Featherstone was not aware that the house was on fire until he and his family were nearly suffocated with the smoke and experienced the greatest difficulty in making their escape. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A Nicolet paper gives the account of an attempted murder at St. Moique. It appears that one Antoine Cloutier, who was jealous of his wife, on returning home on last Monday night, seized an axe and struck his wife several times inflicting several wounds. He was only prevented from killing her by the timely arrival of his daughter, who succeeded in snatching the axe from his hands. He then ran to his wife where he gave vent to his rage by cutting a fine hair to pieces. He then took to the woods, and although search was made for him, he has not since been found.

A NEW SOCIETY.—The Royal Mutual Building Society, organized on 13th of last month, is now ready to receive applications for membership. It is based on the old Montreal Mutual Society, and many of the old members formerly belonging to the latter, a sufficient guarantee to bring it to a successful issue. To those of limited means the Society appears to offer the best method of obtaining a house on easy terms. Ladies or gentlemen can join this society in which the lowest subscription received is \$1 per month, representing a share, which also entitles a member upon obtaining an appropriation, to draw \$1,000 from the funds of the Society, but no limit is set on the shares, the benefit being in proportion to the number held.

THE ALLEGED BOGUS PLUMBING COMPANY.—It is understood that Mr. G. R. Watson, the prime mover in the "bubbling" plumbing association, has left Montreal. It being reported that Mr. Watson would be on hand at his St. James street office yesterday at noon to settle all liabilities, quite a crowd of claimants collected, only to find that the affable manager of the company that was to do such great things for them, had left the city. While the parties who were named as references and associates for the concern indignantly denied any connection with either Watson or his company. The confidential clerk whom Watson engaged says that he was paid at a rate of \$15 per week to be a business promoter. He thought that Watson had been depending on other parties for the funds to carry on the association, and that eventually all liabilities would be paid from funds belonging to the enterprising manager's wife.

ST. ANNE'S BOATING CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of the St. Anne's Boating Club was held in the Club House on Saturday evening, 26th instant, at 8 o'clock. The President having been unavoidably absent, Mr. Becker, at the request of the meeting, acted as Chairman, and after a short address called upon the Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Grier, to read the annual report and the financial statement, which showed the affairs of the club to be in a most satisfactory condition, both as regards membership and financially, the large balance at the club's credit the previous year having been considerably increased. The accounts were unanimously accepted. The Chairman then called upon the members present to elect their officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation:—President, Major E. L. Bond; Vice-President, Mr. Archer Robertson; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Grier; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh; Starter, Mr. C. P. Selator. There were 13 nominations for the committee. A ballot having been called for the following gentlemen were declared elected:—Messrs. Leslie Dowker, Geo. Bailey, H. P. Ferraull, J. F. Brown, G. W. Grier, A. Stephenson. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers and also to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had presided. The attendance was good and perfect harmony existed throughout.

THE LONGUEUIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of the Longueuil Navigation Company was held at the offices of the R. & O. N. Co., yesterday morning. Ald. Prefontaine occupying the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Senecal, as president of R. & O. N. Co., offering at a certain price to buy up all the property of the Longueuil Navigation Co., the purchasers to pay all the debts and accounts now in the hands of the secretary and manager of the said company. Ald. Prefontaine moved, seconded by Mr. Loran, that the offer of Mr. Senecal be accepted. The motion was carried unanimously. It was then resolved that the President of the Company be authorized to sign the deed of sale of the property referred to above, after which the meeting adjourned.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of the bowels and the urinary organs have been directed to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those specific diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which are defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases, and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. R. Coffin, Boston, is at the Windsor last evening.

Hon. M. B. Marsh, Atlanta, Ga., was at the Windsor last evening.

Dr. Bessey, Inspector of the New York Life Insurance Company, is in town.

Mr. Jno. Greene, of the New York Times, is residing in the city. He is after the "Boodlers."

Hon. D. H. Goddell, State Senator of New Hampshire, of Antrim, N.H., accompanied by his wife was at the Windsor yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the Windsor yesterday were the following: I. Burell, Quebec; F. Childs, Boston; J. B. Goodsell, Rock Island, Ill.; and Matt M. Gray, Iowa, Iowa.

Among the arrivals at the Balmoral are the following:—H. B. Hodgson, New York; E. B. Cronkite, Ohio; B. Laurence, London, Eng.; C. Marquis, London, Eng.; G. Rehm, Boston; E. N. Johnson, Boston; D. R. Halley, Hugo Moulton, Frederic Russell, New York.

Among the guests registered at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday were Mr. G. D. S. Leith, New York; W. A. Dixon, Esq., Toronto; T. S. King, New York; J. W. Todd, Esq., England; Vernon Smith, Esq., Ottawa; T. G. Scott, Ottawa; E. Wolf, Esq., New York; A. Rubens and wife, New Jersey, and G. W. Staten, New York.

Major McGibbon, writing from Regina, May 25, says:—"I arrived here this morning after a very pleasant trip. The country is looking well, and farmers are hopeful. The number of settlers so far this season is above the average, and new ones are arriving every day. The Government arrangements for the reception of emigrants at Winnipeg are first class, and they are not at the mercy of sharks. I will be in Regina for some time before starting on my tour of inspection. I am well pleased with this place so far."

Among the saloon passengers by the State Line S.S. State of Nebraska from New York for Glasgow, 27th inst., are the following:—Mrs. Burnett, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Scouler, Master Scouler, Miss Bell, Mr. James Croil, Mrs. James Croil, Miss Jane Croil, Miss Lizzie Croil, Mr. G. Inglis, Miss Daville, Mrs. Chas. Fletcher, Mrs. Chas. Fletcher, Mr. James Scouler, Mrs. Chas. Scouler, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Wm. Thompson, two Misses Harvey, Mr. J. E. Jones, Miss H. L. Jones, Mr. Douglass McEachy, Mr. A. Wallace, Mr. W. McKenzie, Mr. George Oates, Mr. G. Lindsay, Mrs. G. Lindsay, Mr. T. Dinkerson.

THE EXILED ALDERMEN.

Billy Moloney and His Chum 5411 in Montreal Correspondent New York World.

MONTREAL, May 30.—The report that Billy Moloney has gone to Europe is not true. The report was started by Keenan and his friends here to mislead the newspapers. The last steamer sailing for Europe from the vicinity of Montreal, left Quebec last Friday. According to the report Moloney took passage on the vessel. Moloney unquestionably spent last Friday at Bord-a-Prouille, about ten miles from Montreal. He was seen here that evening by *The World* correspondent and also yesterday. The night clerk at St. Lawrence Hall said this evening that he delivered letters and one or two telegrams to Moloney last night, 12 o'clock. While he has not been seen about the rounds of the hotel to-day, there is no doubt that he is still there. The attaches about the hotel confirm the statement that the ex-Reading Clerk is still one of their guests. It is certain that Moloney will not be permitted to return to New York if he can keep him away. The drafts he has made already on the Broadway "syndicate" have been very large and are likely to increase. Should funds run short some nice developments may take place which may surprise Jake Sharp and his co-conspirators.