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Will be stylish this season, but they must be wide and hang in rippling curves. To get just the right effect use light weight, No. 10, Fibre Chamois all through, with a narrow band of heavy, No. 30, around the hem. It is so light that it adds no noticeable weight, and never lets the skirt sag down. Don't be taken in by imitations; the name is on each yard of real

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Have always on hand the various kinds

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

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Having this day withdrawn the supply of our Ale and Porter from all outside bottles in the City of Montreal, we beg to notify the public that we will

PAY \$50.00 REWARD

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DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS.

ILLEGAL BOTTLING

\$50 REWARD

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

will pay the above reward for

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American Fur Store,

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THE HOUSEHOLD



WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION

Fashion Hints and General Items of Interest to Women

Mr. Robert Harris, president of the Royal Canadian Academy, will deliver a lecture upon "The foundations of judgment upon art," under the auspices of the Woman's Art Association in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 4:30 this afternoon. The lecture should find many appreciative listeners other than those who are students of art.

Extra Lecture, with illustrations, will shortly be given under the auspices of the same art association on "Pictorial effect."

THE CARE OF THE HAIR.

Brushing is the Primary Principle That Conduces to its Beauty.

"If you want to keep your hair in good condition you should remember to brush, brush, brush and brush again," says one who has made the care of hair a life study. "Brushing is absolutely the only means one can use to make the hair glossy, clean and perfectly healthy. Women often ask me what to do to increase the growth of their hair. The hair is very obedient to the treatment it receives, and if that is good and regular, and one is in good health, the hair needs no tonic."

"To what do you attribute baldness?" she was asked.

"It is almost an unfailing sign of intellectual activity. Brain workers are most liable to it. People of the laboring classes who gain their bread with their hands are generally exempt from baldness until they have passed beyond the fifty mark. I have known why this is so, why the workman who takes no particular care of his head that should be able to preserve it much longer than the man who spends much time in having his hair brushed and shampooed, is a mystery not yet explained. The mane of a thoroughbred horse even is thinner than that on the neck of his brother who drags a dray or a horse car."

"Another curious thing is that a strong growth of hair is generally indicative of longevity. Most centenarians have extraordinary hair. I have known a French doctor, who has been studying the subject for many years, say that out of a hundred people from 20 to 40 years of age, taken at hazard, twenty-seven will be found to be bald. Women conceal such a deficiency with much cleverness, and while the loss of hair among them is not so great as among men, yet it is the proportion of the sex whose heads have a bald spot, and it is accurately learned the result would be startling. Between the ages of 30 and 40 the percentage of bald heads rises to forty-seven. The critical period, however, is between 40 and 50 years. Out of a hundred chance subjects, but twenty-five had a fairly good growth of hair, while the other seventy-five were entirely bald. It is a sad thing to say, but when the 60th year is past, this Frenchman asserts, it is rare to find a man who has enough hair on the top of his head to make a parting possible."

FOR HANDS AND FACE.

A Few Toilet Hints That Will Materially Enhance One's Appearance.

Clear complexions wait upon the consumption of oranges. They do much to keep the digestion in order, and nothing makes the skin so clear and fresh as a good digestion. The face should be washed in very hot water only on rare occasions, for hot water loosens the muscles and tends to make the skin flabby. What is washed in hot water, it should be dashed with cold water in which a few drops of toilet vinegar or water have been sprinkled. Every night before going to bed, rub a little pure cold cream into the face, and rub it off again with a soft cloth. Gently massage the forehead, the skin about the eyes and about the lips for ten minutes. Then wash the face in water and go to sleep with pleasant thoughts.

Overhead at the Dressmakers.

Satin ribbon trims velvet with excellent effect.

Amber beads are used in embroidering gowns in which yellow adornments.

A cycling costume should be made of a material sufficiently firm to make a lining unnecessary.

Ribbons are preferred to the chain for holding the muff. It is ornamented on either side with two full bows.

The printed pongs in Persian designs are coming into favor again. They are just the thing for summer dresses.

Bands of jeweled butterflies and tiny single butterflies to place here and there over the gown form one of the new trimmings.

Many of the white collars and cuffs of the new shirt waists have their edges trimmed with a narrow band of the same color as the waist.

Butterfly girdles are eminently modern. They consist of a series of little flyaway knots, caught together and sewed near the waist line, to give full effect to very slender figures.

Pockets in ladies' undergarments robes keep the wear ruffled as snug as in a crib, these pockets being large enough to slip the little body through so that his highness is surrounded on all sides by the warm fulness of the fur.

The dressmaker, like the artist, must have creative faculties as well as executive ability. She who can tell what becomingly gowned is the kind of dressmaker that is wanted and that can name her own price.

As summer approaches the paid effects will be white in cotton goods, and that will probably carry those particular designs. Patterns that are rich looking on silk and wool fabrics are often a disappointment when brought out in materials that must visit the laundry.

Full children sleeves and placons of the same are worn with round or pointed waists of plain rose, mauve or green satin, or Dresden silk. For darker bodies this soft transparent textile is used in more vivid shades this season than ever before, and there are fancy chignons, beautifully embroidered or spangled, to combine with plain materials.

Opera gowns for young women run to simplicity, and the most charming ones seen consisted of a plain satin skirt and a tulle bodice, made in a round baby fashion. The color always is cream white, or a pale tint, blue, pink or yellow, and small artificial flowers trim the corsage of these effectively.

Again, a tulle for a young lady, whether in white or color, they have only a belt and neck garnishings of white satin ribbon, and, though simple,

the look of this is always very elegant.

A pretty dressing jacket is one of the feminine luxuries that no dainty girl or woman could very well dispense with. An economical and charming model is cut with a deep shoulder cape or collar in four points—one falling at the back, another in front, and one on either shoulder and all edged round with a coarse, cannone fashion of a half width, while the back with falls in straight folds from the neck. And full bishop sleeves, fastening with one button and buttonhole at the wrist, complete this fascinating garment.

The well-groomed woman.

No woman looks well in these days unless her hair is properly dressed and her complexion carefully tended. This does not mean that cosmetic or rouge or any other coloring matter should be employed, but a great deal is to be done by care and attention, directed not to the skin, but to the health, and without doubt there are aids to a good complexion which have considerable merit. Experience, however, teaches that no universal rule can be laid down in these matters. What is beneficial to one skin is often poisonous to another, and experience teaches that fundamental cleanliness is the best cosmetic there is. A great many women will think that when they have thoroughly washed their faces and allowed to remain a few minutes, entirely rub it off again, so as not to clog the pores, they will be astonished to find how much dirt comes away with the grease. Whether the complexion will stand the addition of powder afterwards is a matter of personal experience, and it always wants careful putting on and all superfluous being removed. Nothing is worse for the face than the appearance of powder on the face, and there is no doubt that modern science has decided in favor of greasy cosmetics.

Tar. Tar Tar Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Tar is a new remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc. Palatable, effective, no narcotics. Only 25c. All druggists. Try it.

To Clean White Vails.

To clean white vails make a solution of white Castile soap and let the veil soak in it for fifteen minutes. Then press it between the hands in warm water and soap until clean. Rinse in clear water, then pour boiling water on a teaspoonful of starch, soak the veil in it for a few minutes and then clap it between the hands until nearly dry. Spread a towel over a pillow and pin the lace in each point smoothly over it and let it remain until perfectly dry.

Do You Pay Rent?

Persons who are in the habit of renting houses by the year and suffering from the nuisance of people ransacking through their privacy during three months of the year should read the notice on the eighth page of this issue, the notice of Mr. J. P. Banister, proprietor of the Queen's block shoe store. Mr. Banister has a popular movement started, and we no doubt receive sufficient support from the people who are in the habit of renting houses, between landlord and tenant, than the present existing conditions.

Feathers as a Trimming.

Tea gowns are growing more and more elaborate. The latest is the crop cloth with a front of silk embroidered in gold. This front is outlined with a feather trimming which also extends around the bottom of the gown. The color of the tea gown is pinkish white, and the feather trimming shades from faint lilac to deep mauve.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

MR. McWILLIAMS' LETTER

CANNOT BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

HE SAYS: "I HAVE NO RHEUMATISM LEFT!"

He Used Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. McWilliams, of Bradford, Ont., was a terrible sufferer from rheumatism of the worst form. (After experimenting with many deceiving medicines, his attention was called to that unfailing Paine's Celery Compound, which he purchased and used six bottles of which effected a perfect cure.

Rev. F. Smith, Presbyterian minister, certifies to the truthfulness of every statement. Mr. McWilliams briefly writes as follows: "Unsolicted, I forward this testimonial as to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. I am pretty well up in years and was sorely afflicted with rheumatism. I purchased and used six bottles of your medicine and am now perfectly well. I have no rheumatism left."

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92 Temple Building, Montreal.

(Incorporated by Special Act of the Province of Quebec.)

The safest, cheapest and best Mutual Benefit Society for you to join. Grants sick, accident, partial and total disability, death and endowment certificates, payable in cash in 10 years.

Both sexes admitted at same rates. A definite cost at a definite period. Loans made to members at six per cent interest.

FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. Liberal terms to experienced men. No lapses. Call and get particulars.

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THE CONVERTS BEING MADE DAILY.

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CEYLON TEA

By Its Exquisite Flavor and Purity Holds Every Customer Fast

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK AND MIXED. ALL GROCERS.

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Good Reading at Less Than Cost.

For Herald Readers Only.

The Herald has a small supply of the books listed below, which are bound in paper covers, and were published at from 10 to 40 cents each. They will be distributed to readers for one Book Certificate and five cents. Subscribers wishing to have their books sent by mail require to send two cents additional for postage.

Cut out and preserve this list, as it will not be published except at intervals while the books last.

Order by number in every case, and don't fail to send Certificate, which will be found in another place in the paper.

TITLE. AUTHOR.

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7 Charles Ancherster. E. Berger

9 Conspirency. August Baelen

12 Dr. Wilmer's Love. Margaret Lee

16 In Prison and Out. Heshia Stretton

17 Joan Wentworth. Catherine S. Macquod

18 Life of J. G. Baline. Charles W. Boleston

20 Lorraine and Wife. Margaret Lee

22 Moonshine. A Story of the Reconstruction Period.

23 Our Roman Palace, or Hild and I.

29 The Foragers. W. Gilmore Simms

30 The George Hewitt Campaign.

32 The Mayor of Casterbridge. Thomas Hardy

33 Twilight Club Tracts, or Questions of the Hour.

36 Victory Deane. Cecil Griffiths

37 Vineta, or the Phantom City. E. Werner

39 Woman in the Past, Present and Future.

42 W. Meister's Travels. T. W. Von Goethe

127 How He Reached the White House. August Reibel

49 An American Journey. Edward Evelling

323 A Visional Quest. Harriet Martineau

359 Hill and Valley. Harriet Martineau

381 Sowers Not Reapers. Harriet Martineau

382 The Co-operative Commonwealth.

404 Tax the Area.

428 Vivian Grey, Part II. Bertha M. Clay

499 A Golden Dawn. Vernon Lee

501 A Phantom Lover. Bertha M. Clay

502 A Queen Among Women. Bertha M. Clay

503 Going to Maynooth. Wm. Carleton

510 Golden Bells. R. E. Francillon

511 Her Week's Amusement. The Duchess

512 Lady Valworth's Diamonds. The Duchess

514 Little To Penny. S. Baring-Gould

517 Neal Malone and Tubber Hera. Carleton

519 Property in Land. Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyll and Henry George.

523 The Haunted Chamber. The Duchess

526 The Midnight Mass and the Station.

527 The Party, Flight and Funeral. Wm. Carleton

528 The Poison of Asps. Florence Marryat

529 The Five Hunters. Gustave Arnould

530 Stronghold. Gustave Arnould

531 Undine. Frederic de la Motte Targ

532 The House of Seven Gables. L. K. Marvel

533 The Coming Race. Iytton

534 True Solution of the Labor Question. Thos. W. H. Cook

535 Last of the Aucas. Annie Edwards

536 Betty's Visions. Rhoda Broughton

537 The House of the Seven Gables. L. K. Marvel

538 The Coming Race. Iytton

539 Dream Life. I. K. Marvel

540 Frankenstein. Mrs. Shelley

541 A Book of Golden Deeds. Hawthorne

542 Moses From an Old Manse. Hawthorne

543 Essays of Elia. Lamb

544 Two Told Tales. Hawthorne

545 The House of the Seven Gables. L. K. Marvel

546 Dreams. Schreiver

547 The Pleasures of Life. Lubbock

548 The House of the Seven Gables. L. K. Marvel

549 Lady Grace.

550 The Shadow of a Sin.

551 Forgetting the Letters.

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OUR NEW MAYOR.

R. Wilson Smith Installed Yesterday Afternoon.

A REMARKABLY BRILLIANT SCENE.

Eloquent and Thoughtful Address by Montreal's Chief Magistrate.

The first meeting of the new City Council took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock when the inauguration of R. Wilson Smith as Chief Magistrate of Montreal took place. The Council chamber in the course of the morning had been transformed into a veritable conservatory. On either side of the Mayor's chair was a picturesque mass of flowers and foliage, while upon the desks of the aldermen, and on the reporters' tables were placed lovely hyacinths, roses, begonias, double pansies, narcissus, cyclamens, palms, azaleas, calla lilies, poinsettias in profusion. Nearly 500 plants were distributed over the chamber. Not an alderman was out of his place. Never before on an occasion of this kind has Montreal seen a more representative assemblage of her citizens in the Council chamber. A large number of ladies were present.

The plants were all brought from Logan's farm and were arranged by Gardener Pinoteau to whom much credit is due.

At three o'clock, retiring Mayor Villeneuve, accompanied on either side by Mrs. R. Wilson Smith and Miss Smith, led the way into the Council chamber, followed by Mayor Wilson Smith, who was accompanied by Mrs. Villeneuve and Mrs. Hal Brown, a daughter of the Duke of Connaught's Own Canadian Hussars forming the guard of honor. Mayor Villeneuve ascended to the seat he has occupied for the last two years. Mr. Wilson Smith taking the seat below.

Hon. Senator Villeneuve, the retiring Mayor, said:

It is customary for the Mayor leaving office to bid farewell to the members of the City Council, to welcome the incoming Mayor and to make a short review of the affairs of the different departments during his administration. It is therefore with pleasure that I now take occasion to do so with that long-established custom.

I reviewed the works of the different departments for the past two years, complimented the citizens upon the choices they had made in electing Ald. Wilson Smith to the mayoralty and hoped that his term of office would not be characterized by any disagreeable circumstances.

He then invested R. Wilson Smith with the insignia of his office and stepped down from the Mayor's chair, which Mr. Wilson Smith then occupied, amid loud cheers.

Mayor Wilson Smith, addressing the aldermen, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the citizens of Montreal generally for the great honor they have conferred upon me in having elected me by acclamation Mayor of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. It argues well for the good feeling which exists in this unique city of ours when people of all classes, nationalities and creeds, can join in carrying out the wishes of the law, and elect by acclamation a candidate chosen by the majority, whose duty it is to lead the city. Special thanks are due to the French-Canadian in the present instance, who so loyally assisted in this understanding. The workmen of Montreal also have my sincere thanks, for they were the first to send delegations requesting me to become a candidate.

I think it will afford gratification to my confidants in the City Council that one of their number has been selected to fill the civic chair. I hope that during my tenure of office it will be of mine to give to the city a new and better feeling, and to create anything but a good feeling between all sections of the city, and all classes of citizens. I shall endeavor to act in all my official relations simply and solely as a citizen of Montreal.

Gentlemen, I must claim your indulgence, succeeding in the majority two honorable Senators and one member of Parliament, but I feel satisfied that the same courtesy, which has been extended to me during my civic career as alderman will also be extended to me in the position which I now occupy.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MAYOR.

The powers and privileges of the Mayor are very extensive in the public mind, but when accurately defined they are really very limited. True, he is endowed with certain powers, which, if judiciously exercised, can be used to public advantage. At the same time the responsibilities placed on his shoulders by the people are enormous, although not in many instances well defined. He can, however, by diligent and prudent exercise of his powers, accomplish a great deal.

ANNEXATION OF OUTLYING MUNICIPALITIES.

The annexation of outlying municipalities, the dividing lines of which are difficult to trace, forming as they geographically and naturally do part and parcel of the city proper, is a question which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered, and dealt with as soon as possible. From a geographical, financial and hygienic point of view they should be annexed, and they are ripe for it at the present time. Not only have they incurred large debts for the purpose of carrying out improvements, but they are granting privileges to manufacturers and other corporations for objects which are perhaps justifiable under their existing circumstances, including special privileges, such as exemption of taxation, etc., which will not be in the interest of the city of Montreal. The majority of these municipalities have already incurred large debts which, however, compare in a reasonable degree with their own. Some of them have not only expended their funds, but also their law-suits. When considering this matter it may be found that they have gone too far, either in indebtedness or in the granting of privileges, and it may not be fair to the citizens of Montreal, generally, for us to assume these burdens.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The city may be congratulated on the amendments made to our charter at the recent sitting of the Legislature, and if they had been in operation a few years ago the present position of affairs could not well exist. I would specially draw attention to the following: We have been relieved from the carrying out of improvements for which we have no means at our disposal, and the city cannot, in the future, be held liable for the carrying out of any improvements for which it has no funds available. These provisions of the charter and others of a financial character are emphatically enforced by attaching personal responsibility to the treasurer and comptroller for their maintenance, as well as the penalty of disqualification to members of the Council, who may infringe them.

The independence of our chief officials has

been safeguarded as far as possible, inasmuch as they can only be dismissed for cause by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council.

Probably one of the most important clauses of the bill is that relating to the annual quinquennial expropriations of land situated on streets, upon which new lines have been homologated. In virtue of an amendment adopted in 1880, the city was obliged to expropriate not only that portion of the land situated between the old and the new line, but also the buildings or parts of buildings, situated thereon. This enabled the proprietors upon the two hundred old streets, upon which new lines were homologated, to ask for the expropriation of their buildings, and by doing away with this amendment and replacing it by the old law, as it previously existed, the Legislature has rendered a great service to the city, and saved it hundreds of thousands of dollars. I believe it would have cost the city millions of dollars.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CHARTER.

Although it is not many years since our charter was consolidated, yet amendments have been so frequent and many of them apparently of a contradictory nature and subject to various interpretations, that it may be desirable to prepare an amended charter giving some general powers well safeguarded, not for the purpose so much of making the law clear, as of making the law intelligible. In this connection it may not be out of place to consider consolidation of our indebtedness, which has already undergone this process on more than one occasion. In my opinion it will be advantageous to place it on a more enduring basis, one which will make provision in some degree for the gradual redemption, by a certain percentage of the revenue being provided for by means of a revenue to be appropriated exclusively to that object. This, as a matter of course, can only be done gradually, and with the strictest adherence to the conditions on which all past loans have been negotiated, but it may be possible to elaborate a scheme, which will furnish sufficient inducements to the holders of our securities to surrender them and in the same time place the finances of the city on a more advantageous footing. Under existing conditions no provision is made for the payment of our securities at maturity, except by renewal, as, when the debt was consolidated in 1888, the sinking fund was abolished.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

The total indebtedness of the city, including its obligations for the completion of

total issue consolidated stock \$22,925,000

floating debt at close of 1895, including advances from our bankers, contractors' deposits, etc., used pro tem.

2,800,000

235,225,000

Total borrowing power, 15 per cent, \$10,000,000

\$24,000,000

Special harbor loan, 1,000,000

1,000,000

\$25,000,000

Deficit, 1895-1896

\$225,000

Due to Harbor Loan

600,000

Due in connection with East End Station

205,000

Annual expropriations under way

100,000

Supply Loan works, incomplete

65,000

Surplus for Military School

25,000

Reserve for 1896 and 1897 for permanent works, pipe-laying, etc.

750,000

\$1,970,000

improvements and the entire cost of laying new roads is borne by the general body of the taxpayers. Let our citizens compare the revenue of Montreal and Toronto. That of Montreal is in round figures \$2,800,000, while in Toronto the amount is over three millions, and it must also be remembered that 4 of one per cent of the tax on real estate is not in connection with civic administration at all, but is used solely for educational purposes. At the present time, out of a revenue of \$2,800,000, we pay \$1,500,000 for interest and \$310,000 for schools, added to these are fixed charges for maintenance of prisoners, insane, orphans and for municipal taxes, which in the aggregate amount to, in round figures, \$1,500,000 leaving for our entire civic administration, including maintenance of roads, waterworks, street-lighting, scavenging, police, fire, markets, health, legal expenses, parks, salaries, and all other civic necessities, say \$1,200,000, and if we deduct from this our fixed charges for street-lighting, etc., amounting to \$300,000, it leaves us with \$900,000 for cost of general administration, or over 33 1-3 per cent, less than the amount expended for this purpose last year.

It is apparent to anyone who has the most elementary knowledge on the subject, that the affairs of this great city cannot be satisfactorily administered upon so small an expenditure, and to my mind the economy in the end means short-sighted extravagance.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Claims for damages, compensation of special services rendered to the city have assumed such proportions of late as to call for the most energetic measures. Expropriations which were undertaken on the basis of the amounts originally set aside for them, have been found to exceed the most liberal estimates, so enormously as to set at naught all preliminary financial arrangements, while the incidental expenses attendant thereon, which were considered so insignificant as scarcely to require serious consideration, have assumed the most alarming proportions.

Not only do some citizens consider the city as fair game for the most extravagant demands when their properties are required for general improvements, but the appointment of any expert, without previous notice, to examine the city's affairs, has in many cases been made the occasion for serious overcharges. Another class of claims which has developed into an epidemic is that of personal or property damages. So numerous have become the demands upon the civic treasury for compensation for injuries to persons or property sustained by falling on slippery sidewalks, etc., that it is a danger of our encouraging or calling into existence a class of professional leg-breakers, who will make better living in that way than in any other, whilst the claims for damages alleged to have been occasioned to property by flooding of cellars, promises to become an equal source of revenge to others.

In self defence the city should, at least, be notified immediately on the occurrence of either one or the other and given an opportunity of proving or disproving at the moment.

WARD REDISTRIBUTION.

The ward division of our city is a subject which no one can contemplate without being impressed by its anomaly. Wards representing large proportions of both the real estate and the population of the city are restricted to the same representation as those containing the minimum of both.

A due sense of the fitness of things calls for a re-arrangement of these, and I would respectfully ask the attention of the Council to the desirability of appointing a Special Committee to consider this important matter.

This geographical apportionment of area which may have been fair and equitable fifty years ago, has simply become absurd now.

Whether representation should be according to area, or to value of real estate, or to population, is a subject the consideration of which I would defer until the appointment of such a committee.

EMPLOYEES AND AMALGAMATION OF COMMITTEES.

At a time like the present a great deal of attention is directed towards the civic staff, and to judge by some of the utterances one would be led to think that a reduction of this either in numbers or remuneration would relieve the city from its present dilemma. To speak in this way is to convey the idea that increases in this direction have been the cause of this dilemma. This is not fair, both to the staff itself and to the aldermen, who are inferentially to blame for it. That there are more employees in some of the departments than our present requirements call for is perfectly true, but so far as the Finance Department is concerned, it is not the case. It is engaged at any rate in the present time in the discharge of the high pressure period of expenditure, which prevailed of late years or on occasion when an unusual amount of special collection had to be made. Others have become so old in the service that they are practically superannuated, although remaining on the pay lists. So far as regards other departments, it is difficult to say that there is a surplus, but it is a duplication of work which might be avoided by amalgamation and this is a very legitimate and proper subject for the consideration of the Council.

That economy could be effected in both these directions is doubtless true, but it is a process which is gradual in its accomplishment and based on principles as one business-like and humane.

That there are useless and incompetent employees in so large a number, especially when appointments are made more with a view to get rid of importance than from any qualification for the duties, goes without saying, and these should be got rid of as far as possible. It is not only negatively useless, but are centres of demoralization wherever they are. No subordinate should be appointed by any committee until the head of the department has satisfied himself as to the necessity of the appointment, and as to the capability of the candidate, and reported accordingly. In case of vacancies, the head of the department should be empowered to fill them whenever practicable by redistribution of present employees rather than by the introduction of outsiders. This whole question will naturally be dealt with by the Board of Chairmen when considering the appropriations of the year.

CONTRACTS.

Contract work should be abolished as far as possible, and our works carried out under the supervision of the city's officials. This will be more satisfactory from every point of view. The convenience of storekeepers and residents can be more readily consulted, and it will prevent the importation and employment of cheap labor and give our own ratepayers work. Unfortunately, when labor is imported into the city the men are, as a rule, left on our hands during the winter, and this causes a great deal of the distress which exists in our city.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

In deference to public opinion, a general enquiry into the working of this department is desirable. Among other causes of complaint, it may be mentioned that either the assessors' valuations of properties are exceedingly low or the awards made in connection with expropriations exceedingly high.

I hope that I have not exercised too much on the time and patience of the Council and its very welcome visitors, and that if any of the suggestions or recommendations commend themselves to the aldermen good may result therefrom.

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Continued on Page 8.

improvements and the entire cost of laying new roads is borne by the general body of the taxpayers. Let our citizens compare the revenue of Montreal and Toronto. That of Montreal is in round figures \$2,800,000, while in Toronto the amount is over three millions, and it must also be remembered that 4 of one per cent of the tax on real estate is not in connection with civic administration at all, but is used solely for educational purposes. At the present time, out of a revenue of \$2,800,000, we pay \$1,500,000 for interest and \$310,000 for schools, added to these are fixed charges for maintenance of prisoners, insane, orphans and for municipal taxes, which in the aggregate amount to, in round figures, \$1,500,000 leaving for our entire civic administration, including maintenance of roads, waterworks, street-lighting, scavenging, police, fire, markets, health, legal expenses, parks, salaries, and all other civic necessities, say \$1,200,000, and if we deduct from this our fixed charges for street-lighting, etc., amounting to \$300,000, it leaves us with \$900,000 for cost of general administration, or over 33 1-3 per cent, less than the amount expended for this purpose last year.

It is apparent to anyone who has the most elementary knowledge on the subject, that the affairs of this great city cannot be satisfactorily administered upon so small an expenditure, and to my mind the economy in the end means short-sighted extravagance.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Claims for damages, compensation of special services rendered to the city have assumed such proportions of late as to call for the most energetic measures. Expropriations which were undertaken on the basis of the amounts originally set aside for them, have been found to exceed the most liberal estimates, so enormously as to set at naught all preliminary financial arrangements, while the incidental expenses attendant thereon, which were considered so insignificant as scarcely to require serious consideration, have assumed the most alarming proportions.

Not only do some citizens consider the city as fair game for the most extravagant demands when their properties are required for general improvements, but the appointment of any expert, without previous notice, to examine the city's affairs, has in many cases been made the occasion for serious overcharges. Another class of claims which has developed into an epidemic is that of personal or property damages. So numerous have become the demands upon the civic treasury for compensation for injuries to persons or property sustained by falling on slippery sidewalks, etc., that it is a danger of our encouraging or calling into existence a class of professional leg-breakers, who will make better living in that way than in any other, whilst the claims for damages alleged to have been occasioned to property by flooding of cellars, promises to become an equal source of revenge to others.

In self defence the city should, at least, be notified immediately on the occurrence of either one or the other and given an opportunity of proving or disproving at the moment.

WARD REDISTRIBUTION.

The ward division of our city is a subject which no one can contemplate without being impressed by its anomaly. Wards representing large proportions of both the real estate and the population of the city are restricted to the same representation as those containing the minimum of both.

A due sense of the fitness of things calls for a re-arrangement of these, and I would respectfully ask the attention of the Council to the desirability of appointing a Special Committee to consider this important matter.

This geographical apportionment of area which may have been fair and equitable fifty years ago, has simply become absurd now.

Whether representation should be according to area, or to value of real estate, or to population, is a subject the consideration of which I would defer until the appointment of such a committee.

EMPLOYEES AND AMALGAMATION OF COMMITTEES.

At a time like the present a great deal of attention is directed towards the civic staff, and to judge by some of the utterances one would be led to think that a reduction of this either in numbers or remuneration would relieve the city from its present dilemma. To speak in this way is to convey the idea that increases in this direction have been the cause of this dilemma. This is not fair, both to the staff itself and to the aldermen, who are inferentially to blame for it. That there are more employees in some of the departments than our present requirements call for is perfectly true, but so far as the Finance Department is concerned, it is not the case. It is engaged at any rate in the present time in the discharge of the high pressure period of expenditure, which prevailed of late years or on occasion when an unusual amount of special collection had to be made. Others have become so old in the service that they are practically superannuated, although remaining on the pay lists. So far as regards other departments, it is difficult to say that there is a surplus, but it is a duplication of work which might be avoided by amalgamation and this is a very legitimate and proper subject for the consideration of the Council.

That economy could be effected in both these directions is doubtless true, but it is a process which is gradual in its accomplishment and based on principles as one business-like and humane.

That there are useless and incompetent employees in so large a number, especially when appointments are made more with a view to get rid of importance than from any qualification for the duties, goes without saying, and these should be got rid of as far as possible. It is not only negatively useless, but are centres of demoralization wherever they are. No subordinate should be appointed by any committee until the head of the department has satisfied himself as to the necessity of the appointment, and as to the capability of the candidate, and reported accordingly. In case of vacancies, the head of the department should be empowered to fill them whenever practicable by redistribution of present employees rather than by the introduction of outsiders. This whole question will naturally be dealt with by the Board of Chairmen when considering the appropriations of the year.

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Continued on Page 8.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that after the close of the election for offices of aldermen in the several wards of this city where there was a contest held on Saturday, the first day of February instant, and after the examination of the ballot boxes and the final addition of the votes made on TUESDAY, the fourth day of February instant, I have ascertained that the following candidates have obtained the majority of the votes, and whereas no demand of recount has been made relating to said candidates within the delays provided by law, I accordingly declare the said candidates duly elected aldermen, viz:

CENTRE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Romeo Prevost.

Office of Alderman No. 2—H. B. Rainville.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—R. Connaughton.

Office of Alderman No. 2—Thos. Kinella.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—James Harper.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Treffle Charpentier.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 2—J. B. Wilson.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Office of Alderman No. 1—Leandre Oulmet, fils.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 10th February, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.

St. Gabriel Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that after the close of the election for the office of Alderman No. 2 in the St. Gabriel Ward, held on Saturday, the 1st day of February instant, and after the examination of the ballot boxes and the final addition of the votes on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, also instant, I have ascertained that Richard Turner, a candidate, had obtained the majority of the votes, and whereas the recount or new addition made on Saturday, the eighth day of February instant, by the Honorable Justice Davidson, has confirmed the majority of the said Richard Turner.

I accordingly declare the said Richard Turner duly elected alderman for office of Alderman No. 2 of the said St. Gabriel Ward.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 10th February, 1896.

PROCLAMATION.

St. Louis Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that after the close of the election for the office of Alderman No. 2 in the St. Louis Ward, held on Saturday, the 1st day of February instant, and after the examination of the ballot boxes and the final addition of the votes on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, also instant, I have ascertained that Mr. George Renault, a candidate, had obtained the majority of the votes, and whereas the recount or new addition made on Friday, the seventh day of February instant, by the Honorable Justice Davidson, has raised the majority of the said George Renault to 33 votes.

I accordingly declare the said George Renault duly elected alderman for office of Alderman No. 2 of the said St. Louis Ward.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 10th February, 1896.

CECIL RHODES' PLANS.

He Will Create a British Johannesburg—The Chartered Company.

London, Feb. 10.—The Times has an article, this morning, on the plans of Hon. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, of which it says: "The first chapter in the scheme is the creation under a British administration of a British Johannesburg in Rhodesia. Mr. Rhodes believes that the mineral wealth of Rhodesia justifies a reasonable hope that within five years the population of Rhodesia will exceed that of the existing Uitlander population of the Transvaal. In addition to the splendid climatic advantages, experts believe that the plateau of Mashonaland and Matabeland are highly mineralized. Coal exists in enormous quantities, and it is supposed that there is gold. It is also understood that Mr. Rhodes' project includes an intention to lead the way by putting the bulk of his own large fortune into the local enterprises, and also to encourage the cultivation of wool, coffee, tea and sugar and possibly cotton."

The Times says in an editorial on Mr. Rhodes' plan: "The foregoing grandiose scheme rests wholly upon the condition that gold can be found. If it fails, the scheme must fall too."

The Daily News publishes an article by a person who knows Mr. Rhodes' views, and who says that he has abandoned the plan of addressing the meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered South Africa Company, because it is undesirable to prejudice the trials arising out of the Jameson raid. This writer says that Mr. Rhodes may probably return to London in time for the trial.

Mr. Chamberlain has provisionally decided that nothing has happened necessitating other than such slight modifications in the terms of the charter of the South Africa Company as will place its annual force directly in the hands of an officer appointed by the Crown.

FOR SALE.

Best 55 per cent. Soda Ash.

60 per cent. Caustic Soda

70 per cent. Caustic Soda.

China Clay, etc., etc.

HENRY DOBELL & CO.

1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

E. R. C. Clarkson

Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.

Clarkson & Cross

Chartered Accountants.

By J. Cradock Simpson & Co.

CENTRAL

Warehouse or Manufacturing Property

With Steam Power and Heating.

We are instructed to sell five Stone Front

Warehouses, on Grey Street, near William

Street, having a frontage of 142 feet. The

heavy machinery is well and suitable for

Price Moderate. Terms Easy.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 St. James Street.

A NEW RICHMOND

LADY.

Mrs. James Morris, of New Richmond,

P.Q., says: "I hope every young wife

will enjoy the comfort which I have

enjoyed through the use of Diamond

Dyes."

Mrs. A. F. Davis, of Knowlton, P.Q.,

says: "I use Diamond Dyes with great

success. I can re-color old dresses, and

make them look as good as new ones."

Hundreds of letters like the above come

every day from delighted customers of

Diamond Dyes

