

THREE MEN DEAD.

Terrible Explosion at Brownsburg, Near Lachine.

Three Employees of the Dominion Cartridge Company Instantly Killed—Bishop Lewis Tribute to the Late Bishop Williams.—Daring Burglary at Sherbrooke—Floods Do Great Damage at Knowlton.

[Special to The Herald.]
LACHUTE, Que., June 21.—A fatal explosion occurred at Brownsburg, four miles distant, at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon, in the detonator building of the Dominion Cartridge Company, by which three of the employees were instantly killed and one seriously wounded. The building is a complete wreck. The killed are Jno. Curran, W. Guen and W. Caron. The wounded man's name is Burli. Mr. Curran has been in the employ of the company for some years, and was a sober and trustworthy young man. He was married only last Saturday to Miss Sutherland. It is only a month since the last explosion occurred.

NOTES FROM SHERBROOKE.

A Young Man Arrested on a Charge of Indecent Assault.
[Special to The Herald.]

SHERBROOKE, June 21.—A young man from Cookshire was lodged in jail here yesterday upon a charge of indecent assault upon the seven-year-old child of one of Cookshire's prominent residents. Great indignation is felt in the locality. The accused will probably take his trial at the coming term of the Court of Queen's Bench in October next.

The annual *Pete Dieu* procession which was to have taken place Sunday was abandoned on account of the rain.

Sherbrooke is dull. Our citizens are leaving us. Now it is Mr. Etienne Chabrier, of the St. Francis Bar, who of recent years made himself prominent as a vigorous advocate and exponent of the National Restriction policy. He has joined the ranks of his expatriated countrymen. He will make Manchester, N.H., his home.

THE DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Bishop Lewis Pays Tribute to the Late Bishop Williams.
[Special to The Herald.]

KINGSTON, Ont., June 21.—This afternoon the thirteenth session of the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario was opened here. His Lordship Bishop Lewis, in his annual address, referring to the death of the Bishop of Quebec, said he knew him to be a man of sound judgment, an earnest worker and ripe scholar. It would be difficult to get as able a successor.

News From Three Rivers.

[Special to The Herald.]
THREE RIVERS, June 21.—There has been much rain here for the past week. The soil though so porous and sandy here is completely saturated, and pools of water may be seen in the streets and gardens; but notwithstanding the rain the terrible tornadoes which devastated other parts of the province and continent did no damage here. Three Rivers seems to have an immunity from such disasters.

Two Misses Bapiste, daughters of Alex. Bapiste, esq., arrived home Friday morning from the Trafalgar Institute of Montreal.

Miss M. V. MacLeod, daughter of the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, pastor of St. Andrew's church here, arrived on Saturday night from Collingwood college, Ontario.

The Corpus Christi procession, for which great preparations were made, did not come off yesterday, owing to the threatening state of the weather. There was not much rain, but the day was cloudy and drizzly throughout.

Mrs. Vanasse, wife of Mr. Vanasse, collector of H.M. customs, and mother-in-law of Mr. Hoernor, chemist, died very suddenly Sunday night. The deceased lady had been in poor health for years, but the end was not looked for. She was sitting in her chair, and almost passed away before any member of the family noticed the change.

Burglary at Sherbrooke.

[Special to The Herald.]
St. Johns, June 21.—There was a daring burglary at Sherbrooke during Saturday night. The eldest daughter of Mr. P. McGinnis, awaking in the night saw the reflection of three masked men in the room. She remained perfectly still and saw them open her bureau and secure her gold watch and jewelry. From her room they went to her father's, but in lifting the latch they woke Mr. McGinnis, who seized a revolver and chased them from the house. As it was they escaped with about \$200 worth of money and silver, and on the haste of their departure left behind them the family plate which they had piled up on the dining-room table preparatory to carrying it off.

On Sunday a tramp was arrested on suspicion, and yesterday a preliminary investigation was held. Nothing was found on him, however, and he was dismissed.

The burglary has created a great deal of excitement in Sherbrooke.

Floods Do Damage at Knowlton.

[Special to The Herald.]
KNOWLTON, June 21.—Great damage was done by floods here yesterday. Bridges and barns were swept away and houses flooded. No rains arrived until today.

Sentenced by Judge Desnoyers.

Three prisoners were tried and sentenced by Judge Desnoyers, who presided yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. The crimes of which the trio were accused have been previously described in THE HERALD. James Sheridan was found guilty of stealing from the person, for which he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labor in jail. Alphonse Pano and Auguste Bingle both pleaded guilty to breaking into the dwelling of Mr. Cleophas Vidre and stealing therefrom. Both the self-confessed thieves were then sentenced to four months imprisonment each.

The Wife Doesn't Own All.

Yesterday morning Judge Jetté decided a nice point of law in dismissing the opposition that had been filed by the wife of a man to a seizure of his movables in the case of Wm. Evans against Robert Wiseman. The opposition was based on the ground that, by their marriage contract, all her husband's movable property had been transferred to her. The court held that there was nothing to establish the wife's claim to ownership of the property seized, as, although the marriage contract was registered, there was no registration of the special clause adding giving her the movables.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OED CHUM Pipe, or our smoking tobacco, we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

THE TAXATION SCHEME

And Other Matters Before the Board of Trade Council.

The usual weekly meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held yesterday, those present being E. B. Greenishield, president; Chas. P. Hebert, 1st vice-president; Jas. A. Cantlie, 2nd vice-president; Geo. Childs, R. M. Esdaile, Chas. S. Gould, Edgar Judge, J. B. Learmont, W. C. Murdoch, Jno. B. McLean, Jas. Slesor.

The Council expressed its regret at the severe accident to Mr. Archibald Dixie, which prevented his attendance at the meeting. Mr. Turcotte, who with Mr. Hebert had represented the Board at Quebec respecting the distribution of insolvent assets, wrote—"that the amendments advocated by the Council are all in the new bill, and that they have passed, mainly owing to the efforts of Mr. Normand, M.P.P. for Three Rivers." The Council ordered its thanks to be transmitted to Mr. Turcotte for his services, and to Mr. Normand for his efforts on behalf of the bill. The Provincial Treasurer's proposed new tax was then considered, with the result that the council despatched the following telegram:

Hon. J. S. Hall, Council Board of Trade cordially supports you in your new scheme of taxation, but our brokers, commission merchants and shipping interests to pay nothing. We would urge that most wholesale dealers not carrying more than \$10,000 stock pay \$50 instead of \$100."

The bill of Mr. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., with reference to the inspection of gear and loading apparatus, was taken up. The Council thought that the particulars were not specific, and made a request that the fee be stated.

Mr. M. J. Prendergast, manager Bank Hochelaga, proposed by R. Bickerdike, was elected to membership. The Council then adjourned to meet at the hall of the President, but it will convene shortly to receive the report of the committee on the proposed revised port warden rules and regulations, and to appoint a deputy port warden. At the conclusion of the Council, the Building Committee held a lengthy session, at which Mr. Rutan, the architect, and Mr. Maxwell, superintendent, were present.

Harbor Commissioners at Work.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of the Harbor Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. A report from the Harbor Improvement Committee was presented showing the result of the inspection made of the different parts of the harbor on Saturday last. Two special questions were referred to the consideration of this committee. One of these was the question of extending the railway back eastward from the points they now reached, and the other was the question of the handling of the coal trade at Hochelaga. The other was the deepening of the river at the upper part of the Windmill point so as to give access to deep steamers. In reference to the latter the Council recommended that a basin, 120 feet out from the face of the wharves, should be made and the work gone on with at once. A letter from the department of railways and canals was read asking for the loan of No. 2 dredge to excavate rock from Lake St. Louis for the new channel they propose making. Messrs. Munderloh & Co. sent in a letter of complaint that the Island wharf was very poorly lighted, and asking that another electric lamp be placed in the centre. This will be attended to at once. It was decided to build new sidings between the western end of the basin wharf at the Cotton mills and the Maisonneuve wharf, and at DeBonville ramp below the Longue Point in order to give more space for the satisfactory handling of coal.

The dredge No. 2 will not be loaned to the department of railways and canals on account of it being a new one specially built for rock excavating, and because it has not been as yet tried by the Harbor commissioners. It will be placed immediately on the rock excavating at Windmill Point.

And Only a Boy.

"He commences life badly," this "boy," commented Judge Dugas in his private office yesterday afternoon. The next moment 14-year-old Joseph Martel, who looked scarcely 10, was under sentence of four years' imprisonment in the Reformatory school for embezzlement. Had it been his first offence his youth would have gained him a suspended sentence; but it was not; for though young in years the lad was old in crime. Almost since he could walk a source of trouble and shame to his poor parents, he had been conducting the prosecution, in testimony of the alleged absconding witness, McLennan, it would be impossible to bring the assault home to Kerr, and he requested that the case be postponed and a warrant issued for McLennan's arrest. Mr. Busted for the defense asked for Kerr's discharge. Judge Dugas said he would have to refuse this latter application, but he would postpone the case indefinitely and meanwhile would release Kerr on personal bail to appear when wanted.

BISMARCK WEDS.

A Brilliant Scene at His Marriage Ceremony in Vienna.

Prince Bismarck, ex-Chancellor of Germany and Father of the Groom, was Present and Received an Ovation—Many Gorgeously Costumed Titled People Present—Noted Absence of Austrian Officials.

VIENNA, June 21.—The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Hoyos, daughter of Count George Hoyos, took place at 12.30 to day in the Evangelical church in Dorothea-Casse. The weather was beautiful.

Only a small crowd gathered about the church doors, but full dressed groups assembled in the Kohl market. Carriages came with invited guests. Police were stationed everywhere to watch the parties of anti-Semitic students, who, it was thought, might attempt a demonstration. The students, however, behaved in an orderly manner.

Prince Bismarck was loudly cheered as he drove along the street from the palace to the church. The scene inside the church was a strikingly beautiful one. The pillars supporting the gallery were bound with ferns and flowers, and the front of the gallery was also decorated with garlands. Six hundred guests had been invited to attend the ceremony, and at half past ten the little structure was filled with a most brilliant assemblage.

MANY GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

Most of the men were attired in gorgeous uniforms, and the toilets of the ladies were extremely brilliant. The Austrian officials were conspicuous by their absence. The Austro-Hungarian aristocracy was mostly represented by Hungarian magnates attired in their gorgeous national costumes. These were grouped to the left of the altar.

Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, was the only ambassador present. Beside him were Count Ernest Hoyos, Count William Bismarck, who wore the uniform of the First Dragoon Guards, and Prince Esterhazy, Count Palaffy and lady relatives were seated on the right side of the nave. Members of the Royal family occupied the right side of the nave. There was a burst of cheering when Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert arrived. They greeted and then awaited at the door of the church the appearance of the bride. The ex-Chancellor looked like a giant beside the group that surrounded him. He was attired in the uniform of the German Garde du Corps and wore a helmet surmounted with a silver eagle. Count Herbert wore the blue uniform of the First Dragoon Guards. Both father and son wore the red and green ribbons of the Austrian order of St. Stephen.

A SIMPLE CEREMONY.

At 11.30 another burst of cheering announced the arrival of the bride. She advanced slowly up the aisle and escorted by Prince Hohenzollern Von Bulow, of the German embassy at Rome. The whole assemblage rose as the bride passed up the aisle, and facing the aisle bowed to her. Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert joined the bride as soon as the bridal party reached the altar. The choir sang a hymn, and the pastor of the church, Rev. Herr Schack, then offered a prayer. The marriage service was then proceeded with, the bride and bridegroom kneeling. When their troth had been exchanged and the benediction pronounced the organist played the wedding march. As the bridal party left the church they were lustily cheered, especially Prince Bismarck. The whole party re-entered their carriages and were driven to the Palffy Palace. Count Kalohky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, was not present at the ceremony.

Kerr Out on Personal Bail.

When the preliminary examination in the charge against ex-Chief of Police Kerr, of Cote St. Antoine, was about to be continued yesterday the Court was treated to a little surprise. Mr. R. A. E. Greenishield, who had been conducting the prosecution, informed Judge Dugas that he had heard the testimony of the alleged absconding witness, McLennan, it would be impossible to bring the assault home to Kerr, and he requested that the case be postponed and a warrant issued for McLennan's arrest. Mr. Busted for the defense asked for Kerr's discharge. Judge Dugas said he would have to refuse this latter application, but he would postpone the case indefinitely and meanwhile would release Kerr on personal bail to appear when wanted.

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Services free until August 1st. The staff of eminent physicians and surgeons, who have so long enjoyed such unparalleled success in New York and London, having cured thousands of cases of male and female weakness, catarrh, catarrh of the bladder, etc., where other doctors have failed, have opened a permanent institute at 1303 St. Catherine street, between Mansfield street and McGill College avenue. All who visit them before August 1st will receive services free of charge. All forms of chronic diseases are treated, but no incurable case accepted. If your malady is hopeless, they will frankly and kindly tell you so. Go promptly if you wish to consult them, as their offices will be crowded during the latter days of free service. Catarrh and catarrhal deafness positively cured by their new treatment.

N.B.—The Montreal Institute is permanent, but free services ends August 1st. The president and first consulting physician will have personal charge till October 1892. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 and from 1 to 7 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p.m.
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THE CURTIS FARM HOTEL,
Fortune's Rocks, Me., will be open for guests June 25, and until Oct. 1. Terms from \$7 to \$9 per week. Discounts made for families and parties. Send for circular. Address MRS. M. E. CURTIS, Fortune's Rocks, Me.

ROGERS ROCK HOTEL,
Lake George.
Will open early in August.
T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N.Y.

THE STRAND.
ASBURY PARK, N.J., opens June 1st, 1892. One block from ocean. On line electric R. R. For rates and terms, address J. H. CHAS. J. H. CHAS., Manager, Asbury Park, N.J.

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HIGHLAND
EVAPORATED CREAM.
A TABLE LUXURY.
A CULINARY ARTICLE.
AN INFANT'S FOOD.

A GOLDEN BARRIER.

CHAPTER II. (Continued.)

"Come on; I'll go in front, and if I see my buddy, I'll whisper, 'an' you kin run back,'" reassured that naughty Patty. So the queer bridal party started, the mischief-loving negro maid in front, and the thoughtless little mistress behind carrying the bouquet and prayer-book, with the long train of the satin dress carefully huddled on her arm. They stole down the stairway, that was in darkness, save for the light of the May moon stealing through the open front door, and gained the back parlor in safety.

CHAPTER IV.

A KISS TOO LONG.

Surely such a vivacious-looking bride never pirouetted gaily in front of a tall pier-glass before with a dusky little maid giggling demurely in a corner! Mrs. Coleman would have gone mad with rage if she had seen Angela's wedding-dress whisked about the room so recklessly as Lillian danced up and down, looking at her charming reflection in the glass with shy delight, flitting her train, holding up the front that Patty might see the twinkling feet as she waltzed around, and even humming very soft a giddy waltz measure, while her black eyes glowed, cheeks flushed, and red lips smiled with girlish delight at her own daring.

Patty in the shadow of the wide portiere that divided the front parlor from the back one, giggled, chuckled, applauded, admired, until at last grown reckless at the success of their escapade, she swept aside with a flirt of her arm the satin curtain, crying out audaciously: "One room ain't big enough!"

And lo, a tableau! The drawing of the curtain disclosed an intruder taken in the act of listening and peeping, nay, with his hand upon the curtain which he had been holding apart for a better view. He was a tall, dark-eyed, dark-whiskered gentleman of forty-five or fifty, and as he started back on being detected in his solecism, an irrepressible laugh burst from his lips, and he muttered gibberly:

"Beg pardon!" Lillian stonped short in her gay waltz and gazed at him with dilated eyes and lips apart, while her heart throbbed against her side in wild excitement.

Patty was the more composed of the two. She did not fear a stranger as much as she would have done one of the family. "What'd you come from, you impudent man?" she snorted.

The stranger's dark eyes laughed in spite of his attempt at gravity, and his voice was decidedly slinky as he looked at Lillian and said courteously:

"I am the Count de Treville, miss, and I was shown in here to wait for Mrs. Coleman and her daughter!"

"Count de Treville—oh, Lor," began Patty, rolling the whites of her eyes in terror, when swish, swish, Lillian flew past her in the wildest terror and alarm, satin train, bouquet, and prayer book, all huddled in her arms as she made a break for the door and sprang out into the hall, eager to gain the stairway and make her escape before Angela's appearance.

Horror! some one had relighted the swinging-lamp in the hall, and its full light streamed upon the white figure flying up the stairs, followed by a black, imish one at breakneck speed. Both had heard Angela's voice on the piazza speaking to some one, and terror winged their feet.

Joy! the upper hall was gained. Lillian flew on without looking right or left, Patty following swiftly after, when lo! an unlooked-for interruption stayed their footsteps.

A door on the corridor opened noiselessly, and Waverly Lennox came out of his own room so suddenly that Patty, in her fright, bumped up against him and almost fell into his arms, but his sudden recoil caused her to measure her length on the floor.

Oh, if Lillian had only died on, but, like Let's wife, she looked back!

And Waverly Lennox followed her, and asked, in amazement:

"Lillian, what does this mean?"

No wonder he asked the question, for her dark eyes were blazing with excitement, her cheeks crimson with exertion, her lips parted, while her quick breath was distinctly audible, and her white brow beneath its damp clinging curls was beaded with perspiration. Then that dress, that veils the flowers—the book—what did they mean? he asked himself, with agitation.

She held up one finger, warningly.

"Sh—sh, don't tell on me, please," she panted. "Oh, I was so frightened just now. I tried on Angela's wedding things—for fun, you know, just to please Patty—and I was in the parlor alone with Patty, when I saw a stranger looking at me—a—what did he say his name was, Patty?" to the girl who had picked herself up and approached them.

"Said his name was de Treville—which I believe he was! You needn't laugh, Mass' Waverly, arnt knockin' de breff out o' my body; but no harm done, neider," said Patty, with her good-natured giggle.

Waverly Lennox was looking fixedly at Lillian. Her distinct and exquisite type of beauty, set off as it was by the becoming bridal attire, struck him as a revelation, startling him with the thought that the child Lillian, the little romp and teaser, was growing into lovely maidenhood.

When she saw the gravity on his face she was half frightened, dreading a scolding, and to charm away his anger assumed a pretty coquetry.

"Don't I look nice?" asked she, dimpling and smiling.

"Nice!" said Waverly Lennox in a tone that spoke volumes. He drew near, and gave a long, strange look into the arch, uplifted dark eyes, a look that thrilled her with its inexplicable gravity. Those blue eyes had always laughed at her before.

When he spoke, too, there was a depth in his voice that made it sound husky and low.

"People always kiss brides, don't they?" he said, and bending down pressed his lips on hers in a long and tender kiss, from which both were aroused by a loud shriek—a shriek that would have sounded like very real rage if it had not been uttered in the voice of the saintly Angela, who just then made her appearance at the head of the stairway, and took in the scene.

"Go, Lil," Waverly said, pushing the girl forward, but in her confusion and dismay she ran in the wrong direction toward the head of the stairs, and so encountered Mrs. Coleman, who, drawn by her daughter's shriek, made a hasty appearance.

To be continued.

Hat for a Young Girl.
For a young girl a becoming hat is of pale-green fancy open-work straw, with a little



THE HAT FOR SWEET SIXTEEN.

pointed edge about the brim. The hat is trimmed artistically with loose bows of pale-pink silk mull.

Afterwhiles.
Where are they—the afterwhiles—Luring us the lengthening miles Of our lives? Where is the dawn With the dew across the lawn Strayed with eager feet the far Way the hills and valleys are? Where the sun the daisies down? Of the eastward-gaze down? Where the rifted wreaths of mist O'er us, tinged with amethyst. Round the mountain's steep defiles? Where are all the afterwhiles?

Afterwhile—and we will go Thither, you and I to and from—From the stifling city streets To the country's cool retreats—From the riot to the rest—Where hearts beat the placidest; Afterwhile, and we will fall Under breezy trees, and lo! In the shade, with thirsty sight Drinking deep the blue delight Of the skies that will beguile Us as children—afterwhile.

Afterwhile—and one intends To be gentler to his friends—To walk with them in the hush Of still evenings, o'er the plush Of home-leaving fields, and stand Long at parting, hand in hand! One, in time, will joy to take New resolves for someone's sake, And wear then the look that lies Clear and pure in other eyes—His own conscience—afterwhile.

Afterwhile—we have in view A far scene to journey to—Where the old home is, and where The old mother waits us there. Peering, as the time grows late, Down the old path to the gate—How we'll click the latch that locks In the pinks and hollyhocks, And leap up the path once more Where she waits us at the door! How we'll greet the dear old smile And the warm tears—afterwhile.

Ah, the endless afterwhiles—Leagues on leagues, and miles on miles, In the distance, far withdrawn, Stretching on, and on, and on, Till the fancy is footsore—And points in the dust before The last milestone's granite face, Hatched with: "Here Begimeth Space." O far glimmering words and wings, Mystic smiles and beckonings, Lead us, through the shadowy aisles, Out into the afterwhiles.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Summer Hats of 1892.
The summer hats of 1892 have captivated even the most sedate women. There is an irresistible kink to the brim or a fetching arrangement of the gay ribbons which overcomes even the most quiet taste. On the round hats the brims are growing larger. An original hat with a broad brim and low crown is a chip of the viciuz-rose tone. The brim is



TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

covered with a fan-plaiting of pale mignonette silk mull. Soft white lace, pink tips and green grasses act as the trimming at the back. The bonnets are shrinking fast. The latest novelty consists of an enormous bow and a pair of tie strings. The bow is of light blue ribbon gauze with a silk foundation. Two open work wings of filigree silver are arranged in front and the tie strings are of narrow blue velvet.

Semper Idem.
We wonder deeply as we see Pictures of women long ago On canvas and on ivory.

To think that females dressing so, So strangely hooped, bewigged, beloved, Were those that our ancestors loved.

The whirlwinds of time begin Revenches with the change of fashion—By letting out and taking in Your nineteenth century girls put on The look of those so long removed. Dear women our grandfathers loved.

Are women's fashions like her mind, As quick to change for our tormenting And typical in every kind Of good resolves and quick repenting? Yet she our whole existence blesses In all her moods and all her dresses.

—New York Evening Sun.

THE G.T.R. AND THE EXPRESS CO.

A Rumor Which Officials Declare to be Without Foundation.

A rumor relative to the recent purchase of the Canadian Express Company by the Grand Trunk Railway Company found many believers yesterday. It was in effect that the deal had been properly closed and that the National Express Company had made an offer for its Canadian sister.

A HERALD reporter called at the Canadian Express Company's office. Mr. Irish, the manager, is away enjoying the cool breezes of the seaside, but Mr. Smith, who is manager pro tem, was seen. When asked if there were any truth in the story he smiled and said:

"It is all new to me. I know nothing whatever about it." Mr. J. Bryce, the superintendent, was next seen. He gave the whole story an unqualified denial. The concern is now the property of the Grand Trunk and was paid for by that corporation. All the employees are paid by the Grand Trunk. That company alone pays the bills and receives the profits. Parties were circulating rumors in this connection for reasons best known to themselves. The yarn was made out of the whole cloth.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Stokers in a New French Cruiser Meet a Horrible Death.

While on a Trial Trip the Boiler of the Cruiser Dupuy de Lome Blows Out and the Entombed Stokers Were Literally Cooked in the Scalding Steam and Hot Water—An Investigation to be Held.

BREST, June 21.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday on board the new French cruiser Dupuy de Lome, 6300 tons. Orders had been given for the vessel to make a trial of her machinery, and while this was in progress the end of one of the boilers was blown out. The fire room immediately became filled with the scalding steam and suffocating smoke caused by the water reaching and extinguishing the fire under the boiler. To make the situation worse, the electric lights went out and the fire room was left in darkness, all the furnace doors closed. The engineers who were in the fire room at the time, and the stokers, were unable to escape until the chief engineers and outsiders rushed down the fire room ladder and broke open the door of the compartment.

WRITHING IN CONVULSIONS.
Then a most horrible and sickening sight presented itself. Men were lying on the deck delirious from the pain caused by the terrible injuries they had received. Some were writhing in convulsions, their blackened and distorted faces and fearfully blistered bodies, arms and legs presenting a sight at once sickening and heartrending. Several of the men in their terrible torture had bitten themselves on the arms and had attacked their unfortunate companions and bitten them. In some cases men were heaped together in struggling writhing masses and it required considerable effort to separate them. The deck of the fire-room was covered with hot water from the exploded boiler, to the depth of two or three inches, and in this the injured men lay, every second adding to the terrible

scalding they had received. Efforts were at once made to get the men out of the fire room, but this task was rendered difficult through the fact that they were absolutely crazy with pain and attacked their would-be rescuers, in some cases inflicting severe injuries.

THE HOT WATER ALSO added to the difficulty of removing the men and finally it was found necessary to grasp them in any way and drag them out. Fifteen of them were dying when they were taken to the ships' hospital, and a number of others will undoubtedly die in a short time. It is believed that beside their external injuries, nearly all of them inhaled steam. At the very time the end of the boiler blew out an explosion occurred in the coal bunkers and set the coal on fire. The flames, however, were soon got under control. The steering apparatus also broke down, and the cruiser was perfectly helpless. Signals were hoisted and the vessel was finally taken in tow and brought back to her moorings. The naval authorities will make a searching investigation into the causes of the accident.

THE QUEBEC LIBEL LAW.

Two Letters Which Will be Found Interesting Reading.

The many readers of newspapers are familiar with the provisions of the bill introduced in the Quebec Legislature by Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, M.P.P., providing that security for costs be given in suits brought against newspapers for libel.

In connection with this matter, Mr. R. Stanley Weir, advocate, has written a letter to Mr. Arthur Globensky, syndic of the Bar of Montreal, calling attention to certain newspaper editorials on the subject, which he considers reflect on the character of the Bar, and asking Mr. Globensky to investigate the matter. Mr. Weir takes exception to the following language used by one of the city papers: "It is well known that there is a class of idle lawyers who scan the newspapers every day for possible libels or slanders against people, and they incite the persons supposed to be slandered to take actions which they offer to conduct before the courts on the chance of getting the paper from the paper in case a judgment is obtained." And a gain: "The shyster lawyers who read the papers to find out where a newspaper may have been caught in making a statement, which, however true, it may fail to prove in court, will oppose their power. As things are now any dead beat may enter any action that comes into his head against a newspaper, and it is cheaper for the newspaper to pay blackmail to the lawyer than even to fight the case, when in default of payment by the loser the winner of the case would have to pay the costs."

To these quotations Mr. Weir adds: "The libellous terms in which these sentences are couched would seem to constitute in themselves the best possible argument against the bill in question."

Mr. Globensky writes quite a lengthy letter to Mr. Weir in reply. He says: "The subject to which you call my attention is of the greatest moment to our profession and should it awake in the heart of all our confederates the same feeling that is expressed in your letter, I am sure that a remedy would speedily be found to the present state of things."

He then goes on to show that his powers as syndic do not give authority to call editors and correspondents before the council, and adds: "So, you see, the limits within our jurisdiction and our desire to serve the interests of our profession must be exercised, inasmuch as papers are concerned, and as narrow as the minds of those so-called public spirited men who will readily, in libellous writings, heap dishonor and shame upon the name of an honest man and will refuse to make known the shysters, hysters and hypocrisies, whose victims they claim to be, what is their duty as well as in the interests of all to hold their names to public contempt?"

The newspaper articles in question, says Mr. Globensky's letter, were submitted to the council, and after being informed that requests to newspapers for the names of lawyers charged in their columns with misconduct had invariably proved useless, the council came to the conclusion that no further attempt, for the same object, should be made until some means of protecting the bar against such slurs were obtained.

"Yes," says Mr. Globensky, "they ask for a protective law and, strange to say, when they are offered protection against the very men whose conduct would justify its existence, they shun the duty of naming them, giving as an excuse for their inexcusable silence the fear of being looked upon as formers. Indeed, if journalists were as delicate towards all men as they are towards their plunderers there would be no need of a law for security for costs. If the alleged vampires were known to the Council they would promptly be disbarred of their rights to practice a profession which in the eyes of many they lower to their own level, and with their disappearance from our ranks would be seen the end of the abominable system so loudly complained of, and so uselessly—through its own fault—denounced by the press."

The City Again Molested.

Judgment was given yesterday by Judge Loranger, on the claim of ex-Alderman Genereux against the city for damage done by changing the level of the sidewalk on Craig street. The parties had consented to submit the matter to a single arbitrator, and the court rendered judgment in accordance with his report, granting plaintiff \$889 damages, with costs against the city.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have to eat and suffer again. I took a little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more 'August Flower' my dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

For that Horrid Stomach Feeling.

"peared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

FREE RAW MATERIALS OF INDUSTRY.

The *Canadian Manufacturer* pays us a well merited compliment in recognizing THE HERALD as a stickler for journalistic decency. It is probably lack of experience in the routine work necessary for the conduct of a large daily issue that causes that journal to hold the editor responsible for the wording of contributions from our many correspondents. As far as possible such communications go before the public just as they are received, and the reasons are obvious. The comments on our editorial, however, would lead one to believe either that the article criticized had not been read at all, or that, blinded by trade interests, its drift was not understood.

We never, in any way, suggested that the municipal council had any "voice in the laying duties upon imports," but reproached individually, such members of the Council as support Government, for, at all events, tacitly agreeing to a tariff that is injuring the Dominion at large and the City of Montreal in particular. We never hinted that "iron pipe" was a raw material, excepting so far as the increased cost of it causes greater additional expenditure on account of the city's water supply. Instead of being hostile to the native cast iron pipe industry, we would very much prefer to see them given a fair and open chance, by reducing the cost of their raw material—pig iron.

In another part of the same issue we find the following sentence:

They knew that Canada had never yet been able under any circumstances to establish a successful blast furnace industry. They had seen it tried with a tariff duty of \$2 per ton but without success. They had seen it tried with \$4 duty with like result, and they had discovered that even with a \$4 duty and a \$2 bonus no better result was achieved.

This about covers the facts of the case. Protection, to the very verge of prohibition, has not been able to foster the production of iron, but it has very seriously hampered every industry into which iron enters as a raw material. The "Manufacturer" in defending the cast-iron pipe trade, from an attack that was never made upon it, says:

When Canada adopted the N. P. there was but one concern in the country engaged in manufacturing iron pipe, and it was with a very small plant in a very languishing condition. To-day we have four or five establishments well equipped with every modern convenience and appliances, employing a large number of hands and with a capacity to supply all the present needs of the Dominion. It is true these concerns are not producing pipe as cheaply as either Great Britain or the United States, but this is because they pay duty on their imported pig.

This practically concedes the position. The increased population of our cities and the call everywhere for a more efficient system of water supply and drainage have created a demand for cast iron pipes, and the founders have struggled bravely—in spite of the odds against them in the increased cost of raw material and other incidental extra expenses occasioned by the tariff—to supply it. They have not been able to meet that demand fully as over \$60,000 worth of pipes had to be imported to supply our needs last year. If the removal of the duty on pig iron cheapened the cost of their raw material \$4 per ton, we fancy our cast iron pipe founders would be placed in a much better position and would be able to defy competition.

Iron is a raw material of so many industries that a cheapening of its prime cost would be a direct national benefit. If the duty cannot be removed in any other way, we would even consent to such an increase of the bonus, for a determined term, as would recoup the few smelting industries. It would pay better to pension them off altogether than to allow them to strangle every other industry in their attempt to keep up their own. Even from a protectionist standpoint we do not see much to cavil at in the sentence from our article which the *Manufacturer* quotes as a sort of shock-sample:

—that "a reduction, or better still, a complete abolition of the tariff on raw materials would do much to develop native industries."

That was our contention then, and we take this opportunity to re-affirm it.

It is a NEW IDEA that the Opposition ought to bring forward a sort of alternative budget before they should be allowed to criticise the proposals of the Provincial Treasurer. If the Opposition leaders and the ministers have to do precisely the same work they ought to be entitled to the same pay.

THE Toronto *Empire* has taken Mr. Wiman's selection by the Brantford Board of Trade to represent them at London very much to heart. It sent out a call to its correspondents from Halifax to Victoria to interview all the red hot Conservatives they could find on the subject. The result is two columns and a half of twaddle in yesterday's issue. Mr. Wiman will not worry himself over this; he is quite accustomed to abuse. Mr. Wiman will be present in London at the Congress of the Boards of Trade; and if an attempt is made to bait him he will no doubt be able

to take care of himself. THE HERALD is sincerely glad that Mr. Wiman is going to London, because it is always well to have both sides of a big question discussed.

MONTREAL'S SHARE OF THE PROVINCIAL DEBT.

The Provincial Treasurer, no doubt, with sufficient data before him to enable him to make an approximate estimate, says: "I cannot find any system of taxation under which Montreal would not pay from a half to three-fifths, or more." This sentence will probably be a revelation to many, and there is a great deal of food for reflection in the suggestions that arise from it.

During the whole time in which the Provincial debt was accumulating, Montreal was represented by three members in a house of 65. Does that account for some of the trouble? When it comes to paying the piper, Montreal counts equal to 39 out of 65, but her voice in expenditure is 3 in 65, and her share in the indirect benefit has been less still.

Such a system of taxation cannot fail in breeding extravagance. Constituencies interested in certain grants or bonuses are bound to remember that, while securing certain benefits, their share of the cost will be almost infinitesimal. Would not the hon. member for Wayback be almost justified in reproaching the hon. member for Sugarbush for objecting to a grant for the benefit of his constituency, when it would cost the Sugarbushites nothing?

Could economy be expected under such circumstances? Log-rolling is almost elevated into a patriotic act when the plunder extorted from a distant and almost foreign city is divided directly in your immediate neighborhood.

Where is the inducement to restrict the salaries and perquisites of your brothers and cousins and uncles, or the pensions and privileges of your sisters and your cousins and your aunts, when some one else has to foot the bill?

Why should there be any objection to providing Quebec with all the pomp and ceremony surrounding the opening and closing of the Legislature so long as Montreal pays for it?

The fact that the provincial debt averaged \$16 or \$17 per head did not sound so very alarming to Montrealeers. But Mr. Hall's revelation shows that such an average is misleading, and that to our citizens it is really equal to a burden of \$60 per head.

The average indebtedness of the rest of the province is thus reduced to a bagatelle of \$8, and one can well understand how they can continue a lavish expenditure, for their own benefit, with light hearts.

Montreal has long been considered the milch cow of the province, but the fact has never before been so openly stated. We have borne the burden of civic, provincial and Dominion extravagance, and the city has grown and prospered in spite of all. What would it do in an era of economical management, and with the incidence of taxation more fairly adjusted?

STREET RAILWAY TENDERS.

The importance of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the street railway contract is acknowledged by everyone, and yet it would, perhaps, be wise not to hurry the matter at the last moment. There can be no doubt but it would be very much in the interest of citizens to have all the lines under one control, or otherwise transfers are out of the question, and there is not much prospect of rapid transit. Two or more services, running in opposition, would not afford either rapid or cheap transit. The Montreal Street railway, under its new management, appears at length aroused to the importance of the matter, and claims to be ready to make further concessions. We have it on good authority that the company is willing to pay a satisfactory percentage of its receipts to the city treasury, to give workmen's tickets 8 for 25c between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning and 6.30 and 7 at night; to grant school children's tickets at half fare, to give transfers all over the city, and generally to make its service second to none on the continent. If it is rather late in its offers we must remember that, to refuse the most advantageous terms, on that account only, would be to punish the city. Let a fair impartial consideration be given to tenders on their merits, and accept that which promises to be most profitable, and at the same time offers the greatest advantage to its patrons.

It is STRANGE that the "Canadian Manufacturer," which is almost ferocious in its defence of every other item of the tariff, should be so down on the sugar duties. It is said that this persistent enmity is due to the fact that sugar manufacturers do not recognize "the Association." In the very next column to that in which it attacks the sugar duties because "they enable a few Montreal refiners to pocket about \$750,000 a year more than an equitable tariff would allow them," we find the following:

It is all right for a paper to advocate the doctrine of free trade if it does it on principle, or to be a mugwump, without principle, or with principles of such transcendental and ethereal airiness as to lift it to high above the reach of ordinary mortals as to be of no practical value, but where the principle (it leads to a desire for iconoclasm and destruction because of lack of advertising patronage, we object. We can respect an honorable foe be he ever so valiant a fighter, but those journals which wage warfare from entirely mercenary motives are not of that character. If the loss of a few dollars worth of patronage would make them antagonize the N. P., perhaps the bestowment of a few dollars would purchase their support of it. But it would be valueless.

A Profitable Business. A profitable business, says the *Ormatown Times*, is being carried on along the lines in the smuggling of eggs, cottons and coal oil. In Canada, eggs sell at 11 cents, in the United States, at 15. A gallon of oil in Canada will buy about three on the other side. Cottons of all kinds are about half-price. Who says that high tariffs do not act as an incentive towards making law-breakers? What a blessing to the farmer is protection, especially to those who are able to smuggle!

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Miss Olive Schreiner lately finished a novel which she has sent to England for publication.

How many times should an author rewrite and polish up his MSS? Turgenieff used to suggest rewriting a book at least six times.

Scotland is to have a bibliographical society, and it is thought that this will lead to the formation of a similar society in England.

Mrs. Grimwood—the widow of the British official whose tragic death is not yet forgotten—has written a novel which is just coming out in book form.

"Paddles and Politics Down the Danube" is the title of Mr. Poultony Bigelow's forthcoming book describing his canoe voyage down the great river. He has illustrated the volume himself.

Mr. Howells intends spending his summer in a quiet nook in New England, devoting a large portion of his time to the writing of his novel of American girl life to be published in the autumn in the *Ladies Home Journal*.

It is said that Thomas Hardy has under way a new novel, "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved," that William Black is at work on one to be entitled "Wolfsberg," and that Miss Braddon is engaged on a story called "The Venetians."

"The Wrecker," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, which has been the leading serial of Scribner's since August, 1891, will be concluded in the July issue, and will be almost immediately in book form. It has been one of the most successful serials in the history of that magazine.

It is now stated that the lately discovered journal of Victor Hugo—a journal of 2,000 pages—with nearly 1,000 letters addressed to the poet, as well as a mass of miscellaneous papers were sold as waste paper from Hauteville House by one of the poet's relatives.

Frederick Villiers, the war correspondent, has written for the *July Century* an account of the mission of Mason Bey to King John of Abyssinia, which was undertaken at the time Gordon was shut up in Khartoum. The article is very fully illustrated, and the writer has much to say upon descriptions of the peculiar customs of the Abyssinians.

One of Mr. R. L. Stevenson's English critics thinks that the novelist's final fame will be that of an essayist, "nearest and dearest of the prose-writer." "Nearest and dearest," he adds, "because the largest amount of selfish pleasure enters into the writing of essays, approaching as it does as nearly as possible to writing merely for writing's sake—the lyric poet just sings for singing's sake; the joy in the mere exercise of a faculty."

Dove Cottage, which has been secured as a permanent memorial of Wordsworth, was visited during the holiday season by an average number of seventy-seven pilgrims a week. The modern sash-windows have been taken out and replaced with casements and leaded lights. An old four-post bedstead which was used by Wordsworth has been put in the cottage together with other pieces of furniture associated with the poet and various portraits.

Definitions of prose and poetry are always more or less interesting, but are rarely satisfactory. These are W. H. Mallock's attitudes: "Prose is the language men use when expressing themselves without emotion, with or without which is slight or intermittent; poetry is the language they use under emotion which is exceptional and sustained. Poetry, in short, is in its essence this: it is the successful representation of life, as regarded with sustained emotion."

The late William Bell Scott once said a curious thing about Shelley's poetry. "The minor poems are well enough," he declared, "but the larger poems are to me unintelligible. They are as if I were reading a book in a foreign language. I say they are not understandable. Mr. Connelley, the publisher, continued the distinguished poet-Raphaëlle, 'once asked me to write a short memoir to prefix to an edition of Shelley; which I did. I told Mr. Routledge that I did not think Shelley was read now-a-days. 'I dare say not,' he replied, 'but he is bought, and that is all I have to do with.'"

Sardou came near losing the subject of his "Thermidor." "To show you," he said not long ago, "how the same literary ideas are sometimes about in different minds, I will relate to you an anecdote. I was sitting at the time in the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, and was looking over my notes, when one morning D'Ennery, the dramatist, who was my neighbor, came over to my place. We talked about different subjects. On leaving me, D'Ennery saw on my table the two volumes of Flaubert's memoirs, and I still see him pointing to the book with his stick and muttering, 'L'ay, Sardou, there is a capital subject for a dramatic play in that book.' And I, with great gravity, guessing a rival, replied: 'Yes; but I am writing it.' 'Ah,' said D'Ennery, 'you mean the clerk of the Comité du Salut Public, don't you?' 'Labussiere? Just so.' And D'Ennery left me with a smile, but rather disappointed."

The latest vacancy in the French Academy was filled by the election of Professor Lavisse, who defeated Emile Zola, 27 votes to 25. Professor Lavisse is the great authority in France on all subjects concerning Germany, and may be regarded as the Frenchman who knows and appreciates all that is good and great in the German character. His reception will be a grand event, for it will be M. Emile Ollivier, the Prime Minister who declared the war against Germany in 1870, who will reply to the inaugural address of Professor Lavisse. Emile Zola takes his defeat with philosophical resignation. "It was my third time," he says, "that I presented myself, and I shall continue to do so until I am elected, which will surely happen sooner or later. To speak the truth I consider these defeats as so many campaigns fought against the prejudice and exclusivism of the Academy. The election did not arouse my feelings in any way—in fact, I may say that I felt disinterested in the matter, and did not take the trouble to canvass for votes."

Of the forthcoming "King John" of the "Pearl Shakespeare" ("Shakespeareana") is extremely pronounced. It is claimed, it is said, that the old play "The Troublesome Raigne," etc., was set up partially a black-letter of its own (unused elsewhere as far as can be discovered), abounding in curious logotypes and contracted letters. Furthermore, the blackletter was interspersed with italic type, used for setting up proper names, while a font of Arabic was laid under contribution for the stage directions—altogether a most unique and interesting jumble. Of this jumble, however, the general editor of the Bankside has insisted upon an exact fac-simile. Most editors, to carry out the claim that the Bankside Shakespeare is an absolutely accurate replication of the old quartos and folios, would doubtless have been satisfied with counterfeiting the antique and broken Elizabethan types. But the Bankside is too punctilious to take advantage of even so plausible a claim, and the result has been, that to satisfy its editor, the Riverside Press has itself cast a complete font of their "Caxton" or blackletter, logotypes and all, and will use it in manufacturing the "King John."

"G. W. T." writes to the New York *Tribune* from London: The rumors of sale of the Althorp Library, often heard, often contradicted, are at last confirmed. Lord Spencer has put the better part of this matchless collection in Messrs. Sotheby's hands to dispose of, if they can, as a whole; if not, to disperse by auction next year. The whole library contains perhaps toward a hundred thousand titles, and is valued at four or five thousand of the very highest order of excellence. The portion Lord Spencer sells comprises the contents of the square room at the south end of Althorp House, all that gives the library its immense fame. The rest of the books, filling most of the rooms on the same floor, are of no special value. Foreign libraries, like the Duc

d'Aumale's or the late Baron James de Rothschild's and others, may be left out of the comparison. There is not and there never has been in England any private collection of books equal to this or comparable to this. It is rich in block books, in early Bibles, in incunabula of all the most precious kinds, including most of the most famous first editions of the Greek and Latin classics. It has more than 600 Alliances; it has fifty-seven Caxtons, more than the British Museum itself, if duplicates are not counted in. It has treasures the mere mention of which would fill the whole of your page. They are, as a rule, in as good condition as the Sunderland books were in the last, that is not a hearsay opinion, but the result of a good many hours spent among them.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Marchand Cross Swords on the Subject.

[Special to The Herald.]
QUEBEC, June 21.—During last night's sitting of the Legislature, in answer to criticism of the new tax resolutions, Hon. John S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer, said: The Government never expected that their measure of taxation would pass without criticism. The province was limited to two means, direct and by means of shop and other licenses, etc. He wished to say that up to 1889 the municipalities had contributed their share towards the asylums and jails, until the late administration abrogated the law. He vigorously took up the points criticised by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and completely refuted them by an array of statistics that called forth loud cheers from the ministerial benches. He read the report of the Commissioners of Ontario of 1887, appointed to thoroughly investigate the best means of taxation, who, after months of labor, came to the conclusion that it was a dangerous method to tax personal property, and further that it was most difficult to reach intangible property, such as bank stocks, etc. He quoted reports from nearly every state in the union, all against such a tax. In New York State, where it was tried, personal property in a few years decreased one hundred and seven million dollars, where one would have thought there would have been an increase. The income tax was really the best system, but it worked well only in one country in the world, and that was Great Britain, where it comes from the same source, but in smaller and less wealthy countries, such as Prof. Ellis, of the United States, the greatest authority on the subject, admitted that an income tax would be a failure as a federal or municipal tax. For this reason the Government offered the best means of raising a revenue without bearing too heavily on the public. Mr. Hall then to Mr. Marchand in hand and refuted his figures which were, he said, those put in the statements made by the leader of the Opposition. He charged the member for Huntingdon with unfairly mixing up and falsifying the figures, which he cannot find in the public accounts or in the budget speech. He thought the hon. member was not acting up to his declarations on the hustings, where he promised a fair support to the Government.

Mr. Marchand said he prepared all the figures. Mr. Hall—Well, I accept the hon. gentleman's statement, but I must say I am rather surprised. He informed the House that it was not the policy of the Government to do as their predecessors had done, and use the railway trust funds in ordinary revenue. He showed that they had made an honest, sincere attempt to cut down expenditure and economize. He also said that he had tried his best to see that Montreal was not, as in the past, unfairly dealt with. The valuation of real estate of the whole province amounts to \$318,000,000 and of that the City of Montreal has \$107,000,000. Unfortunately, there was no means of taxation that will not bear on Montreal.

Mr. Marchand, in reply, said the objection of the Treasurer, based upon a difficulty of obtaining a loan sufficient to consolidate existing debt, was to the present a difficult circumstance of the Province, an unfortunate opinion, affecting its credit, and which would disappear as soon as it would be established that by an economical administration the obnoxious deficit would disappear. Mr. Hall's charge of bad faith respecting railway subsidies, and of the intention, on the part of the Opposition, to repudiate existing obligations, was unfounded. Certain companies having failed to comply with the law, conditions imposed by law for obtaining their subsidies are now legitimately subject to refusal at the hands of the Government if it is ascertained that the granting of these subsidies would not now be in the public interest. The pretention of the treasurer that public accounts and figures are in the amendment deliberately distorted in order to deceive the public and the people is both unjust and unfounded. The treasurer alleged that Mr. Marchand had deliberately attempted to mislead the public by underrating the estimates of receipts for the administration of justice for 1892-93, pretending that he had omitted to include therein \$17,000 for registration stamps, and of having unfavorably compared the revenue for '92-93 to be derived from licenses with that of '91-92 by taking the net revenue in the first case and the gross revenue in the other, thereby increasing the difference to \$45,000. This charge Mr. Marchand frankly admitted to be founded, but was entirely due to the confused manner in which the Treasurer had prepared his estimates, the item of \$17,000 not having been, as it should, included with the item of administration of justice, but noted separately. As to the \$45,000 of collection expenses of licenses, the Treasurer's objection was not in conformity with the law, had previously taken. He had severely blamed and showed himself shocked at the fact that his predecessor, instead of making an estimate of the cost of administration of the public debt, had constantly neglected to place that expenditure in their estimates. By neglecting to place in his estimates the cost of collection of licenses Mr. Hall has fallen into the same fault which he had so severely criticised. These two amounts were the only figures which the treasurer had found it possible to criticise with any appearance of reason after three days of reflection and figuring with his colleague, Mr. Pelletier. Compared with the unpardonable error of \$1,300,000 with the treasurer, with all the official sources of information at his command had fallen into his Windsor Hotel speech, these slight inaccuracies are trifling and do not alter the position.

Admitting them, Mr. Marchand showed that this collection amounted only to \$82,000. Would such a modest sum be sufficient to justify the extraordinary pretension of the treasurer that the public accounts of next year will present a deficit of one million?

Mr. Marchand took exception to Mr. Hall's boast of having realized an economy of \$482,000 in his estimates. On the year 1892-93, upon which Mr. Fitzpatrick had based one of his strongest arguments in favor of position he was taking on this question. The treasurer based that pretension on a comparison between his estimates for the year 1892-93 with the pretended expenditure of 1891-92. His comparison was unfair for the evident reason that 1891-92 is unfinished, and that the amount of expenditure will only be ascertained after the 1st of July. His estimate under that head is swollen by the accumulated amounts of estimates of 1891-92, special warrants issued during the year by himself and predecessors, and his own supplementary estimates voted at the beginning of this session. It is sufficient to indicate the basis of comparison to show its fallacy. The proper basis of comparison would be by the public accounts of 1890-91, and the result would be that these pretended prospective economies amount in reality to only \$203,000. It is an established fact that estimates are unavoidably exceeded each year in spite of most careful administration, so that we may safely conclude that the Government has in reality made no reduction on the current expenditure of its predecessors, but will in all probability ex-

ceed them, thereby proving themselves still more extravagant and reckless than their predecessors, and entirely forgetting the promises of strict economy which carried them to power.

A Temperance Choir.

The organization meeting of a Good Temperance choir was held last night at 13 St. Elizabeth street. It was decided to prepare special music for the forthcoming Grand Lodge meeting in September. Mr. Edwards was selected as instructor. Mr. Freeman was elected president, and Mr. McArthur secretary of the choir.

A committee of management was formed, consisting of Messrs. Freeman, Wilson and McArthur, with Mrs. Barton and Miss Selby. The choir will meet for practice next Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

No. 2349—Eugénie Lemesurier Falla, wife of Walter Edward Labas, laborer, of the city and Province of Montreal, duly authorized by plaintiff, the said Walter Edward Labas, defendant. The plaintiff has, the fifteenth day of June instant, instituted an action of separation from bed and board against the defendant.

M. HONAN, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

No. 242.—In the matter of the City of Montreal, petitioner, in expropriation for the opening of Milton street, and Dame Emma M. Cochrane, of the City of Montreal, wife separated as to property of Charles Cassis of Montreal, merchant, and the said Charles Cassis for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, indentures.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitioner hath deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court the amount of the indemnity awarded by the Commissioners for the property hereinafter described, acquired by said petitioners, by forced expropriation, namely: The piece of land being sub-division No. 5 of lot cadastral No. 1840 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Antoine ward of the said city, and upon the Petition of the said City, and upon the Petition of the said Emma M. Cochrane and wife it is ordered that by a Notice to be inserted twice a week, during two consecutive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in Montreal, one in the English and the other in the French language, and once in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the creditors be notified and required to signify their opposition, and required to signify their opposition, on or before the 15th day of July, 1922, to the insertion of said Notice in the said *Official Gazette*, on default whereof, proceedings will be had, without respect to any rights they may have.

(By order,
J. DESROSIERS,
Deputy Prothonotary,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th June, 1922.)
F. E. GILMAN,
Attorney for Proprietor.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

No. 242.—In the matter of the City of Montreal, Petitioner, in expropriation for the opening of Milton street, and Charles Cassis, of the city and Province of Montreal, merchant, indentures.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitioner hath deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court the amount of the indemnity awarded by the Commissioners for the property hereinafter described, acquired by said Petitioner, by forced expropriation, namely: A piece of land being sub-division No. 1023 on the official plan and book of reference for the St. Antoine ward of the said city, and upon the Petition of the said City, and upon the Petition of the said City, it is ordered that by a Notice to be inserted twice a week, during two consecutive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in Montreal, one in the English and the other in the French language, and once in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the creditors be notified and required to signify their opposition, and required to signify their opposition, on or before the 15th day of July, 1922, to the insertion of said Notice in the said *Official Gazette*, on default whereof, proceedings will be had, without respect to any rights they may have.

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Deputy Prothonotary,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th June, 1922.)
F. E. GILMAN,
Attorney for Proprietor.

UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 88—In re La Compagnie d'Imprimerie et de Publication de la Presse, a body politic, according to law, under and by virtue of letters patent, and having its headquarters at Montreal, respondent.

A winding up order has been granted in the matter and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributors of the said company in hereby called for the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in room number four, in the Court House, in the said City of Montreal, to appoint a liquidator to said company, and for all legal purposes in accordance with the judgment rendered herein, on the 18th of June instant.

H. COLLARD, Dep. P.S.C.
Montreal, 20th June, 1922.

SEWERS. ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Sewers," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, for the construction of Sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, with the necessary connections, according to the sections and specifications on view in the office of the undersigned, viz:

Champlain street, from Sherbrooke street southward.
Miggonne street, from Frontenac to Iberville street.
Mary Ann street, from Montanà street to St. Hubert street.
St. Hubert street, from Mary Ann street to Mount Royal Avenue.
Mount Royal Avenue, from St. Hubert street to St. Denis street.
Ontario street, from Elm Avenue to Gale street.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right of accepting tenders for one or more Sewers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers during the present season, and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, who have drains made for their properties into the said public sewers; and proprietors of the said streets or sections of streets who have drains made while they are under construction in the said streets, are hereby notified that such drains must be filled with the City Sewerage within two months after the completion of the new sewers or sections of sewers.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 20th June, 1922.

A BARGAIN!

A second hand TYPEWRITER in Good Condition Cost \$120; Will be sold For \$35 Cash.

Address "DIXEY,"
HERALD Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
SPARROW & JACOBS, Managers.
Commencing Monday, June 27th.
THE NEW YORK COMEDY COMPANY.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights:
"BETSY."

Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Sunday Matinee:
"COURS."
Special Holiday Matinee Dominion Day.
Evening prices: 75c, 50c and 25c.
Matinee prices: 50c, 25c and 10c.
Seats on sale Friday at Sheppard's music store and New York Piano Co.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening—Week Commencing Monday, June 26th.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR ONE WEEK ONLY OF

JOHN P. SMITH'S
New version of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's
Great Work.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Direct from the Grand Opera House, New York, Splendid Company. Special Scenery. Celebrated Unique Quartette. Realistic Plantation Scenes, etc.
Price of Admission 10, 20, and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
WEEK FOLLOWING—MONTE CRISTO.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

--TEMPEST COLLECTION-- NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Admission 25 cents. Members Free.

RED MEN VS. WHITE

—AT THE—

-CYCLORAMA-

THE GREAT INDIAN BATTLE OF

THE LITTLE BIG HORN

—AND—

DEFEAT OF CUSTER.

A moving and wonderful scene of forest and field, mountain and valley, hill and dale, peaceful flowing rivers and the horrors of war, Indian encampments, Indian trophies, flying cavalry and fighting men.

Admission - 25 cents.
Schools and Institutions special rates. Tickets in constant attendance. The Cyclorama open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.
181 ST. CATHERINE ST., (Cor. St. Urban).
The street cars converge here from all parts of the city.

LACROSSE MUDDLE

The Recent Valleyfield-Huntingdon Lacrosse Match.

The Referee's Opinion—Lively Times Expected in the League Series—Baseball at Ottawa—The McGill Tennis Tournament—Racing at Sheepshead Bay—Baseball—Boston Again Defeated.

Below will be found both the Huntingdon and Valleyfield accounts of the recent lacrosse match, played in Valleyfield on Saturday. As the accounts are rather contradictory, Mr. A. Ritchie, who was the referee of the match, was seen, and his account of the embroglio got. He said that there had been a great deal of dispute during the match about the umpires, and two of them had to give up their positions during its progress. The last game scored, he said, was strongly disputed by Valleyfield, but as the umpire's decision is in all cases final, it was none of his business, and that as Huntingdon had won three games to two against Valleyfield, he had declared that the match was won by Huntingdon. He claimed that he had signed some paper at Valleyfield, but that he had not read it over, but had supposed it to be a correct statement of the match as he had given to both captains yesterday afternoon. The referee signed what he says is the correct statement of the match, viz., that Huntingdon had won, and which was immediately forwarded to the secretary of the N. A. L. A.

Valleyfield's Side of the Case.
(Special to The Herald.)

VALLEYFIELD, June 21.—The statement of THE HERALD this morning that Huntingdon won the lacrosse match was not correct. The game, by the referee's certificate sent to the president of the N. A. L. A., distinctly states that the match was not won by either club. The above decision was given owing to the dishonorable ruling of the umpires. The game on its merits was a well contested one, and fairly won by three goals to one in favor of Valleyfield.

Sherbrooke vs. Crescent.

The Crescents evidently do not intend to lose their match with Sherbrooke, and the Sherbrooke team for Intermediate Championship if practice goes for anything. They are taking no chances, and expect to meet a good team with a few black horses rung in them. Exley, of last year's senior Shamrock team, will be on the home of the visitors. And the champions will have to get a "wriggle" on to hold the much coveted championship. The interest in the intermediate, since the championship has been held by the Crescents, is greater than ever before. The champions have other challenges on hand from the Ottawas, Capital Juniors, and Glenferris, and will use every endeavor to keep the trophy in Montreal. The match on Saturday will be played on the Exhibition grounds, and as there are very few other attractions in town there should be a large crowd present.

Match Postponed.

The match in the district series between Crescent and St. Gabriel, which is scheduled for June 26th, has been put off until July 2nd by mutual agreement.

Ivy Leaf Objects to Roughness.

SPORTING EDITOR HERALD: In your report of Saturday's lacrosse match between the Green Leaf and Ivy Leaf, you give as a reason for not continuing the match—want of confidence on the part of the Ivy Leaf. Such is not the case. The match was discontinued on account of roughness, Daly, Squires, and C. Ward being particularly noticeable in this respect. As for the referee he had better be taught something about the law before he again attempts to referee a match.

A Tale of Woe from Huntingdon.

(Special to The Herald.)

HUNTINGDON, June 20.—The lacrosse team from here went to Valleyfield on Saturday to play for the championship of the Western Quebec, which was held by the Valleyfield Club. The players, accompanied by about 150 friends, among whom were a large proportion of ladies, left by special train at 2.30 o'clock and on arrival went direct to the grounds. The day was fine. No outside players at hand nor had the captain an excuse up the river to fish, so the game was played and Valleyfield mourns the loss of the flags.

They hated very much to suffer defeat, but all the different elements were non-effective to turn the tide of war. True, some of the Huntingdon people were treated to knock downs and had their skulls laid bare by clubs, but despite these tokens of good will (if) they still persisted in winning the match.

The team went to play lacrosse and went to win, but if they needed to meet such a combination again on equal footing, they would require the addition of some pugilists.

Valleyfield was also bound to win, and they played hard lacrosse. They also made strenuous objections to the umpire, especially in the last game, when he was tried to be used as a football.

When the teams came on the ground it was seen Valleyfield were a great deal the heavier, and looked to be in good condition. They were also confident of winning, and odds of 5 to 1 were offered. The teams were as follows:

Valleyfield.	Huntingdon.
Loyle.....Goals.....Hayton	
McDonald.....Cover point.....Boyd	
Marshall.....Defence field.....Franklin	
McDonald.....".....Lamb	
McDonald.....".....McPherson	
Walsh.....Centre.....McPherson	
Wilson.....Home field.....McMillan	
Lorne.....".....Caron	
G. Loyle.....Outside home.....McPherson	
H. McDonald.....".....Boyd	
J. Convey.....Captain.....Dr. Walsh	
Jas. Robb.....Umpire.....J. C. McMillan	
Referee.....Neddy Kitchie.	

It was about 3.40 when Walsh and McPherson knelt for the draw, and soon after play started it appeared that it was going to be a hard fight, the teams being very evenly matched. At the start, however, the visitors were somewhat nervous, but steadily improved, and before the end of the match were playing all around their opponents.

In the first game the play was very even from start to finish. The home team endeavored to rush the play, but the steady work of the opposing defence held matters even. After twenty minutes' play a side shot struck in front of the goals and rolled through, Hayton being out or goals.

The second game was the longest of the match, and it was here the visitors began to show their endurance, and were forcing the fight. Unfortunately Lamb was injured during this game by a heavy body check, and was compelled to retire for the match. McDonald going off to even up. Shortly afterwards J. C. McMillan was objected to by the Valleyfield captain, as they claimed that he had scored and he did not award the game; he accordingly retired and the referee appointed a stranger, who was afterwards assaulted, to take the position. Play lasted 1 hr. and 25 min., and Huntingdon scored.

The third game was shorter, lasting about 5 minutes, and was awarded to the home team. The Huntingdon claimed the ball was over a foot outside the posts, so Mr. Robb retired from his position behind the flags.

The fourth game was also short and was won by Huntingdon. This left the score even and when the final game started there was considerable excitement among the spectators. Huntingdon was now playing in much better form and put the home team purely on the defensive, and they were played. Yet it was only a matter of a little time and the umpire's hand went up for Huntingdon and ended the play. One of the players immediately

ran up and struck the umpire. This was soon followed by an attack by the crowd, who rushed on the field and attacked the umpire, and it was with some difficulty he was got away without serious injury. The goal was fairly taken and he had no other chance than to award it. He was threatened everything dreadful in the way of being mobbed, etc., but he could not be intimidated, stating his decision was honest and he would abide by it. The match ended in a row and neither teams cheered and in fact it seemed as if such a thing as regulation lacrosse was entirely forgotten.

During the excitement of this attack Mr. McMillan, cashier of the E. T. Bank, Huntingdon, who was standing among the crowd, received a blow in the back of the head, cutting for several inches and requiring it being stitched up before leaving. Seeing the state of affairs and fearing injury the boys were hurried to the dressing room and preparations made for going to the train. Outside the gate of the grounds an organized attack was made on the visitors. A gang of rowdies who were directed by men who from appearances should have been gentlemen made assault on different parties who were quietly walking from the grounds and not expecting anything of the kind. Four and five of this gang would suddenly attack and before the parties were aware they received kicks and blows which, in some cases, were rather serious. In some cases they "struck the wrong man" as they found when they were sent sprawling one after another, and it was due to this, that there were not more people felt their blows; as would be expected where they received a warm reception, they immediately left and it was only in cases when a Huntingdon man was alone that he was attacked by these cowards. The party were soon gathered together and thus prevented any further injuries, and the train soon coming they embarked for home, glad to escape with their lives. The trip was an eventful one in the history of the club, and one would not care to repeat. It will certainly stand as a monument marking the fall of a game of lacrosse is played in Valleyfield.

It must be said to the credit of the mayor of the town, Mr. Sullivan, that he endeavored to stop the disturbance, and his presence in the crowd had considerable effect.

We also believe there are many people in Valleyfield who are disgusted with the attack made on the visitors, but we also think that there were people who could have avoided it taking place if they so wished. It certainly does no credit to our national game that such a scene should occur at a match. When the championship was first created by the association it was ordered to be first played for in Valleyfield, the reason being given that they were the pioneer club of the district, and in the interests of the game they should have the match on their grounds. How much it has benefited lacrosse, events which took place at that match, and since clearly show. Huntingdon certainly feel proud that they have wrested the flags from their opponents, despite the means used against them, and have done it on Valleyfield ground, and that such a scene has never occurred at any match here.

Protest and Counter Protest.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—The Capitals are anxiously waiting an answer from Cornwall, concerning the protest against Barney Quinn. In the meantime they have prepared the necessary papers to disqualify Turner, who played in Belleville on May 24th, and young Moss.

Should the Cornwall push their protest, the Capitals will retaliate against Turner. Very little faith is placed in the telegram sent from Ottawa to Montreal about Quinn's amateur standing. Those behind the Capitals are prepared to fight the case out with Ottawa, and claim they have some tall evidence against an eastern quartette connected with the team.

It is said the Capitals will stop at nothing if the other league clubs in any way prevent or urge Cornwall to press the charges against Quinn. They will likely return the compliment to Montreal, Toronto and Shamrocks as well, by laying more serious charges against prominent members on all the clubs. Among the players whose names have been mentioned are Dave Conson, "Dick" Kelley, Duggan, and Jim McConaghy. They refuse to make the charges public as yet, and are awaiting the action of the other teams.

President Dowlin's Resignation Accepted.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—The executive of the Capitals met this afternoon to consider President Dowlin's resignation. It was accepted without much discussion, and Mr. James White was immediately elected to the presidency. The new president is one of the most popular lacrosse men in the city.

Montreal Juniors vs. Shamrock Juniors.

The match between the junior Shamrocks and the Montreal juniors, which takes place on Saturday, promises to draw a large crowd and will be bitterly contested, as the winning club will have a clear lead for the district championship. Several senior men who have not as yet been disqualified for playing junior will be seen on both sides.

ATHLETICS.

A World's Record Broken.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—At the games of the Bank Clerks' Association, James S. Mitchell, of the New York Athletic club, broke the world's record at throwing the 16-pound hammer, covering a distance of 141 feet 9 inches, beating his own record of 141 feet 34 inches, made in New York last October.

BASEBALL.

Boston Once More Suffer Defeat—National League Games.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The following are the results of the National League games played to-day:

At Washington—1st game—B. R. E. Washington, 2 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—7 2 2 New York, 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5 6 8 Batteries—Killebrew; Milligan; Roscoe and Boyle. Umpire Sheridan.

At Boston—

Boston, 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—4 6 9 Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0—6 4 3 Batteries—Stivet and Kelly; Haddock and Daley. Umpire—Emmie.

At Louisville—1st game—

Louisville, 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—4 5 4 Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 2 1 0 8 0—9 6 8 Batteries—Jones and Grim; Terry and Mack. Umpire Hurst.

At Philadelphia—

Baltimore, 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 11 2 Philadelphia, 1 0 1 0 4 1 1 1—9 13 4 Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Keefe and Clement. Umpire Lynch.

At Louisville—2nd game—

Louisville, 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5 11 0 Pittsburgh, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1 Batteries—Sanders and Dowse; Ehrl, Mack and Miller. Umpire Hurst.

At Washington—2nd game—

Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 3 4 New York, 0 1 0 1 0 0 6 0—2 5 3 Batteries—Knell and Maguire; King and Boyle. Umpire Sheridan.

At Chicago—

Chicago, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—12 1 Cincinnati, 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 2 Batteries—Hutchinson and Rutledge; Chamberlin and Murphy. Umpire Gaffney.

Ottawa A.A. Defeat the Varsity.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, June 21.—The Ottawa Amateur Athletic Baseball team won another game this afternoon from Ottawa University. It was a splendid contest. The fielding was the best witnessed here for some time. Timely hitting by Kehoe and Shea won the game for the Amateurs. The score by innings was:

O.A.A. 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 2—6 University, 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—3 Batteries—Quinn and Shea; Clark and Guillet. Umpires—Hurley and B. Mullin.

TURF.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 21.—The results of the races here to-day are as follows:

First race, 5 mile—Lady Violet, 1; Don Alonso, 2; Alice Bruce, 3. Time, 1:02.

Third race, 1 1/2 mile—Fidelio, 1; Shell-bark, 2; Mars, 3. Time, 2:08 3/5.

Fourth race, 1 1/2 mile—Tournament, 1; Madstone, 2; Banquet, 3. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, 3/4 mile—Onnard, 1; Contribution, 2; Entree, 3. Time, 1:27 1/5.

Sixth race, 1 1/2 mile—Warpath, 1; Airshaft, 2; English, 3. Time, 2:11 1/5.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's events:

First race—Futurity course: Leonawall, 111 Defurgills, 110 Osric, 111 Laughing Water, 110 Belmont, 111 Rosa H., 110 Belle Dore, 104 Sallie McClellan, 110 Triangle, 110 Kingston, 131 Lizzie, 110.

Second race—4 mile, Pansy stakes: Extra, 118 Majolica, 110 Rightaway, 118 Lovelace, 123 Warsaw, 118 Faithful, 112.

Third race—

Natalie, 105 Hocy, 110 Carnine, 105 Bonnie, 110 Gleneyne, 105 Doncaster, 110 Rayna, 105 Lord Motley, 110 Lavish, 110 Schuykill, 115 Loumer, 110 Zeorling, 117.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—

Busted, 113 Walcott, 114 Belwood, 113 Bengal, 110 Balsam, 106 Fagot, 100.

Fifth race, 1 mile, handicap—

Potomac, 120 Cucklesman, 105 Reom, 114 Rex, 103 His Highness, 112 Lepanto, 95 King Crab, 110.

Sixth race, 1 1/2 mile, turf handicap—

Yea Tray, 118 May win, 119 Round they look, 118 Tom Tough, 112 Prather, 120.

TENNIS.

The McGill College Tennis Club's Handicap.

The handicap tournament was continued at the McGill College grounds yesterday. The results were as follows:

Skelton, scratch heat, Footner, 3 15; 6 2—6; 3.

McDougall, sen., scratch, beat Cowie, 3 15; 6—2, —6, 1.

Dr. Campbell, scratch, beat Dr. Molson, 3 15; 7—5—6, 4.

Wynne, 30, beat Davis, scratch, 6, 1—0.

The tournament will be continued this afternoon.

CORBETT AND SULLIVAN.

The Big Ones Will Have no Soft Snaps.

If Corbett can put on ten pounds more weight he will run a very good chance of whipping Sullivan. All the talk about 3 to 2 being offered on Sullivan's chances is in the air. I went to see Corbett with a prominent amateur boxer the day before he went to Ashbury Park, and we spent nearly two hours talking to the Californian. The man who with me was convinced of Corbett's ability to whip Sullivan, and he has been looking all over New York for some of the people who have offered 3 to 1 against Corbett. The best price he could get was 100 to 80, and in my opinion it will be even money on the two men when they get in the ring. Corbett makes friends rapidly, and with good reason. He is a straightforward, stalwart, healthy man, and the more his chances are compared with those of Sullivan the better they look. It should not be forgotten that Sullivan is approaching his 36th year, and that the last ten years of his life have been spent in the most brutal and extreme dissipation. No man can fight as well at 36 as he could at 26. Corbett is exactly at the right age—25—for a great victory, and Sullivan is beyond the limit. Nearly all the great stake victories are won by 40 or old horses and there is no doubt that a man in his prime stands the same chance of winning as a horse in his prime. The only thing about Corbett that I do not like is his lack of weight. Sullivan cannot train down to below 220 pounds for the ring and he claimed that when he fought Kilrain at 200 pounds that in reality he weighed 228 pounds. It is doubtful now if he can even get down as low as that, as his present weight is 250 pounds. When a man passes his 30th year it becomes more and more difficult with every succeeding year to train off flesh. While Sullivan's weight of 220 pounds would in a certain way be a handicap to him, it would still give him tremendous power in the first few rounds. Corbett is as fine as he can well be at present. There is not an ounce of extra flesh on his bones, and he weighs 180 pounds. It is true that in former days it was believed that a man at 156 pounds was big enough to whip any other man on earth, and one of the greatest champions the ring has ever had scaled down below 160 pounds in fighting trim. But the man who meets Sullivan must consider his antagonist in every detail. Sullivan is a hurricane fighter for three rounds, and it takes a man a good deal of strength to resist him. If the Boston pugilist's antagonist can stand up for four rounds he can stand for four hours, for Sullivan easily becomes winded. Note how long it took him to whip Kilrain and how long he was in trying to whip Charley Mitchell, and failing at that. Fighters know Sullivan's methods now, and they fight him accordingly. Corbett will keep well away from the champion for the first half hour of the fight. If Sullivan manages to hit him hard he may win, but the counter theory, for there is no denying that the champion has terrific power with his right. In Corbett, however, he will meet a man who is ten years his junior, 6 feet 1 inch high, muscular, cool headed and thoroughly scientific. It will not be so easy as it was with Kilrain by a long shot.—Brooklyn Eagle.

AN UNKNOWN CORPSE.

Strange Finding of the Remains of a Man on Delorimer Avenue.

An old man, unknown—friendless—lies dead at the morgue. None apparently knew his antecedents, none knew how he died. In fact, a mystery seems to gather round what would ordinarily be an everyday occurrence. Late last night Coroner Jones was notified that the dead body of a man had been found on Delorimer avenue. The officer who notified him did not know the unfortunate man, nor even where he had been found. The Coroner ordered the body removed to the morgue and fixed it to occur this morning as the hour for the inquest. At the Central and No. 2 police stations no further information could be elicited than that a dead man had been found in a house on Delorimer avenue. The morgue was closed.

Mr. Dumain, undertaker, who had removed the body to the morgue, was the only one who could throw any light on the subject, and that was but little. He knew that the body was found in the house No. 41 Delorimer avenue, but he did not know either the names of the owner or the occupants of the house. The house referred to is a tenement occupied, so far as could be ascertained, by Mrs. Rose Bannerman, widow; W. Hargin, shoemaker; Mrs. Clancy, widow; and Henry Levesque, carter. As stated the inquest will be held at the morgue, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Steamship Toronto's Passengers.

The Dominion Line steamship Toronto, Capt. J. M. Davies, sails for Liverpool this morning with the following passengers:

H. Bushby, G. C. Cunningham, Miss Helen Clark, Mrs. Carruthers, Prof. E. J. Chapman, J. De Lorde, W. Kenwood, Mrs. Keith, Miss Keith, Miss Keith, Mrs. Little, Miss Monk, Rev. Geo. F. Millard, B. Pannure Eykyn, James Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss M. Gunn, Rev. James Gilray, Mr. C. R. Kempe, O. L. Randall, P. B. H. Ramsay, H. A. Symes, B. G. Sergeant, E. B. W. Sergeant, Mrs. Shortland.

QUEBEC FEATURES.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

with a rush and without amendment, except that East Ward was transferred from Mr. Curran's constituency to St. James.

Mr. Brodeur protested against the lowering of the population of St. Ann's division, which was even now under the urban unit, and Mr. Curran explained that the change was made in order to make the city divisions correspond with those for the Local Legislature. Mr. Curran also took occasion to render unnecessary the meeting called for to-morrow night by the Junior Conservative Club and the Sir John A. Macdonald Club by declaring that even though the English-speaking people of Montreal might be dissatisfied they had no reason to be so, as under the new arrangement they would still elect a member in St. Antoine and St. Ann's divisions, and be in the same position as now. Mr. Oumet's action should convince the Protestant minority of Quebec that they need expect nothing but the fairest treatment from the majority. Those who desired justice to the English-speaking people of Montreal could desire nothing better but the transfer of the East ward.

ENGLISH RIGHTS IN CHATEAUGUAY.

Upon sub-section P relating to Chateauguay, Mr. Brown made a vigorous protest against the proposition, as it would absolutely prevent the election of an English speaking member, as had been the custom for twenty years past.

Mr. Chabouat declared that the result predicted would not follow, as the French electors would still respect the agreement carried out for so many years. He had no objection to leaving St. Joachim de Chateauguay and St. Philomene in Chateauguay county.

Mr. Scriver protested against any interference with the counties of Beauharnois district and the laying down of different constituencies for Provincial and Federal purposes.

Mr. Laurier also protested against the swamping of the English vote in Chateauguay, whereupon Mr. Oumet said that the English speaking people of Chateauguay had no constitutional rights, but were simply allowed privileges by their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Laurier suggested that the best way out of the difficulty would be to unite Napierville and Laprairie, and moved an amendment to that effect, which would leave Chateauguay as it now is.

Mr. Scriver hoped the amendment would be accepted, as the adoption of the original proposition would lead to the belief that it intended to ignore the position of the English electors of the county of Chateauguay.

Mr. Oumet refused to accept the amendment, even though it would still leave a Conservative majority in Napierville and Laprairie and insisted upon the original proposition being adopted.

Before any decision was come to, Sir John Thompson moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Before the House adjourned, Sir John Thompson stated, in answer to Hon. Mr. Laurier, that the Government had no knowledge of any serious trouble at Edmonton, N.W.T. A little difficulty had arisen over the removal of some of the records from the land office to the other side of the Saskatchewan River, but it was not the intention to remove the office permanently.

The House adjourned at 12.50 a.m.

Do You Know

THAT S. DAVIS & SONS

are the Largest Cigar Manufacturers in Canada?

THAT THEY

have spent thousands of dollars to introduce their brands?

THAT THEY

have a reputation to maintain that has taken the best part of a lifetime to establish?

THAT THEY

know that in order to hold the confidence of the public they must maintain the quality of their brands?

THAT THEY

have obtained First Prize Medals at Paris, 1887; Philadelphia Centennial 1876; Montreal, 1883, in competition with the world.

THAT THEIR

Factory in comparison with other countries in population, is the largest in the world.

THAT THEY

manufacture the Highest Grade Goods.

THAT THEIR

"La Cadena" and "La Flor" Cigar Havana Cigars are Superior to the Imported, and at much lower prices.

THAT THEIR

"Madre e Hijo" and "El Padre" are exceptionally fine (million sold annually).

THAT THEIR

"Cable," "Munro" and "Kicker" are unequalled (millions sold annually).

IF YOU DO,

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MANUFACTURER OF

MARINE MATTERS.

Serious Fracas on Board a Coal Ship in the Canal Basin.

Gossip From the Wharves—The Lake Ontario Arrives—Large Cattle Shipments—The Polynesian Will Not be a Cattle Boat—News From the Ancient Capital—Items of Notes From River and Sea.

The Allan line steamer Grecian, which sails to-day for Glasgow, takes 460 head of cattle.

The Dominion liner Toronto, which sails early this morning, takes with her, besides general cargo, about 500 head of cattle.

The Beaver Line steamer Lake Ontario arrived in port last evening about 6.30 o'clock. She berthed outside the Lake Winnipeg, which leaves to-day.

The Cilunrun, chartered from the West African Steamship Company by the Dominion line, sailed to-day for Avonmouth dock with some 200 head of cattle on board.

The heavy rains of Sunday have not been without their effect on the depth of water in the ship channel. The Montreal gauge to-day shows a greater depth than at any previous date this season—31 ft. 4 in. The Sorel gauge registered 30 ft. 6 in. yesterday, and Cap a la Roche 30 ft. 9 in. on the 19th.

The old Polynesian is coming back again. It will be remembered that after she was taken off the line last season it was decided to make a cattle boat of her; but now news comes from over the sea that her owners have changed their minds, and that they propose fitting her out in first-class style, with all the latest conveniences, that she may once more take a place in the Liverpool-Montreal line next season.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by a serious fracas which occurred on board the Marcello. The engineer, not content with getting drunk, further amused himself by ill-treating the men. This was, however, a game that more than one could play at. The men joined in, and the engineer did not play a winning card. He got knocked down, and received several bad cuts about the head and face. A policeman coming on the scene took on himself the duties of umpire, and called time. As the Marcello was on the point of starting, enquiries will be postponed till her return in a week or two.

Port of Montreal.

ARRIVED—June 21.

Steamship Byron, 1312, Cooke, Swansea, light, Hurling, Ronald & Co.
Steamship Victoria, 1046, Gray, North Sydney, coal, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Lake Ontario, 2741, Campbell, Liverpool, general, H. E. Murray.
Steamship Lochmore, 1602, Parkin, Liverpool, light, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Steamship Pomeranian (no reports).
Bark J. V. Fritz (no report).

CLEARED.

Steamship Victoria, 1046, Gray, North Sydney, light, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Steamship Cilunrun, 1370, Mace, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Steamship Lake Winnipeg, 2186, Herriman, Liverpool, general, H. E. Murray.
Steamship Gremlin, 2374, Legallais, Glasgow, general, H. & A. Allan.
Steamship Toronto, 2186, Davis, Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Loch Lomond, Allison, R. Reford & Co. Knutsford, 1350, Sinclair, Harling, & Co.
Cilunrun, 1370, Mace, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Gremlin, 2374, Legallais, H. & A. Allan.
Toronto, 2186, Davis, D. Torrance & Co.
Lake Winnipeg, 2186, Herriman, H. E. Murray.

Osmanni, 1491, O'Hagen, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Alcides, 2193, Rollo, R. Reford & Co.
Borghese, 1330, Jefferson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Cohan, 689, Fraser, Kingman, Brown & Co.

J. R. Booth, 1613, Saville, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Europe, 1736, James R. Reford & Co.
Canopus, 1818, Esterbrook, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Rosarian, 2007, Dunlop, H. & A. Allan.

Activ, 839, Mathison, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Oxenholme, 1775, Maxwell, D. Shaw.
Parisian, 3202, Ritchie, H. & A. Allan.
Lindberg, 1182, Gould, Dingman, Brown & Co.

Deidindon, 144, Wright, F. C. Henshaw.
Haytor, 1009, Cooke, Intercolonial Coal Co.
Byron, 1312, Cooke, Harling, Ronald & Co.

Lake Ontario, 2741, Campbell, H. E. Murray.
Lochmore, 1602, Parkin, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Pomeranian, no reports.
Lake Ontario, no reports.

Progress, 345, Gifford, D. McKay.
Amers, 770, Mann.
J. V. Fritz, no reports.

Lachine Canal.

Down—June 21.

Lumber from Ottawa per barges Fred. Toms, 282,000 feet; Jumbo, 297,000 feet; McCaig, 290,000 feet.

Coal from Oswego per barges Onondago, 491 tons; Richard, 659 tons.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—June 21.

Steamship Dominion, Cross, Liverpool, W. Macpherson, general.
Steamship Assyrian, Bentley, Liverpool via Halifax, Allans, Rae & Co., general.
Steamship Ontario, Mackinnon, Bristol, W. Macpherson, general.

Bark Triton, Sorenson, Belfast, Price Brothers & Co., ballast, at St. Thomas.
Bark Axel, Tollefsen, Waterford, McArthur Brothers, ballast.

Bark Magnificent, Simpson, Barrow, Harold, Kennedy, ballast.

Bark Halden, Dahl, Ghent, W. & J. Sharpley, ballast.

Bark Ceylon, Hannon, Drammen, McArthur Brothers, ballast.

Brigantine Alaska, Gauthier, Barbados, Maguire & Co., molasses.

Bark Nelson, Jorgensen, Greenock, E. Schwartz & Co., coal.

Bark Richard Cobden, Christiansen, Kin-sale, Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.

Schooner Snow Queen, Brochu, Esquimaux Point, Master, sundries.

Schooner Thistle, Boulanger, Sydney, Price Brothers & Co., coal.

Steamship Escalona, Stooke, Shields, for Montreal, general.

Bark J. L. Prendergast, Bernier, Barbados, for Montreal, molasses.

Barks Chrysolite, Sarsborg, Albion and Britannia, not entered.

CLEARED.

Bark Veritas, Neilson, London, Dobell, Beckett & Co.

Bark Prince Albert, Morch, Liverpool, John Stein.

Bark Catherine, Hansen, Belfast, King Bros.

Bark Sigrid, Larsen, Leith, W. & J. Sharpley.

Bark Thekla, Hansen, Barrow, Harold, Kennedy.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

Steamship Dominion, Cross, Montreal, W. Macpherson.

Steamship Assyrian, Bentley, Montreal, Allans, Rae & Co.

Schooner Snow Queen, Brochu, Moisie, master.

Canal boat M. A. Roberts, Roberts, Burlington, John Breakey.

Canal boat G. M. Sweeney, Roberts, Burlington, John Breakey.

NOTES.

Government steamship Alert arrived up from supplying the Gulf lighthouses this afternoon. Reports all well at the various stations which were visited.

Dominion line steamship Dominion, after lading passengers and freight, proceeded for Montreal at 7 a.m.

Steamship Valetta sailed for Sydney for another cargo of coal at 2 p.m.

Bark Ravenswood and barkentine Spes will leave for Montreal to-night in tow of tug Lord Stanley.

Steamships Assyrian at 1.30 p.m., Ontario at same time, and Escalona to-night, all passed up to Montreal.

Steamships Cecilia at 5.30 p.m., Active at 6 p.m., and Mesario to-night, all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Bark J. L. Prendergast will leave for Montreal to-night in tow.

Tug Conqueror is reported at hand with a bark in tow, supposed to be for Montreal.

With the assistance of east wind and steam quite a number of vessels have arrived to-day.

Gulf Reports.

NOON—JUNE 21.

L'Islet—Raining. Inward 7 a.m., two barks.

River du Loup—Raining; foggy.

Father Point—Cloudy. Inward yesterday 10.30 p.m., Ontario; 12.30 a.m., Assyrian; 8.30 a.m., Escalona.

Matane—Clear; calm. Inward 6 a.m., Ganet.

Martin River—Calm. Inward 4 a.m., two barks.

Cape Magdalen—Northwest wind. Inward 7 a.m., Indrani.

Cape Despair—Clear; northeast wind. Inward 8 a.m., Beaver.

Point des Monts—Clear. Inward to-day, one bark; yesterday 7 p.m., Conqueror, with bark.

Southwest Point—Clear; northwest wind. Inward 5 a.m., two barks.

Amherst Island—Clear. Inward 5 a.m., Stolar.

Low Point—Clear; wind. Outward 8 a.m., Tordenskjold. Inward, Camperdown.

5 p.m.

L'Islet—Cloudy, strong east wind. Inward, 10 a.m., two barks.

River du Loup—Raining, fog, northeast wind. Inward, 3 p.m., Conqueror with bark.

Father Point—Cloudy, calm. Inward, no reports.

Martin River—Clear, calm. Inward, 2 p.m., Indrani.

Fame Point—Clear, northwest wind.

Point des Monts—Clear, southeast wind. Inward, two barks.

Anticosti—Clear, strong northwest wind.

Inland Navigation.

Oswego, N. Y., June 21.—Arrived—Sir Redford, Cape Vincent; Seymour, Brockville, tow; schooners; N. A. Lydon, Port Hope, Cornwallia, Clayton; Singapore, Hamilton, Garabaldi, Port Hope, lumber; Roon, Toronto, lumber; barge H. B. Brockville.

Cleared—Steamers—Thompson, Kingston, tow; Hazelton, Milford; schooners Snowbird, Wanpon Island, coal; E. White, Co. bourg, coal; Singapore, Hamilton, coal; Two Brothers, Port Hope; Manette, Port Hope, coal; Vienna, Frenchman's Bay, coal; Cornwallia, Clayton, coal; barge Regina, Montreal, coal.

Port Cornwall, Ont., June 21.—Down—Tug Jane Armstrong, Valerica, Toledo to Garden Island, lumber; steamer Van Allan, Atwater, Sargent river to Oswego, lumber; schooner Royal, Owen Sound to Toronto.

Up—Oliver Mowat, Hamilton to Toledo; Teumseh, barge, Collino Bay to Margaree, Mich.; Myles, Kingston to Detroit, light.

PORT DALHOUSIE, June 21.—Passed up—Steamers Myles, Kingston to Port Colborne, light; schooner Oliver Mowat, Kingston to Toledo, light; ferry boat Canadian, Toronto to Port Dalhousie; dock steamer Greyhound, Toronto to Port Dalhousie.

Passed down—Schooner Keewatin, Cleveland to Toronto, stone; schooner West Side, Sandusky to Ogdensburg, coal.

Lake Erie Crossers, June 21.—Vessels passed up—Ward, Swain, Columbia, Senator, Lawrence, Walbridge, Northwind, Duncan, Rosedale, Ketchum, Sarance, Empire State, Wilhelm and barges, Rochester, Frost, Armeria and consort, Campana, Montana, Houghton, Orion and barges, Richmond.

Down—Viking and consort, Northern King, Omaha, George, Williams, Britannia, Salina and barges, Rhoda, Emily Nester, Germanic and barges, Republic, Marquis, China, Henry, John, Aztec and consort, Lehigh.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 21.—Up—Ward, Rosedale, Ketchum, Duncan, Calder, Owen, Columbia, Senator, St. Lawrence, Queen of the Lake, Saranac, John Pratt, with dredge; Rochester, Haskett, Zanthor and consort, Empire, State, Campana, Armeria and consort, Alpena, Harper, Gladstone, Caledonia, Matoca, Wilhelm and consort.

Down—China, Republic, Henry Johnston, Marubia, Lehigh, Boyce and consorts, Escaraba, Wawatam, Wade, Swallow and barges, Cuba, Niagara, Servia and consort, Cayuga, Munro, Pallow, Delta, Nashua and consort, Alaska, Mount Clement, Bessie, Luckawanna, Curtis, Gettyburg and raft, Nyack, Adventure, Dyer, Annette, Castalia.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 21.—Passed up—Mather, 105, 101, Griffin, Devereaux, Toxo, India, Moore, Australasia, Rhodes, J. C. Lockwood.

Passed down—Lansing, Frye, Wheeler, Ashland, St. Louis, Campion, Potomac, Columbia, Foster, Rose, Buckeye, State, Bosobel, Mariner, City, Tampa, Portage, W. Macpherson, general.

Bark Triton, Sorenson, Belfast, Price Brothers & Co., ballast, at St. Thomas.

Bark Axel, Tollefsen, Waterford, McArthur Brothers, ballast.

Bark Magnificent, Simpson, Barrow, Harold, Kennedy, ballast.

Bark Halden, Dahl, Ghent, W. & J. Sharpley, ballast.

Bark Ceylon, Hannon, Drammen, McArthur Brothers, ballast.

Brigantine Alaska, Gauthier, Barbados, Maguire & Co., molasses.

Bark Nelson, Jorgensen, Greenock, E. Schwartz & Co., coal.

Bark Richard Cobden, Christiansen, Kin-sale, Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.

Schooner Snow Queen, Brochu, Esquimaux Point, Master, sundries.

Schooner Thistle, Boulanger, Sydney, Price Brothers & Co., coal.

Steamship Escalona, Stooke, Shields, for Montreal, general.

Bark J. L. Prendergast, Bernier, Barbados, for Montreal, molasses.

Barks Chrysolite, Sarsborg, Albion and Britannia, not entered.

CLEARED.

Bark Veritas, Neilson, London, Dobell, Beckett & Co.

Bark Prince Albert, Morch, Liverpool, John Stein.

Bark Catherine, Hansen, Belfast, King Bros.

Bark Sigrid, Larsen, Leith, W. & J. Sharpley.

Bark Thekla, Hansen, Barrow, Harold, Kennedy.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MERCIER.

He May Re-enter Public Life if Annexation Becomes an Issue.

The New York Herald of a recent date has a talk with Mr. Mercier at Tourouvre by a correspondent of that journal.

In reply to a question whether there were no conditions under which he would re-enter public life, he said:

"Yes, there is one condition and only one, and I am glad to name it to the representative of a great American newspaper. My condition is that there arise among our people a deep and serious movement in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, which I believe in firmly, or in favor of Canadian independence. If such a movement arises, I may change my mind."

As for the causes of his downfall, Mr. Mercier is reported as saying:

"The present Attorney-General, Casgrain, who swears that I stole \$28,546 from the public treasury, has now in his possession, and had at the time last January, the receipts and vouchers which proved that I paid every cent of it to the various persons who were entitled to it. Mr. Casgrain deliberately made charges against me which he knew to be false. He was determined to ruin me."

"What was his motive?"

"I will show you. Casgrain was the lawyer the Government had employed to prosecute Louis Riel, and it was through him that Riel was hanged. The storm of indignation which that act aroused in the Province of Quebec brought me to the Premier's office, while it practically ruined Casgrain. Now you understand why he had sworn to avenge himself on me."

The interview concludes as follows:

"I gathered that Mercier recognized that he had made a serious error of judgment in allowing his personal bank account to become confused with the accounts he had in trust for the Government. The checks drawn by him on these different accounts were carelessly confused."

"To put the matter before you in a nutshell," said Mr. Mercier, "I owe my downfall to three things—first, to having interfered in the federal elections to secure the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald and the success of my friend Laurier and the Liberal party, and second to going abroad at the wrong time. If I had not worked aggressively as I did against the Dominion Conservatives, and shown myself a dangerous man by carrying my province for Laurier, I would never have incurred the unfavorable notice of the Federal Government."

"If I had stood in Quebec last summer and watched the trap and pitfalls they were laying for me I could easily have blocked their game and kept my power. These four months, however, when I was absent, gave them the opportunity to make such headway with their underhand and treacherous plot that later when I arrived and saw what they had done it was too late."

"What will be the outcome of the trial for conspiracy?"

"A full acquittal, you may be sure of that," said Mr. Mercier, emphatically. "There are not twelve men in the whole city of Quebec who would render any other verdict."

Mr. Mercier smiled.

"They would never dare to force a verdict of guilty, because the whole province would rise up in indignation at such injustice and sweep the Government which had done the deed out of power."

Mr. Mercier smiled again, but what he thought was a puzzle—indeed the whole man is a puzzle.

"When I was a young man," said Jonathan

"If a fellow took all his life in a colicky way. And, good Lord, what a twisting his insides would get."

But the pills in use now-days by sensible folks. As easy to take and as pleasant as jellies.

Of course, the kind referred to by Mr. Gray was Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the very best liver pill ever made—mild, but sure and effective. The only pills sold by druggists, absolutely on trial! Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money is returned.

At the Commercial Academy.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the Catholic Commercial Academy held their final entertainment. The evening, which was set apart for the parents and friends of the scholars, brought out very large attendance and great credit is due both to the teachers and the scholars for the highly dramatic and musical entertainment given. To-day the prizes will be given and the school dismissed.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

EVERY MAN should take these PILLS. They are a tonic and blood purifier, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the blood, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the system, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the body, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the mind, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the soul, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the spirit, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the flesh, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the bone, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the marrow, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the sinews, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the nerves, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the muscles, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the skin, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the hair, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the nails, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the teeth, and they are a cure for all the diseases of the tongue, and they are a cure for 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HIGH CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS.
E. W. WILSON & CO.,
 Stock Brokers,
 96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
 E. W. WILSON, A. A. WATSON,
 (Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.)
J. TRY-DAVIES, AGENT,
 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.
 All Stocks and Bonds dealt in N. Y. bought
 or sold for cash on margin for
 1-8 COMMISSION.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Appointments To-day.
 Trade sale of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., at
 Hancock's rooms 10 a.m.
 Trade sale of dry goods, tweeds, boots and
 shoes, etc., at Benning & Barslow's rooms 10
 a.m.
 Trade sale of floor and carriage oil cloths, at
 Benning & Barslow's rooms 12 o'clock.
 Auction sale of house No. 38 McGill College
 avenue, at A. Craddock Simpson & Co's
 rooms 11 a.m.

Dividends Payable.
 Eastern Townships Bank 3 p.c. 1 yr. July 2
 Books closed June 15th to 30th.
 C. & D. Sav. Bank 7 p.c. yearly July 2
 Books closed June 1st to 30th.
 Commercial Cable Co. 11 p.c. q'tly July 2
 Books closed June 20 to July 2.

FINANCIAL.

DULUTH VERY ACTIVE.
 Bears Hammer the Stock Down to 3 1-2,
 but it Rallies, Closing 34.

MONTREAL, June 21, 1892.

All the speculative interest in this market
 centers in Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic
 preferred. The dealings to-day, although
 not so large as yesterday, total up 2750
 shares, and 150 shares of the ordinary stock
 changed hands. The opening figures for the
 preferred were 34 1/2, or the same as yester-
 day's close, but the bears made a strong
 effort to hammer it down, and succeeded in
 getting the preferred to 33 1/2. The fact of
 the matter is, that a lot of stock
 was unloaded yesterday when the high
 prices were on, and those operators who
 sold out were forcing it down to get in and
 take another hand. After the lowest figures
 were reached the stock made a good rally,
 induced by steady buying, and sold up to
 34 1/2, closing 34. A similar state of things
 was seen in New York, where the preferred
 opened at 34 1/2, sold up to 34 1/2, and closed
 34 1/2. The common stock was quiet, open-
 ing here at 1 1/4, and sold down to 1 1/4, closing
 1 1/4. The Duluth stock was steady at 90, Tele-
 graph sold between 14 1/2 and 14 3/4, closing
 at the latter figure, and there was some de-
 mand for Bell Telephone, 125 shares being
 taken at 108 and 109. The banks furnished
 sales of a few old shares for investment ac-
 count, Quebec showing up a little stronger
 at 127.

Money is easy at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. on call.
 Sales were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.			
Description.	June 21.	June 20.	June 19.
9 Montreal at.....	222	225 D.S.S. & A. pfd. 33 1/2	
1 Montreal at.....	150	175	33 1/2
4 Peoples at.....	106	106	106
12 Quebec at.....	127	339	339
10 Telegraph at.....	142	25	33 1/2
2 Peoples at.....	106	106	106
15 Mont. Cotton at.....	128	25	33 1/2
40 Pacific at.....	90	25	33 1/2
75 Bell Tel. at.....	109	109	109
20 D.S.S. & A. at.....	111	150	33 1/2
20 D.S.S. & A. pfd. at.....	101	25	33 1/2
25 " at.....	34 1/2	100	33 1/2
25 " at.....	34 1/2	100	33 1/2
75 " at.....	34 1/2	75	33 1/2

AFTERNOON BOARD.
 4 Merchants at..... 150 25 D.S.S. & A. pfd. at 34 1/2
 15 Telegraph at..... 142 25 " at 34 1/2
 15 Pacific at..... 90 25 " at 34 1/2
 25 D.S.S. & A. pfd. at..... 101 25 " at 34 1/2
 25 " at..... 34 1/2 100 " at 34 1/2
 75 " at..... 34 1/2 75 " at 34 1/2

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, St. Sacra-
 ment street, report closing prices as follows:

Description.	June 21.	June 20.	June 19.
BANKS.			
Montreal.....	222	223 1/2	223 1/2
Ontario.....	121	114 1/2	114 1/2
British North Amer.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
People's.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Molson's.....	240	230	230
Toronto.....	158	158	158
Jacques Carlier.....	158	158	158
Macdonald.....	158	158	158
E. Townships.....	158	158	158
Quebec.....	120	120	120
National.....	141	140	140
Commerces.....	141	140	140
Hamilton.....	141	140	140
Ville Marie.....	141	140	140
Standard.....	141	140	140
Imperial.....	141	140	140
Hochelaga.....	141	140	140
Commer. of Man.....	141	140	140
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Intercolonial Coal.....	142	142	142
Commercial Cable Co.....	156	153 1/2	153 1/2
Northwestern.....	80	75	80
Rich. & Ont. Nav. 189.....	209	201	201
Mont. Street Ry.....	209	201	201
Montreal Gas Co.....	212 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
Dul. S.S. & A. pfd.....	114	106	106
Dul. S.S. & A. pfd.....	304	304	304
Canada Pacific Ry.....	90	90	90
Grand Trunk 1st pfd.....	90	90	90
National Cordage Co.....	90	90	90
Canada Col. Cotton Co.....	90	90	90
Can. Shipping Co.....	125	125	125
Montreal Cotton Co.....	125	125	125
Merchants Mfg. Co.....	125	125	125
Dominion Cotton Co.....	170	170	170
New Eng. Paper Co.....	150	150	150
Mont. Loan & Mortg.....	150	150	150
Guarantee Co. of N. A.....	110	110	110
Accident.....	150	150	150
Bell Telephone Co.....	150	150	150
Royal Electric Light.....	150	150	150
Dominion 4 p.c. stock.....	100	99	100

BONDS.

C.P.R. Land Grant 5a. 100 100 100
 Can. Central 6s. 100 100 100
 Champlain & St. L. 6s. 100 100 100
 Canada Cotton 6s. 100 100 100
 Montreal Cotton 6s. 100 100 100
 Harbor 6s. 100 100 100
 Can. Cold Cotton 6s. 100 100 100

London Stock Market.
 Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers,
 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the
 closing prices of American stocks in
 London as follows:

Stocks.	June 21.	June 20.	June 19.
Atchison.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	92	92	92
Commercial Cable.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Grand Trunk 1st.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Harbor 4s.....	105	105	105
Erie.....	28	28	28
Illinois Central.....	108	108	108
Lake Shore.....	105	105	105
Louisville & Nashville.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
New York Central pfd.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Ontario & Western.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St. Paul.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Union Pacific.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Wabash pfd.....	26	26	26

Wall Street Gossip.
 Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York, have
 wired the following to Messrs. Meredith &
 O'Brien over their private wire:

The news of Cleveland's nomination being
 almost certain, has caused a better feeling
 in the stock market, as either Cleveland or
 Harrison would veto a free coinage bill.
 Shorts got scared on the better prices,
 and covered a lot of stock led by Mr. Cam-
 mack, who bought about 10,000 shares.
 A prominent coal operator said yesterday
 that he had never known the coal trade to
 be in better condition in June than it was at

the present time. It is not a big buying
 market in New York, as consumers are
 heavily stocked. The movement is to the
 west and is very heavy. The D. & L. W.
 is reported short of stove and chestnut sizes
 on account of this fact. July and August
 are the dull months of the year. Indications
 are that they will be tided over without
 weakening the strength of the associated
 companies.

New York Stocks.
 Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers,
 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the
 New York market as follows:

Stocks.	June 21st.	June 20th.	Sales.
Atchison.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
C. & O. Quincy.....	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
Can. Pac. Ry.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
C. C. & C. I.....	67	67 1/2	67 1/2
Del. & Balt. Ches. & P.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Can. Southern.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Del. & Hudson.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Del. & Lack. & W.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie.....	28	28	28
Do. pfd.....	66	66	66
Jersey Central.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Kansas & Tex.....	15	15	15
La. & N. O.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Lake Shore.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Mich. Central.....	116	116	116
St. P. M. & Man.....	116	116	116
Man. Ex. & N. W.....	128	128	128
Mo. Pac.....	128	128	128
Nat. Lead.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Do. pfd.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
N. Pacific.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Do. pfd.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
North. W. Ind.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Do. pfd.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Do. pfd.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
North America.....	131	131	131
Ont. Miss.....	131	131	131
St. P. & Omaha.....	50	50	50
Do. pfd.....	122	122	122
Nat. Eastern.....	168	168	168
Pacific Mail.....	34	34	34
Pullman Car.....	196	196	196
Reading.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Rock Is. & N. W.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rich. Term.....	7	7	7
St. Paul.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Do. pfd.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Sugar Refg.....	97	96	96
Do. pfd.....	97	96	96
Union Pacific.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Western Union.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wabash.....	11	11	11
Nat. Cordage.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Sterling Ex.....	488	488	488
Money.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Duluth S.S. & A. T.....	101	101	101
Do. pfd.....	34	33 1/2	33 1/2

Exchange.
 Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign
 exchange brokers, report the market as
 follows:

NEW YORK, June 21.			
STERLING 90 days sight.....	POSTED.	ACTUAL.	
" demand.....	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2	4 1/2
" cables.....	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2	4 1/2
" documentary.....	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2	4 1/2
France (Paris) long.....	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1/2
" short.....	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1/2

Between Banks, COUNTRY.
 Buyers, Sellers, Rate.
 N. Y. funds..... 1 3/4 ds @ par @ 1 p.m. @
 " demand..... 9 1/4 @ 9 1/4 @ 10
 " cables..... 10 @ 10 @ 10
 " documentary..... 10 @ 10 @ 10
 Market barely steady.

Long Cattle bills. 92 @ 94
Financial Notes.
 The Bank of England rate of discount re-
 mains at 2 per cent.

The rate for call loans in the local mar-
 ket is 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. In New York the re-
 mains at 2 per cent. Money in the open
 market in London is quoted at 3-16 to 5 p.c.

Paris rentes opened at 99 7/8 and closed
 at 99 5/8.

Consols in London opened at 96 1/2 and
 closed at 96 11-16 for money, and opened at
 96 13-16 and closed at 96 1/2 for the ac-
 count.

French exchange in London closed at
 25.19.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received
 the following special cable from London:
 Grand Trunk first preference opened at 68,
 and closed at 68; second preference
 opened at 45 1/2, and closed at 45 1/2; Cana-
 dian Pacific opened at 92 1/2, and closed at 92.

Money in London.
 The Statist of the 11th inst. has the follow-
 ing:

The conditions of the money market dur-
 ing the past week have been very similar to
 those that have been ruling for some weeks
 past. The feature of the week perhaps has
 been the absence of any excitement or per-
 turbation on the announcement of the sus-
 pension of payments by the New Orleans
 Bank corporation. Serious consequences
 had been expected in banking circles from
 the character of business done by the insti-
 tution, and the exceptionally difficult pos-
 ition in which it had been placed; but that
 the actual failure should not have in-
 fluenced quotations more than to the
 extent of one-sixteenth per cent., and that
 only temporarily, was somewhat remark-
 able. The quotation for three months
 bankers' acceptances has ranged round about
 3 per cent. throughout the week. On the
 announcement of the bank failure brokers
 made the rate firmer at 3 per cent., and re-
 fused to do business at less; but this firm-
 ness was only for a few hours, and the bulk
 of the business throughout the week has
 been done at 13-16 per cent. At-
 tempts to advance discount quotations have
 been thwarted by the two main influences,
 viz., the steady accumulation of gold by the
 Bank of England, and the prospect of mar-
 ket balances being largely increased next
 month by the payment of the quarterly inter-
 est on the funds. Open market rates of dis-
 count in London have now been below 1 p.c.
 for fully a month, but the foreign ex-
 changes have not moved adversely. There
 is still no demand for gold for export. The
 prospects are that we may receive further
 remittances from the East and Australia; and
 as regards New York, the probabilities are
 in the direction of exports of gold to
 Europe. Short money has been quoted 3 1/2
 per cent., the lower quotation being the
 best price obtainable for advances, either
 for a day or short periods; while money for
 a month has not commanded more than 3
 per cent.; at this latter rate India Council
 money has lent in the discount market up
 to the first week in July. The value of
 money on the Continent is not quite so low
 as it was, but the slight improvement has
 not been sufficient to turn the foreign ex-
 changes against us.

Business Notes.
 Joseph Angeline Landry and Alfred Grand,
 have formed a partnership as manufacturers
 agents, under the name of J. A. Landry & Co.

The partnership existing between Avila
 Paille and Albert J. Lefebvre, carpenters, un-
 der the name of Paille and Lefebvre, has been
 dissolved.

The partnership existing between Edmond
 Denis and Edmond Denis, flour merchants, un-
 der the name of the Ontario and Manitoba
 Milling Agency, has been dissolved.

Grand Trunk Earnings.
 Return of traffic for week ending June 18,
 1892:

	1892.	1891.
Passenger train earnings.....	\$127,327	\$122,608
Freight.....	236,371	207,351
Total.....	\$363,698	\$330,019
Increase, 1892.....	\$33,679	

Holloway's Pills.
 Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or
 from raw inclement weather to oppressive
 climates, favor the development of manifold
 diseases, which may in most instances be
 checked and rendered abortive by an early
 resort to these purifying, regulating and
 strengthening pills. This well-known and
 highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and
 easy remedy for almost every constitutional
 wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid
 changes, or dietetic errors, can engender,
 and effectually removes any weakness self-
 indulgent habits may have induced. In all
 conditions of the system bordering on dis-
 ease such as are indicated by apathy, list-
 lessness and restlessness, Holloway's Pills
 will prove especially serviceable in beget-
 ting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated
 by both sound and sick.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.
 CHILDREN CRY FOR

COMMERCIAL.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

To-day's Receipts in Montreal.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush.....	400	500	148,000	148,900
Peas, bush.....	400	1,970	47,700	50,070
Oats, bush.....	4,100	13,460	10,804	28,364
Flour, bbls.....	675	1,832	25,237	27,744
Barley, bbls.....	4	708	47	1,059
Butter, pkgs.....	5,500	5,210	95	10,805
Cheese, boxes.....	628	72	14	714
Hams, bacon, pkgs.....	45	57	625	727
Leather, rolls.....	150	75	75	300
Raw Hides.....	150	75	75	300
Beef, bbls & tier.....	150	75	75	300
Highwines, bbls.....	2	2	2	6
Poliovines, bbls.....	140	140	140	420

Exports.
 Per steamship Beaver to Port Daniel—E.
 T. Craig, 44 bbls. flour; D. Robertson, 60
 do., A. A. Ayer, 5 pkgs. butter.

Per steamship Numidian to Liverpool—
 A. G. McLean, 14,534 bush. oats, H. Mc-
 Lennan, 24,824 bush. wheat, Crane & Baird,
 8,140 bush. corn, Thos. Thompson, 8,298
 bbls. flour, 220 pkgs. meats, 1,888 boxes
 cheese, G. T. R., 3,000 bush. wheat, 1,609
 bbls. flour, 106 bbls. meal, 3,681 boxes cheese,
 1,109 pkgs. meats, 174 cases eggs, 25 rolls
 leather, Norris & Carruthers, 1,224 bbls.
 flour, G. Langlois, 60 cases eggs, W. & J.
 Sharpley, 2,892 pkgs. lumber, Wm. Ware &
 Sons, 1,616 boxes cheese, D. Muir & Co.,
 1,263 do., Duckett, Hodge & Co., 151 do.,
 D. A. McPherson, 85 do., J. Alexander &
 Co., 479 boxes cheese, A. W. Grant, 906 do.,
 P. W. McLagan, 596 do., A. A. Ayer & Co.,
 1,575 do., Hodgson Bros., 1,758 do., H. &
 A. Allan, 518 head cattle.

Per steamship Berwick to Liverpool—
 Harling & Co., 305 head cattle, R. Cox &
 Co., 53,396 pcs. lumber, Watson & Todd,
 10,922 do.

REPORT PROGRESS

The Committee of the Whole on the Electric Railway.

The City Council Adjourns Without Settling the Great Question—Ald. Robert Wanted to Adjourn as Soon as the Matter Was Mentioned—New Tenders Allowed to Be Read Without Going to Committee.

It was twenty minutes to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the members of council could be got together in the council chamber for the special meeting summoned to consider "the question of electric railways in this city." It was not that there was a lack of members in the City Hall. More than sufficient to form a quorum could have been obtained by 3 o'clock sharp, but they were busily occupied with the tenders for the construction of electric railways. Each of these endeavored to secure the attention of as many aldermen as he could.

Mr. A. W. Morris, M.P.P., and his solicitor, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, were particularly busy in explaining the advantages of their offer and in getting into the minds of the members of the council that it was the only legitimate tender yet before them.

Messrs. Mainwaring, Bickerdike and Messers were early on hand and did not allow many of the aldermen to pass them without a friendly recognition.

A number of ex-aldermen and influential citizens were present and remained throughout the entire sitting of the council, evincing great interest in the proceedings.

The mayor presided, and there were present Ald. Hurlbut, James, Crescenzo, Dagenais, Beausoleil, P. Dubuc, Savignac, Brunet, Wilson, Kennedy, Nolan, Germain, A. Dubuc, Griffin, Perreault, Clendinning, Gauthier, Lamarche, Grenier, Boisseau, Dufresne, Tansey, Thompson, Rainville, Cunningham, Conroy, Stevenson and Rolland.

Before taking into consideration the tenders a petition from the residents on Mountain street was read, praying that the expropriation work on that street be discontinued until the whole of the street could be widened. This, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, was granted.

Ald. Stevenson was anxious before commencing business to know from the mayor if he had any word from Quebec as to the City Charter bill.

The Mayor—No, I have not. A short discussion on the bill followed, several of the members complaining that there was no copy of it before the council. It was stated that the bill would be brought up in the council of the Local Assembly to-day, and a delegation of the aldermen will be present to oppose the amendments passed by the House.

The Mayor called the orders of the day, and this was met at once by a motion from Ald. Robert to adjourn.

The Mayor—I have called this meeting for the special purpose of considering the electric railway tenders and we will go on with the business.

Ald. Rainville stated that he had received a telegram from Ald. Prefontaine, who is in Quebec, asking to postpone the meeting till to-day. It was a very important matter and anyhow could not be settled to-day and Ald. Prefontaine would like to be present when the question was discussed.

Ald. Robert's motion to adjourn was put to the vote and lost by 24 to 5.

The report of the sub-committee was read and on the motion of Ald. Rainville that it be received by council it was adopted.

The report reads as follows: That, in compliance with the instructions from Council, they held several meetings, when the question of the construction and operation of Electric Passenger Railways in this city was considered and discussed.

That on the 21st of April last your Committee called for public tenders for the privilege to construct and operate electric passenger railways in accordance with the specifications hereto annexed, and on the 17th of May last, the day fixed upon for filing said tenders, they received propositions from the following parties, namely: K. Bickerdike, Cowans & Mainwaring, W. S. Williams and the Montreal Street Railway Company.

That after due deliberation and several conferences with the different tenderers, your committee are of opinion that the proposition of Mr. W. S. Williams, as amended by the letter from that gentleman annexed to his said tender and according to the plan submitted by the committee, is the most advantageous offer for the city, and they accordingly recommend that the same be received and accepted by the Council.

Your committee further recommend that a by-law be passed with the required formalities, embodying all the conditions of said proposition and annexed specification, and that a contract be entered into between the said W. S. Williams and the Corporation of the City of Montreal, in accordance with the provisions of said by-law, and that His Worship the Mayor and the City Clerk be authorized to sign the same on behalf of the city.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

June 18, 1892.

Ald. Stevenson proceeded to criticize the report, which he said he was disappointed. He thought the Association should have given fuller details, as the Council did not know how the proposals made compared with the working of electric roads in other cities.

The Mayor took up the subject rather warmly. He stated that he had written to about thirty different cities in the States, and had received letters explaining fully the working of their roads, and all these letters had been published in the papers, so that the people of Montreal should be fully informed on the subject. He then produced two tenders which had been sent in since Saturday last, and asked if he should be allowed to open them.

The first was that of Messrs. Fulton and Morris. It is a lengthy document and recapitulates each section of the specification sent out by the council, which they undertake to comply with. They ask the corporation to grant them a 25-year privilege and to have the exclusive right of running electric roads in the city. They agree to run on all tracks mentioned in the specification and to grant workmen's fares at three cents for a single journey from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 6 to 7 p.m. every day except Sunday. The speed of the cars shall not exceed eight miles an hour, nor faster than a walk when turning corners. The company shall not carry more passengers than the cars can conveniently accommodate, and the number for each car shall be fixed by the City Surveyor. The cars shall be run at intervals of not more than five minutes from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., during which time the maximum fare shall be five cents. After 11 p.m. the fare shall be 10 cents, and the cars shall be held to run all the year round without interruption, except during the winter, when they may be replaced by sleighs at the option of the company. The method of removing the snow during the winter will be similar to that used in Ottawa, and the company shall repay one half the cost of removal.

As to considerations they make three offers. The first is a percentage on the net earnings of 14 percent for the first five years, 24 for the second five years, 34 for the third, 44 for the fourth, 44 for the remainder of the term.

The second offer is a bonus on the gross earnings of 4 1/2 percent for the first five years, 1 percent for the second five years, 2 percent for the third five years, and 3 percent for the rest of the term.

The third offer is \$110 per mile for first year; \$210 for second year; \$310 for balance of the term.

They offer to begin to lay the track within a month after the contract is signed. They

state that they have no connection with any other firm.

If granted the exclusive privilege for forty years the company will pay the city \$400 per annum per mile of single track. The route will be the same as that submitted in Mr. Williams' tender or any other the city may select. The tender concludes: "We are allied with experienced electricians, and propose that the lines shall be the safest and best science and capital can procure."

Mr. Bickerdike's amended tender was read. He wants a franchise for thirty years, and will track all present and future streets.

He offers to give 1 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first five years, and 1 per cent. additional for every successive five years.

He would give workmen fares at 2 1/2 cents between 6 and 7 morning and evening.

After the reading of the tenders there was a pause for a while.

Ald. Cunningham then addressed the council and stated that he did not think it was acting fairly in accepting new tenders from people who had taken the benefit of the original proposers whose tenders had been published, so that everyone knew their contents.

Ald. Robert—Why did the committee allow it?

Ald. Beausoleil—The committee did not allow it. These tenders came direct to council and it was for the council to say whether they would accept them or not.

Ald. Kennedy—This is one course to follow, go straight! I go straight! I say! There has been some very uncomplimentary remarks made in the press, of late, about certain aldermen, and I think the matter should be thoroughly sifted.

A second motion to adjourn was here made by Ald. Dufresne, to allow of the new tenders being printed and distributed.

This was opposed by the Mayor and Ald. Rainville, who wanted to stop and talk matters over until six o'clock.

Ald. Kennedy—"If you had a horse-load of documents it would not please some of you?" Addressing the Mayor, he said:

"They don't want to go straight, I can see a little nigger jumping up all the time."

Ald. Dufresne pressed his motion for adjournment, but on being put to the vote it was lost by 24 to 5.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Ald. Nolan in the chair. The only thing done was to discuss the specifications clause by clause.

While this was going on the mayor made personal canvasses of the aldermen to induce them to meet again to-morrow and discuss the tenders. When he had succeeded in securing a good majority he proposed to report progress.

This was quickly done and an adjournment agreed to till to-morrow afternoon.

The Week's Mortality.

Last week there were 113 deaths in the city, 97 Roman Catholics and 16 Protestants. Of these 11 were due to infantile debility, 6 to diphtheria, 12 to diarrhoea, 10 to cholera infantum, 7 to consumption and 5 to pneumonia.

The Annual Inspection.

The annual general inspection of the several police stations of the city takes place next Saturday. Chief of Police Hughes with the members of the Police Committee and invited guests are to make the tour.

Downs vs. Beathner.

Yesterday Judge Lorange rendered judgment in the case of Downs vs. Beathner. This was an action to recover \$9,502.34, amounts of drafts and promissory notes held by defendant. Judgment was given plaintiff for full amount claimed.

They Want to Know Who is to Blame.

The employees of the Lachine Canal, who heretofore have been regularly paid on the 15th of each month, are complaining that they have not yet received their salaries for June, although the employees of the Chambly and Beauharnois canals have been paid as usual. They want to know who is to blame for this apparent neglect.

It Was an Incendiary Blaze.

Fire Commissioners Perry and Poirier held an investigation yesterday into the cause of the fire at the restaurant of Amadis Bar, at the corner of St. Catherine and Shaw streets, last Thursday. Several witnesses were examined, and the commissioners came to the conclusion that the fire was the work of an unknown incendiary.

"Le Monde" Will not Die.

The petition of the New England Paper company, asking for a winding up order against the Compagnie d'Imprimerie et de Publication du Canada, publishers of *Le Monde*, has been granted. Books for Young has been appointed provincial liquidator and a meeting of creditors and shareholders will be held on July 5. The publication of *Le Monde* will continue as usual.

Too Soon for Masking.

A prominent and well-known citizen paid a fine of \$1 and costs in the Police Court yesterday afternoon for an infraction of the city's laws. He had been prosecuted for having in his possession a magnificent specimen of mask-making during the close season. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Dugas imposed the fine.

A Cheap Trip to Old Orchard.

Arrangements have been made by our Commercial Travellers Association with the G.T.R. and C.P.R. for a cheap trip to Portland and return. A special train will leave by the C.P.R. on the night of June 30th, reaching Portland about 11 next morning, thus affording, by special arrangement, a delightful day trip through the white mountains. The Portland travellers will look after the welfare of the visitors and it is safe to say that they will be royally entertained.

The Montreal and Occidental.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal and Occidental railway held on Monday, at which all the prominent shareholders, including the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, were present, the following Board of Directors was elected: Messrs. Chapleau, Beemer, Desjardins, J. Grenier, Rolland, Brennan and Dr. Brennan. At the next meeting of the Directors the officials of the company will be elected. The road is now completed from St. Jerome to St. Agathe, a distance of 30 miles, and this section will be inaugurated July 2.

Suggestive of a Game of Poker.

Mr. Mainwaring is of the opinion that he is hardly getting a fair show in the matter of the electric road business. He was the first to start the ball rolling, and showed the electric railway system, and now, instead of giving him a chance to start, they are delaying the building of a road by allowing amended and new tenders to be sent in from time to time, each tender trying to go "one better" than the last. Mr. Bickerdike also remarked to THE HERALD that the present system of dealing with the matter was very suggestive of a game of poker.

The Five-Year Benefit Order.

An open meeting of the People's Five-Year Benefit Order was held last night in the hall, 246 St. James street, under the auspices of Dominion commandery. At the time announced for opening, the hall was well filled, and the chair was taken by W. D. Robertson, W.C. A pleasing entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was rendered in good style, after which the Imperial Deputy Bro. Austin explained the aims and objects of the order. He illustrated its benefits in an able manner, together with its financial standing, the order having a reserve fund of one million dollars.

Past Masters Ulley and Renhold, of the Dominion and Bismarck commanderies, followed, expressing the confidence they felt in the order.

READY FOR WORK.

The Pupils' Day at the Montreal High School Opening.

Songs and Choruses by the Scholars—Interesting Addresses by Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Hunter, Rev. Mr. Upham and Others—The Chairman Talks of the Increased Taxation—The Public Inspect the New Building.

Yesterday was children's day in connection with the opening ceremony of the new High school. The large assembly hall was packed with interested spectators; the front seats being occupied by the pupils of the school. These latter were in charge of the new rector, Rev. E. J. Rexford, B.A., and his assistants. It was only fair to them to say that their behavior all through the proceedings was excellent. Their singing also was very good, showing very careful training on the part of their teachers.

The chair was taken by the chairman of the School Commissioners, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, and among others present, the HERALD saw: Rev. Drs. Shaw and Hunter, Revs. J. T. Pither, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, A. G. Upham, W. S. Barnes, A. J. Mowatt, J. Nicholls, Mr. Archibald, Q.C., Mrs. Fuller, lady principal, and Dr. Kelley. The lady members of the teaching staff of the school also occupied seats on the platform.

The proceedings opened with the hymn "Come ye with holy gladness," which was very feelingly rendered by the whole of the scholars. Following this, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans read a portion of the 100th psalm, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Williams, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Williams, who had been announced to lead the devotional exercises.

A "Hunting Chorus" was rendered here by the pupils of the Girls' Department, in a very vivacious and expressive manner.

The chairman, Dr. MacVicar, in the opening remarks bade the boys and girls welcome to their new building. They were to regard it as theirs, and to be tested with them, and weaker to us upon, a good guide to the school what it is to be. They are to maintain the present high standard of excellence, and endeavor to make it the best school in Canada. He agreed with what had been said by the local press in saying the building was one of the finest in Montreal. He thought it equal to any he had seen on the continent. He had visited schools in Ontario, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New England, and he believed that Montreal's High school ranked with any of them. Reference was then made to the standing taken by some High school pupils at the recent University examinations, one of the girls having gained the highest number of marks. Downright hard work, by both pupils and teachers, was absolutely necessary. Home work was advantageous, in spite of what had been said to the contrary. Character and conduct was also to be taught, a good guide to which was recommended in the Bible. The pupils were earnestly urged to always speak the truth, no matter what it might cost. The boys should be to manly, generous and noble-hearted, helping those weaker than themselves. The girls were to be womanly, pure, and cherish high aspirations. They were also to be very careful in their choice of companions. The boys were to cultivate the noble spirit of chivalry and honor, and were theirs, and their country would be proud of them or ashamed. They were to do their utmost towards making Canada the most glorious country known. Loyalty to the rector, lady principal and teachers was in conclusion impressed on the pupils.

The Rev. A. G. Upham, a former member of the board, and who is shortly to leave Canada for the United States, was the next speaker. He expressed his pleasure at being present, and congratulated the Board on the splendid building they had erected. He made an interesting reference to the old building, with its labyrinth of staircases and bewildering passages, in which the speaker had on different occasions lost himself. The work of the Commissioners for the past two years had been no sinecure, and certainly would not be in the future, as the number of scholars under their control were theirs, and their country would be proud of them or ashamed. They were to do their utmost towards making Canada the most glorious country known. Loyalty to the rector, lady principal and teachers was in conclusion impressed on the pupils.

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