

ALL IS NOT TOLD

About That Trip to Washington

SOME FACTS LEFT OUT

The Report of the Negotiations as Reported

BEFORE THE HOUSE YESTERDAY

The Settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Question.

PRESERVATION OF THE FISHERIES

Nothing of Consequence Appears to Have Been Done About the Trade Question at Washington—The Newfoundland Controversy Again Before the House—Objections to the Soulanges Canal.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, March 16.—In the House this afternoon the speaker announced the receipt of the return of election of Arthur Turcotte, in Montmorency.

The public accounts and auditor general's report were referred to the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Mara introduced a bill to incorporate the Nelson and Port Shepherd Railway Company.

Mr. A. J. Turcotte, of Montmorency, was introduced by Sir John Thompson and Sir Adolphe Caron.

The Newfoundland Controversy.

A number of questions concerning our relations with Newfoundland were upon the paper in the name of Mr. Kaulbach, and further information was elicited in this way respecting the matters in dispute. In the first place Mr. Bowell informed Mr. Kaulbach that in 1889 instructions were issued to customs officials, ordering the strict enforcement of the law respecting the warehousing of fish. In December, 1891, another circular was issued informing the officials that Newfoundland fish had become subject to the provisions of the Customs Act. It was not necessary that fish should be re-shipped in the same condition as received. Then proceeding to another question Mr. Bowell said that no representations had been made to the Canadian Government that duty had been collected from Canadian fishing vessels upon fishing outfits in Newfoundland and consequently no action had been taken by this Government.

Interesting Questions Answered.

Mr. Kaulbach next asked if the Government had made a request for any statement or evidence as to the truth of the charges made that Canadian fishermen had sold bait to French fishermen.

Mr. Turcotte told him that the Government did not possess any specific information upon which such request could be founded; therefore it had not been made. But the most important statement upon this question was Mr. Turcotte's announcement that the Canadian Government was now endeavoring to obtain by process of law a refund of the license fees exacted by Newfoundland Government upon Canadian fishermen in 1890-91. Suits had been instituted in the Courts of Newfoundland in the name of the fishermen who paid the fees.

Mr. Carling told Sir Hector Langevin that the work of counting the census was proceeding at the rate of 200,000 names per day and was expected to be completed early in April; and Sir Adolphe Caron informed Mr. Somerville that it was not the intention to reduce letter postage to two cents.

Opposed to the Soulanges Canal.

Then the House had the first experience of the session of the manner in which private members air their grievances and weary their listeners. Deputy speaker Bergeron whose opposition to the Soulanges canal project is as strong as ever, moved for copies of all correspondence, engineers reports, etc., both pro and con, and in doing so delivered a lengthy speech in condemnation of the whole project, quoting from the reports of engineers and others ever since the proposal for a canal on the north side was made 50 years ago. He was very vigorous in his denunciation of the proposed enterprise and asked that plans be submitted to the Board of Engineers before engineer Monro's plans were finally adopted.

Its Member to the Rescue.

Mr. Bain, who was facetiously called "the member for Soulanges canal," rushed to the defense of the enterprise, speaking in excellent English. He contended that Monro's plan had been approved by the late Mr. Page and Mr. Trudeau the present deputy of Railways and Canals, as well as by Walter Shanly and other eminent engineers, and that it was cheaper to build the new canal than to enlarge the old one. One chief advantage of the northern route was that there would be no danger of communication being cut in case of war with the United States. Incidentally Mr. Bain advocated the deepening of all canals to 20 feet.

Mr. Carling was adjourned.

Sir John Thompson presented a message from the Governor-General, transmitting the correspondence and papers in reference to the recent negotiations at Washington. Mr. Bowell presented the annual report in reference to production of pig iron and the bounty thereon.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence Laid Upon the Table

By Sir John Thompson.

Sir John Thompson this afternoon laid on the table the correspondence in reference to the Washington Negotiations.

be appointed by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to consider and to report to their respective Governments either jointly or severally as to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:

1. The prevention of poaching in the territorial waters of the United States and Canada and also in waters outside the territorial limits of either country.

2. The prevention of other destructive modes of fishing in inland waters contiguous to both the United States and Canada.

3. Prevention of polluting and obstructing of such contiguous waters to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.

4. Close seasons which should be enforced and observed.

5. Restocking and replenishing such waters with fish over and preserving fish life.

reference to the Washington Negotiations, but the results achieved appear to be very slim, indeed. The trade question does not, from the correspondence, appear to have been under discussion to any considerable extent for it is not mentioned once in the papers or in the proposals made. It may be that when Mr. Foster comes to deliver his budget speech on Tuesday next, the Minister may throw a little more light upon the subject and let the people into his confidence as to what actually took place, in reference to the trade question.

The correspondence submitted to-day shows that in addition to the agreement in reference to reciprocity, in wrecking, towing and salvage, the delegates of the Governments came to an entente respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, to the protection and preservation of the fisheries and to the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay in front of Eastport, Me.

How It All Came About.

The manner in which the conference was brought about is naturally interesting. After the receipt of the intimation from Washington in September last postponing the conference fixed for October, Lord Stanley wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, stating that the Canadian Government would suit the convenience of the American Government, but suggesting that the conference should take place prior to the next session of Parliament. On January 10th last Sir Julian wrote to the Governor-General, telling him that he had received a letter from Secretary Blaine stating that he was now ready to receive the Canadian gentlemen, but begging that the fact of the negotiations "may not become a public affair as it did before." Sir Julian added that Mr. Blaine "said to-day in conversation that he wished the discussion to be private and informal as originally proposed, but that he desired to put no limit on the questions to be discussed."

Was Altogether Informal.

In replying the Governor-General wrote that his ministers would "be occupied in their several provinces until the fifth of next month, as our by-elections are going on." He suggested Feb. 10 as a possible day of meeting, and asked if that would be suitable to Mr. Blaine. Continuing His Excellency said: "We cannot prevent the movements of our ministers becoming known, nor if questions should be asked can we avoid a subsequent communication to Parliament of the general results of the interview, but all possible effect will be given to Mr. Blaine's wish for privacy." On Feb. 1 Sir Julian telegraphed that the date suggested was suitable to Mr. Blaine, and three days later the Governor-General received a letter from the British Ambassador enclosing a note from Mr. Blaine agreeing to the date and adding: "It must be kept constantly in mind that the meeting is to be altogether informal."

Proposals That Were Made.

The proposals made by the Canadian delegates are first given. They relate first, to the Alaskan boundary; secondly, to the protection and preservation of the fisheries; thirdly, to secure reciprocity in wrecking and salvage; and fourthly, a proposal to give Canadian fish free entry into American markets in return for Canada, giving the privileges of fishing and securing supplies of food and bait to American fishermen in Canadian ports, principally upon the basis of the treaty negotiated at Washington in 1888, but which was afterwards rejected by the United States Government. Afterwards the correspondence proceeds to give the proposals made by Mr. Blaine, and agreed to by the Canadian delegates. The last are the more important, as they were the ones accepted, but as in some respects they differ from the Canadian proposals, it may be well to mention the points of difference.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The first proposal of Mr. Blaine agreed to by our ministers has reference to the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. It is as follows: "It is agreed that a joint survey be made of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada between the territory of Alaska and the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories of Canada, from the latitude 54, 40 degrees north to a point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of longitude with a view to the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia. Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey and the commissions to be appointed by the two Governments shall meet within two months after the said appropriations shall have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their joint duties. The commissioners shall complete the survey and submit a final report thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting. The commissioners shall so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two Governments and they shall also report either jointly or severally to each Government on any points upon which they may be unable to agree. The two Governments shall pay the expenses of their respective commissioners. The two Governments agree that as soon as practicable after the report of the commissioners shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and permanently establish the boundary line in question."

The Canadian proposal upon this subject suggested a reference of the matter to arbitration and the appointment of a commission to decide upon the best and most convenient mode of delimiting the boundary to be established by such award.

Preservation of the Fisheries.

The second subject upon which an agreement was reached was in reference to the protection and preservation of the fisheries. This proposal as accepted by Mr. Blaine is practically the same as that proposed by the Canadian delegates. The agreement is in these words: "That a commission of two experts shall

be appointed by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to consider and to report to their respective Governments either jointly or severally as to the restrictions and regulations which should be adopted on the following subjects:

1. The prevention of poaching in the territorial waters of the United States and Canada and also in waters outside the territorial limits of either country.

2. The prevention of other destructive modes of fishing in inland waters contiguous to both the United States and Canada.

3. Prevention of polluting and obstructing of such contiguous waters to the detriment of the fisheries and navigation.

4. Close seasons which should be enforced and observed.

5. Restocking and replenishing such waters with fish over and preserving fish life.

Wrecking and Salvage.

The third proposal made by the Canadian delegates had reference to the question of wrecking and salvage. Upon this point Mr. Blaine made this proposal, which was accepted, and is given effect to in the bill now before Parliament:

"It is understood on the part of the Government of the United States that under the act of Congress, May 24, 1890, relating to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, the aid and assistance provided for in said act includes all necessary towing incident to said aid and assistance and that nothing in the costing and customs laws restricts the saving operations of such vessels and their appliances. Should the Canadian Government enact legislation similar to the act cited the secretary of the treasury will issue the necessary instructions to secure the privileges above stated."

The Fishing Privileges.

The most important of all the proposals made by the Canadian delegates sought to give American fishermen the privileges of obtaining bait and other supplies in Canadian ports as well as fishing privileges in Canadian waters in return for the free admission of Canadian fish to the American market. But Mr. Blaine evidently refused this proposition for the time being at least for no mention is made of its acceptance. Instead the American Secretary of State made a new proposal which was accepted by the Canadian delegates. It has reference to another boundary dispute, and is as follows:

"It is agreed that the governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada will with as little delay as possible appoint two commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front, of and adjacent to Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary."

Great Sensation in England Over the Supposed Arrest of "Jack the Ripper"—A Man Named Williams, Under Arrest in Australia, Connected With Brutal Crimes Committed in England.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—A man named Williams was recently arrested at Melbourne for murdering a woman. Investigation disclosed the fact that Williams had committed a horrible crime in this city before going to Australia. The bodies of a woman and her two children, whom the man had murdered, were found to-day buried under the hearthstone of the house in which they lived. The murderer had endeavored to destroy all evidence of his crime by covering the bodies with quicklime, but he was not very successful.

The First Bodies Found.

The house in which the bodies were found was one occupied by Williams. The body first found was wrapped in oil-cloth and Turkish toweling. After the three bodies were taken out, the police continued their digging, it being rumored that the bodies of other women or girls who had visited Williams were missing. The search was continued under difficulty, owing to the almost unbearable stench and the fact that the whole floor is thickly cemented.

A Horrible Discovery.

The authorities, however, were determined to sift the matter to the bottom. The excitement caused by the discovery of the first three bodies was great, but it reached fever heat when the bodies of two other children were found to have been buried under the house. The first of the children's bodies was that of a girl of 12 years, who had been strangled. The second was that of a girl of seven, the third that of a baby of five, and the fourth that of a boy about a year old. The throats of the last three victims had been cut.

Is He "Jack the Ripper?"

LONDON, March 16.—A plausible theory has sprung up from the discovery of the bodies in the house at Liverpool to-day and the further the affair is investigated the stronger grows the belief that Williams is none other than the world known "Jack the Ripper." Williams, while a resident of Liverpool, made frequent visits to London. The police have traced his movements between the two places and it has been found that his visits to London corresponded with that of times that the women in the White Chapel district were found with their throats cut and their bodies mutilated in the shocking manner that characterized the crimes of the "Ripper." It will be recalled that a description was given to the police of the appearance of the man who was seen in the company of several of the unfortunate women, whose bodies were found lying in pools of blood in the streets of Whitechapel. This description tallies exactly with the appearance of Williams, as given by people in Liverpool, who were well acquainted with him.

Who is Williams?

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The question who Williams really is and how he lived remains a mystery. On his first appearance at Rainhill he stayed at a hotel where he led a rollicking life, being a man of free manne's with a general style of wealth. He drank plenty but not excessively and was always ready for champagne treats. He was fond of society, was a good story teller, having travelled much and was always willing to spin a yarn, but when asked about himself he immediately became taciturn. He never gave an inkling of his personal history. He took photographs from acquaintances but never had himself photographed.

How He Met His Victim.

A local newspaper on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Mather, whom he murdered in Melbourne, tried to get a sketch of him, but Williams refused to give any information regarding himself. He first met Miss Mather at her mother's while enquiring as to the renting of a villa. He pretended to act as a mythical Col. Brooks, and obtained the tenancy by paying six months rent in advance.

He furnished only a single room in the house. Immediately after he had taken possession of the villa an unknown woman with two children was seen about the house. Nobody saw them arrive or depart. At about the same time another woman visited him at a hotel and the two partook of a champagne luncheon. Williams told the landlady that his companion was his sister. This woman was seen twice when she also vanished.

How the Deeds Were Done.

After taking the villa, Williams often left the hotel in the morning and would not return until the evening. His clothing and person used to be covered with dirt and his hands were much blistered. He explained his untidy appearance by saying that he had been engaged in putting down new floors in a house. A laborer has been found who deposes that this statement was true. He says that Williams called upon him to assist in the work of taking up the floors of a kitchen and two other rooms and hired a plasterer to relay them in cement. These preparations had been completed when the victims came on the scene and the murders must have been effected without delay.

Made a Great Show.

Williams left the hotel to occupy the villa, but in a few days he returned, saying that he could not sleep there; that his sister and the children had gone to Port Said, and that his plans were unsettled. He afterward returned to the villa, but finally came again back to the hotel. He hurried his marriage with Miss Mather. In fact he went to stay at her mother's three weeks prior to the ceremony. The mother was eager for the marriage, as Williams made lavish displays of bank notes, nuggets of gold and diamond rings.

Facts About His Appearance.

In appearance the man was not prepossessing. His age was entered on the marriage register as 34, but he looked 44. He had a sallow complexion and his gait was awkward. He did not take his bride to the villa. He caused a lot of heavy boxes to be left there which were afterward to be removed to a place unknown. He left at the hotel two traveling bags. These are now being closely examined. There are bloodstains inside. There are few clues to the identity of the man. While he was living at Rain Hill he went to London. He returned dejected in foreign regiments. Williams said this uniform was that of the Bengal Cavalry, but evaded making answers to questions as to what regiment he had served in.

The Search Not Finished.

He displayed poisoned daggers and knives, some of which he left at Rain Hill. The police are tracing the makers of the bags left by Williams. The kitchen only was searched to-day. The ground under the other rooms will be excavated to-morrow. The body of the woman found to-day was fully dressed except that a coat and stockings were missing. The clothes were of fine quality. The woman had a dark complexion and short black hair suggestive of a half cast. She wore a wedding ring and a keeper the rope with which she had been strangled was around the neck and the throat was cut besides. The eldest girl's skull was crushed in and the head was nearly severed from body.

A Systematic Plan.

LATE CABLE NEWS

Has Jack the Ripper Been Found?

MANY HORRIBLE CRIMES

Discovered in a House in Liverpool, Eng.

THE VILLAIN UNDER ARREST

Taken in Custody in Australia for Wife Murder.

CONNECTING THE DIFFERENT DEEDS

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Facts About His Appearance.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It is learned to-day semi-officially that arrangements have been made for a re-establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy on the same basis as before the New Orleans incident. Gen. Porter, the United States Minister to Italy, who has been in this country for over three months has been ordered to return to his post at Rome without delay, and it is expected that the appointment of the Italian Minister to be accredited to this country will be announced in a short time. It is not unlikely that Baron Fava, the former Minister will be assigned to his former position.

Didn't Receive Instructions.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—Minister Porter says he has received no instructions to return to Italy, but has no doubt that friendly relations have been established as indicated by the choice of Italy as an arbitrator in the Behring Sea controversy.

BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Unification of Several American Systems to Make Them Pay.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Important meetings of the Richmond Terminal and Danville roads were held to-day. John H. Inman resigned his position as president of the Terminal and Danville Companies. R. T. Wilson resigned as a director of the Richmond Terminal and S. M. Inman resigned as director of the Richmond Terminal and Richmond and Danville Companies. Jno. H. Inman was elected to succeed R. T. Wilson, as director of the Terminal, and H. C. Fahnestock, the vice-president of the first National Bank, was elected a director of the Danville, in place of S. M. Inman. After these changes had been made, the report of the Re-organization Committee was read and adopted. It provides for the formation of a new company to be known as the Southern Railway Company with \$170,000,000, 4 per cent bonds, \$70,000,000 preferred stock and \$110,000,000 common stock.

The plan provides for the exchange of all the securities of the Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee Companies, but makes no provision for taking up the securities of the Georgia Central Co. The total fixed charges under the new plan amount to \$7,660,000 against net earnings last years of \$8,744,936. The expenses will be decreased and the net earnings increased greatly by the unification of the systems. A syndicate headed by Haligarten and Co. has been formed to provide the \$14,588,000 cash necessary to insure the success of the plan, but the stockholders and bond holders will be given the privilege to subscribe for the new securities on terms that will make the rights very valuable.

AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

Destructive Storm of Snow and Sleet in Texas and Tennessee.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

DALLAS, Texas, March 16.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Northern Hurricane culminated in a storm of sleet snow and ice and a great calamity perhaps to all Texas.

JEFFERSON, Texas, March 16.—It commenced snowing and sleeting here this morning and has continued all day. The ground is covered by about three inches of snow and sleet and the fruit crop is probably destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—Memphis is to-night battling with a northerner which arrived about two o'clock this afternoon, bringing with it a tremendous fall of snow. The snow has been coming down steadily ever since and at 10 o'clock to-night had reached such a depth that the electric cars on all the lines were unable to run. This is the second big storm of the season and the heaviest of snow in this part of country for many years.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 16.—A blizzard of unusual severity struck this city yesterday. To-day the heaviest snow storm of the winter prevailed. No such snow fall has occurred so far south in March since 1876.

BIRTH.

MCCORMACK.—In this city, on March 16, the wife of T. E. McCormack, of a son.

DEATH.

TEMPEST.—At his late residence, No. 9 Duncker-street, on the morning of March 16, John William Tempest, aged 61 years. The funeral will take place on Friday, March 18, at 2:30 P.M., to Christ Church Cathedral, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, March 15.—There is little change in pressure since yesterday. It continues higher throughout the Northwest and is generally above the normal in the Lake district and eastern Canada. The weather is generally fine and cold everywhere. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 24; Qu'Appelle, 24-12; Winnipeg, 12 below 18; Port Arthur, 6 below 18; Toronto, 12-27; Kingston, 2 below 27; Montreal, zero; 16; Quebec, 12 below 16; Halifax, 5-32.

Probabilities.

Lakes.—Fair weather, light snow falls in a few places, a little higher temperature. St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime.—Moderate to fresh winds, fair weather stationary or a little higher temperature. Manitoba.—Fine weather; a little higher temperature.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

March 16. Arrived at From
Lahm.....Southampton.....New York
Cuba.....New York.....Liverpool
Regia.....New York.....Hamburg
Virginia.....New York.....Hamburg
Spre.....New York.....Hamburg
American.....London.....New York
Pelvetia.....London.....New York
Holland.....London.....New York

AN IMMENSE EXHIBITION

Mitchell and Slavin Made Their Bow to a Montreal Audience Amid Cheers.

MITCHELL'S STATEMENTS.

Gives Reasons Why He and Sullivan Do Not Fight—A Match for Stevenson—Trotter—Hockey Match To-night—Big Sale of Trotters—General Sporting.

The famous Charley Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin, heavy weight pugilists, who have never been defeated, made their first appearance before a Montreal audience at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, and were greeted by the largest audience which ever assembled in a play house in this city. Long before eight o'clock the hour announced for the athletic entertainment to begin, every seat in the commodious building was occupied, the alley ways were crowded and every available place was taken up. Hundreds were unable to get inside the doors to see the men who are so anxious to meet champion John L. Sullivan. The audience was not only composed of the sporting public but also some of Montreal's biggest merchants, and influential men. Chief of Police Hughes and Mayor McShane occupied a private box and looked on in apparent delight. Mitchell and Slavin arrived in the city yesterday morning, and at once proceeded to the Windsor where they cleaned up and refreshed, after which they, in company with Mr. Harry Phillips and a few others, took a tour around the city and met a great many of their friends.

During the afternoon Mitchell was seen by a representative of The Herald and was asked what he thought of the arrangements completed by Corbett and Sullivan on fight on Sept. 7. Charley's main figure seemed to take larger proportions as with a half smile, he said: "The whole thing is apparent. These men meet in order to do both Slavin and I out of the big purses offered, and it now knocks my arrangements on the head. The New Orleans people were willing to give \$25,000 for Sullivan and I, and the same amount for Slavin and Corbett, but one purse will cover all at present. They will fight and afterwards probably travel together in a theatrical company, Sullivan playing the lover and Corbett the villain."

At six the two men dined at the Windsor, and an hour later appeared at the Lyceum where they naturally were the centre of attraction around the lobby. Mitchell wore a long black coat with persian lamb collar and hard hat while Slavin sported a "Plug" and wore a rather lengthy coat with fur collar. Slavin stands 5 feet 2 1/2 inches in height and weighs 207 lbs. He is of field complexion, sandy colored hair, small eyes, high cheek bones and heavy eyebrows. Mitchell stands five feet 8 1/2 inches in height and weighs 178 lbs. Neither man is anything like in fighting condition. Mitchell though the smaller in stature, has the best figure and is faster on his feet though not such a hard puncher. Mr. P. J. McCallum acted as master of ceremonies, while Mr. Fred Clarke acted as timekeeper in the preliminary bouts.

The entertainment opened with a three round set between young Stevenson and Gibson, which was lively enough, after which Prof. Stevenson and Billy Corrick sparred three rounds. Ed. Prentiss then danced a sand jig and reel, after which a set to which pleased the audience immensely took place between Dick Gurnee and Dan Mackley. Frank Taylor, better known as Black Frank, from St. Paul, and Billy McKay made a splendid set, after which Mr. Harry Phillips introduced Mr. Fred Gallagher, of the London Sporting Life, manager for Mitchell and Slavin, and he after a few remarks introduced the people whom the audience were so anxious to see.

Mitchell appeared in white tights and Slavin in flesh colored tights with white garter, Applause and prolonged cheering followed, and when the spectators had decided on keeping their seats for another occasion, the men got to work. It was a contest full of activity and hard punching. Slavin by no means presented the splendid appearance of Mitchell, but whenever he landed, his blows could be heard and felt too. It was close fighting throughout and in give and take order. Mitchell's ducks were favorably commented upon, also his manner of getting away. In the four rounds Slavin's lobby was in getting double blows in his opponents ribs, while Charley played for the face principally. There was no waiting, and the audience were pleased with what they saw. Considering that the men have been travelling so much of late the rounds were not of 3 minutes duration altogether, but more fighting was done in two minutes than a Montreal audience ever before witnessed in 10. At the conclusion the men were called upon for a speech when Mr. Mitchell stepped forward and said: Gentlemen, you have heard so much lately regarding Slavin, Sullivan and myself that I will say a few words regarding Sullivan's challenge to me. The purse of \$25,000 was enough with \$2,500 side bet, but he requires \$10,000 on the side, a sum which I cannot produce. He is in America and could probably raise \$50,000 to bet, whereas I and my partner need to raise the money ourselves. Seeing that the Americans have so much confidence in Sullivan it would be better for me to place my money at 3 to 1 at the ring side, and there would be more in it than putting up a straight bet. As regards running away from Sullivan, I do not know the meaning of the word, and when I go into a ring it is to win and get all the money I can." Charley was loudly cheered at the conclusion, and Slavin then stated that Mitchell had about covered all the ground, and all he wished to say in addition was that he (Slavin) was open to fight any man, and was to meet Jackson in London on May 30. He was looking for money, it was his business to do so, and he did not care how he fought or how many times a man was beaten, as long as they were willing to put up money to fight again."

Mitchell and Slavin go to Quebec today, where they will give an exhibition and return to Montreal on Saturday, in order to give another show in the Lyceum on Saturday evening.

DINKED AND WINKED.
At the close of the performance a banquet was tendered to the celebrated pugilists by Mr. Harry Phillips at the Occidental. About thirty guests sat

down to one of the nicest tables ever set by the Occidental and the menu was of the finest. Loyal and personal toasts were replied to by happy and well timed speeches and when the party broke up they could but wish that the evening was only commencing.

TROTTERING.

The Use of Toe-Weights on a Trotting Horse.

Toe-weights properly and judiciously used are one of the necessary and useful articles found in the equipment of a training stable. They are a great aid in developing as well as assisting to keep a horse sound and always ready for the lessons, says T. J. Dunbar in a contemporary.

Numerous arguments could be presented in favor of their use but I consider the facts that with them we can avoid the necessity of having horses so often in the blacksmith shop, the loss of valuable time travelling to and from and the risk of injury while there, both by accident and the unnecessary taking off and putting on shoes, the most important. Many a world class horse is turned out on account of his feet, whereas had he not been to the shop so often, but instead a toe-weight had been used to help balance him, he would now be a bread-winner.

Toe-weights in the proper hands become an appliance that saves much time and labor, lessens the expense of training and is a guide to go by, so that when the trainer has his horse shod, he knows almost exactly what the weight of the shoes should be, and when this is the case great good has been accomplished. It is possible the day will come, and perhaps is approaching fast, when horses that are obliged to carry over five or six ounces will not be trained for speed, but at present there are a great many that require twelve to twenty ounces to keep them in balance. Horses in training are given many more slow miles than fast ones, therefore, by the use of toe-weights, the horse may be relieved of several ounces, which is quite an item in a week's jogging of from 30 to 50 miles. It is the constant dropping that wears away the stone. Shoeing seems to be a "necessary evil," and until someone discovers a more perfect way which will serve the purpose better it follows that the less frequently a horse goes to the shop the better for him up to the point where he becomes a necessity.

Again, by the use of toe-weights we teach the horse to go with lighter shoes, as the weights are not used in slow work. Constant practice in any one direction develops skill, and so driving constantly with light shoes helps to teach the horse to travel without heavier ones and to preserve his balance. I mean by this jogging work or slow work, it being given with a light shoe on, with an occasional break up to the limit of a perfect balance, and not beyond it. This will teach a horse to speed in lighter shoes—the same as an athlete, by constant practice, is able to perform his wonderful feats.

There are many erroneous notions abroad in regard to the use of toe-weights, and like many other absurd things, they come from people who never give any study or thought to the subject which they condemn or praise. One season while at a track a gentleman drove in and introduced himself. He said he was looking after a good road horse, and wanted one that could go along in 2:40 or better. I showed him one which suited him exactly in color and style. The price was agreeable if the speed was all right. I ordered him hitched, drove him to the track and showed a mile in 2:38 without a sign of mistake of any kind, but upon unclipping him the man discovered he wore four ounce toe-weights. His smiles turned to expressions of disappointment. It was impossible to explain to him anything more, I hardly think that he would have taken the horse as a gift. Two weeks after the same gentleman drove in to see me and show his new road horse, that could go without toe-weights. He had bought him a mile in 2:40 without weights. I noticed he had quite a shoe on, without taking up his foot, and quietly sliding him up inquired how much weight he had in the shoe. He did not know exactly, but thought 13 or 14 ounces, but did not care what it was as he would have him shod with about 12 ounce shoes, and would drive up and give him a smile. The following afternoon he was on hand with a few friends, to show them the new purchase, borrowed a kind, but went out and the horse, to his utter humiliation, could not go a mile in three minutes. He consulted me, not him and wanted me to try him. "Oh, not with those shoes on. You have taken off 20-ounce shoes and have not more than 12 ounces on, and he is not in balance." He declared he had been swindled and deceived and would not keep him.

Did you ask the man you bought of how much weight was in the shoes? "No, all I wanted to know was if he needed toe-weights, and was told no; that he neither wanted toe-weights nor boots." The fact was the horse had on 21-ounce shoes in front. Here was a man intelligent, thrifty, and probably able to write a good essay on political economy, and yet condemning toe-weights wherever he had a chance, apparently not knowing their use. I have no doubt many trainers could tell you their experience is the same. Toe-weights properly used and carefully put on are a great benefit to the trainer, but, like many other good things, improperly used become dangerous. When a horse has graduated and goes out as a road horse, put the weight in the shoe, but while in school, if it is necessary to carry more than 12 ounces, certainly use toe-weights.

Fair Lady Brought \$12,500.
LEXINGTON, March 16.—The dam of Byron McClelland's race colt Bermuda, the eleven-year-old bay mare Fair Lady, was sold to-night by William Barnes to W. O. B. McDonough of Menlo Park, Cal., for \$12,500. Fair Lady is by Glenelg, out of Fair, by Glen Athol. She is due to foal to Bersan, sire of Bermuda, and will be bred this season to Hindoo.

Track at Old Orchard.
PORTLAND, Me., March 16.—Work began to-day on the new race track at Old Orchard. It is expected that it will be completed by the last of June. The track will be kite-shaped, and it is to be built with the intention of being the fastest and finest in New England. The opening meeting will be held July 4, 5, 6 and 7, and on that occasion the association will offer \$10,000 in purses.

News From Maine.
BANGOR, March 16.—The trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society have decided to continue the colt stakes another year. In 1891 there were 20 entries in the stake for foals of 1890, eight remaining in and seven starting, making \$160 to be divided among the

four, with \$80 forfeit money to first and \$20 consolation money for the three failing to get a place. In the stake for two-year-olds there were eight starters, with \$375 divided among the first four, forfeit of \$75 to winner, and \$75 consolation purse for the last four. Of nineteen three-year-olds entered only four started, making the purse \$120, with \$156 forfeit for winner. In the stake for foals of 1887, with four starters, there was a purse of \$175 and forfeit of \$35 to the winner. These stakes are offered for the benefit of small breeders and men of moderate means, and serve to bring out a number of good colts each season. Every man who stays in is sure to get a good part of his stake money back, under the consolation rule, even if his horse fails to get a place in the purse.

Trotters Sell High.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—Cold, wintry weather, good attendance and fairly spirited bidding marked the opening day of the Woodard & Shanklin spring sale of trotters. The highest priced animal of the day was Campbell's Electioneer, 2:17 1/2, who went to J. J. Conley, Brar Hill Farm, for \$15,100. The contending bidders were John E. Madden and Dr. W. F. Smith, both of this city. He considered a cheap horse. The next highest price was realized for Pocahontas Prince, 2:24, one of the gamest race-horses out last year. He was knocked down to E. D. Atherton, Chicago, Ill. The next in point of value was the young stallion Cedric, by Red Wilkes. After considerable competition B. W. Ford, of Castleton Farm, this city, bought him at \$3,650. The ten head belonging to the estate of the late W. H. Hill, of Worcester, Mass., brought \$7,960, many of them selling very low. During the day fifty-three horses were sold for \$38,650, an average of \$720.

THE WHEEL.

How the Bicyclists Were Settled Up for the Race.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The bicyclists who engaged in the races at Madison-square Garden last week were paid off by Bookkeeper Perry, of the Garden Company, yesterday afternoon.

The long-distance riders were paid as follows: Ashinger, \$1000; Lamb, \$500, and \$50 for finishing first at midnight most times during the week, Martin, \$350; Reading, \$250; Lumsden, \$150; Schock, \$125, and Stage, \$100.

The short-distance riders were paid: McDowell, \$200; Flanagan, \$220; Arthur Robb, \$215, and Howell, \$240. McDowell did not appear during the afternoon, and it was said that he had drawn his money in the morning and skipped for Reading, Pa. This was a heartening to the other short-distance riders, as there had been an understanding between them to lump their winnings and divide equally. He had quit the greatest winner, Dick Howell was particularly "sore," and said that McDowell owed him money.

Prince, one of the quitters in the long distance race, who afterwards engaged in some exhibition races with Howell, was allowed \$85 for defeating the latter in a one and three mile race and running second in the ten-mile race. Ashinger, Lamb, Lumsden, Howell, Arthur and Alfred Robb, William Wood and O'Flanagan will sail for Europe on the Teutonic to-morrow and give exhibitions and six-day races in London, Edinburgh, Paris and Vienna, under the management of Howell and Alfred Robb, who will be backed financially by Mrs. Nellie French and Mrs. Kittie Triplet, two Chicago women.

CHESS.

The Progress of the Big Tournament in London.

LONDON, March 16.—The dinner given by the British Chess Association to the players on Saturday seems to have affected the vim of the majority of the competitors, for not less than four games resulted in draws. The only two exceptions were Jasognrodski, who defended a Four Knights game against Rumbold. He obtained an advantage which landed him safe in port after 56 moves. Bird scored on a French Defence, after 50 moves, owing to a palpable error on the part of Fenton, who should have won. Lasker played a Ruy Lopez against Mortimer, and had a good enough game to win, but became careless, whereupon his opponent took good advantage of an opportunity to equalize matters. The game was abandoned as a draw on the thirty-third move.

Locock, too, had achieved a superiority in a Ruy Lopez, when he unnecessarily gave Loman a chance to escape with a draw after 21 moves. Van Vliet obtained a slight advantage over Gossip, who played a Centre Counter Gambit, but although the former prolonged the contest to the fifty-seventh move he could not find a chance to break through. Mason played a French defence against Lee. After a tedious struggle of 52 moves this game, too, was given up as a draw.

The score after the seventh round is as follows: Lasker, 5 1/2; Mason, 5; Bird, 4; Loman, 4; Locock, 4; Van Vliet, 4; Fenton, 3; Jasognrodski, 3; Lee, 3; Mortimer, 2; Rumbold, 2; Gossip, 1.

BASEBALL.

Boston May Go Into Another League as Well as National.

BOSTON, March 16.—Boston appears to be in great demand to become a member of a minor league in addition to its membership in the National League. Manager William McGunnigle has had a talk with President Soden of the Boston League Club relative to obtaining his consent to the plan of placing a club here, and, while he did not receive much encouragement, Mr. Soden promised to see his associates, Directors Conant and Billings, and give an answer on Tuesday next. And now comes the story by way of New Haven that Managers Burnham and Shannon are trying to work up a new organization that will include in its circuit Boston, Providence, New Haven, Newark, Lebanon, Pa., Philadelphia and two other cities. The parties interested in a New England League would also like to see Boston included in its circuit, and the suggestion seems to meet with considerable favor. The question, after all, is whether, in the light of the experience of the past two years, Boston is willing to support a minor league baseball as would thus be dealt out to it every day in the season.

RING.

Bob Fitzsimmons in New York Talks About His Fight.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the New Zealand middle weight, who holds the championship of the world in that class, and who did up heavy-weight Peter Maher in New Orleans on March 2, arrived in New

York last evening, in company with his trainer and manager, Jimmy Carroll.

Fitz has come here to look for an engagement in a theatre preparatory to an extended trip throughout the country. Doubtless he will be secured before long, for he is a drawing card. Every body wants to see the man who can fight at 150 pounds in order to whip Jack Dempsey, and then advance to 168 or 170 in order to tackle a heavy weight. He put up at the Coleman House, and as usual had little to say about himself.

He denied that he blow given to him by Maher in the first round of their battle, which sent Bob almost through the ropes, was by any means a knock-out blow. "Why," said he, "I had many a harder crack than that without being worried by it. It was a full punch, I admit, but I knew what I was doing and so did my seconds. I knew that the round was near over, and that I could take my time at recovering."

"I knew Maher was a hard hitter," Fitzsimmons went on, "I had had good information concerning him. That he is a good man I have no doubt. There has been an attempt to belittle him, but it is a mistake. He has a good reach, is very strong, and is no dub at cleverness. He had had no experience when he met me and that accounts for a great deal. If his friends will give him a chance to learn the tricks of the trade they will not regret it, I think."

"Would you like to fight him again for a \$10,000 purse?" "That is hardly a fair question. I was the winner in our last contest, and I think that is enough at present. I am after other game, and have the right to be. I am told that Maher wants to meet me again, but such a match is out of the question just now. I would like to meet Ed Fitzhugh of England for the middleweight championship of the world, or I might in the event of Fitzhugh's refusal, take on O'Brien the Welshman. In truth, I have no plans and will form none for a while, but will always be ready to defend the title of middleweight champion of America. I should be glad, too," said Fitz, "if you would say that I now consider myself an American. I have taken up my residence in this country and am a property holder in San Francisco. I like the ways of the people and the institutions of the United States, and feel proud to be considered a citizen."

Some persons have said that you wanted to quit after the smash Maher gave you in the first round." "I have heard that," responded Fitzsimmons, with a twinkle in his little eyes. "Some persons always want to talk. As a rule the some persons get it wrong. I didn't quit, did I, although I got that terrible smash? I went on and fought, didn't I, in spite of my opponent's vicious swing behind the ear? What more need be said about that? If I were a quitter I would have quit then, when I had been knocked insensible on the ropes. But I didn't."

"I got that blow in a manner that might be called chance. I was too confident when I put up my hands. I had been told that Maher was an untried and inexperienced man, as he was, and I thought that my knowledge of ring tactics would give me the advantage. I was too easy with him, and had my feet together, and when he hit me so hard my balance was gone, and I went over sideways. I then discovered that he was a stiff puncher. Before that I had knocked him down, and that gave me more confidence. I hurt my right hand in the first round, it is true, but that fact only makes my victory the more complete, for with my left alone, after the first round, I beat a strong two-handed man."

Fitzsimmons also said he would fight Jim Hall, at middleweight, if Hall could get backing for \$10,000. He would not consider a match to take place in England, he said, as the reputation made by the Olympic Club of New Orleans was of a high enough order to insure fair play to any man. The champion looked much the same as he did when he was last in New York. He may have appeared a little broader, but that was probably owing to the heavy clothes he wore. His legs certainly were no thicker, and his hair was not a whit less sunny. Take him for all in all he did not look a day older, and his manner was more confident than ever.—N.Y. World.

POOR UNFORTUNATES.

And Wilful Lawbreakers Before His Honor The Recorder.

"I don't know," said Francois to a reporter yesterday morning, a few moments before the opening of the court over which His Honor the Recorder holds undisputed sway, "I don't know," he repeated, "but I sometimes think that His Honor may be a little out after all in his expectations that Montreal must eventually become the most moral city in Canada. Now here we have had during the past few days, people found drunk in police stations, in the City Hall, and in churches, that have been picked up in the streets. Many of these, not to speak of the dozens have been women, who certainly have not obtained their liquor in the ordinary saloons, and I fear that the unlicensed groggeries are to blame for it all. Now, if I was a regular policeman you would see what is what. Now there are policemen and police magistrates, but just what the sage of the court was going to remark must remain for the time being a dark and terrible secret, for at that moment the stately form of His Honor was noticed emerging from his sanctum and Francois jumped away as though electrified; his teeth coming together like trip hammers as he let off his last word. A moment later too worthy crier was loaded down with a moment later still, his familiar voice was heard proclaiming: "Hats off," "court's open," and the business of the day had begun. There were 15 names on the sheet but for one reason or another as will be noted later on only ten were disposed of in the following order. The first called were Arthur Dillon, Thomas Falard and Edward Fogarty, three carters who had been loitering on St. James street. "You will pay \$1 each," said his Honor, "or you will go to jail for eight days. This alternative was not taken by the Jehus and each paid his dollar. Then was illustrated the beauties of the Solomon-like judgments of his honor. Christiana Kelpyn, had been arrested for being drunk and refusing to pay her carter, whom she owed \$2.25. When Christiana was gathered in she had \$4 in her inside pocket. "You are fined \$4," said his honor, "and then you can pay the carter yourself or you will go to jail for 15 days. This was making the penalty fit the pocket at least if not the crime, for of course Christiana paid. Louis Mayer went down for one month for being drunk on Craig street, as he had not the necessary \$3 to save him from jail, but John McTary was more fortunate, for by the payment of \$1 he escaped a week's imprisonment for being drunk on Lagacachetie street. Bernard McCann was then called. It was his second appearance for the week, and this time his offence was drunk on St. James street. Too bad, too bad said Francois, and after his honor giving him a chance to only a couple of days ago. His honor took the same view of the case, for Bernard was sent down for a month in default of a fine of \$5. Grace Moore, a rather good looking young woman of twenty, received a similar sentence for being drunk on Richmond street, but her fine was paid. Francois Boissal, an ancient vagrant then graced the dock. Four months said his honor and the "vag" will have free lodgings until well along in July. The name of Theophile Miron was on the list for assault. As the assault was of a serious nature, however, he had been transferred to the Police Court, and then came the final case of the day. It was that of a remarkably pretty little girl of 14 years. She is a member of a most respectable family, but has a passion for going to the theatre. This her mother objected to and the girl being without funds hit on a novel scheme to raise the wind. She visited a strange clergyman and by a pathetic story of a sick and helpless mother, negotiated a small loan. Then she went to the theatre. It was not her first offence in this line and to save the child from herself she was sent to the reformatory for two years. Owing to the respectability of her family name,

ATHLETICS.

Willie Day May Not Run This Year After all.

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have been talking about fighting for months and each have a grievance against the other. The meeting therefore should be interesting.

Lannon and Maher Matched.

New York, March 16.—Joe Lannon of Boston and Peter Maher were matched to-night to box six rounds under Marquis of Queensberry rules before the Manhattan Athletic club on April 2.

What Corbett Says.

New York, March 16.—James J. Corbett, who arrived in town last night, said: "I am going to spar in Williamsburgh this week. I had intended boxing Lannon at his benefit in Boston, but the prospect of this big match has changed my mind. I shall not box anyone for keeps again before the fight. I don't want to run the risk of breaking a hand or even a finger, so will take no chances. If I am whipped it will then be on my merits. I hope Sullivan will also be in the best possible condition, so that I can't be accused, if I win, of having whipped a cripple."

General Sporting Gossip.

C. W. Williams paid \$75 for the dam of Axtel, 2:12, and sold the colt as a 3-year-old for \$105,000.

Tom Brown thinks that Cleveland will win the first championship, as they get away from the mark in good shape and have but one trip to make East.

Mount Hope-avenue, Bangor, is to be widened for the accommodation of horsemen, who were long since deprived of their famous stretch on the Hampden road by the electric street railroad.

The Coney Island Athletic Club has been organized. It will have a gymnasium capable of seating 10,000 people, the largest indoor track in the world, and begins its existence by offering \$20,000 for a fight between Sullivan and Mitchell.

Doc O'Connell and Jimmy Hurst sparred six two minute rounds last evening in Partridge Hall, West End, Boston. O'Connell had much the best of the bout. Jack McGee and Dick Cronin, and Denny Sullivan and Johnny Murphy also gave a clever exhibition.

Arrival, 2:24, is the only Inbred Wilkes stallion in Maine with a record, and taking him as an example, the horsemen are coming to regard inbreeding with more favor. Arrival's colts are all young, but they show well, and are a credit to their sire, notably Gardner Wilkes and Fisher Boy.

Well informed horsemen express the opinion that no horse in Maine will be a more representative of the best of the list for 1892 than Nelson, 2:10, although that great stallion has now, but one performer. The stallion All-So, 2:20, is also expected to contribute largely to the new list, while much is expected of The Seer, 2:19, sire of Lou Seer, 2:36, in a race—the best Maine race record for yearlings. The Seer represents the Benton-Electioneer family, a cross which has produced trotters both fast and game.

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New York, March 16.—It was not until yesterday that the talk of a ten-round go between Chapple Moran and Eddie Avery of Brooklyn received any official corroboration. The boys met during the afternoon in The Illustrated News office and signed articles to fight ten rounds at Grand Army Hall, Williamsburgh, on or about April 2. They will wear the smallest gloves that the authorities will allow, and the winner will take 75 per cent. of the receipts. They will weigh in at 105 pounds at 6 o'clock, on the evening of the contest and be in the ring at 9 p.m. The Brooklyn A. C., is handling the affair. These boys

are withheld. This closed the morning proceedings, and the court retired for lunch, but His Honor was on deck again in the afternoon, as will be seen by a paragraph in another column.

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DOMINION RIFLEMEN MEET

THE USUAL BUSINESS OF THE MEETING TRANSACTED.

Major General Herbert Points out the Need of Supplying the Militia With Better Rifles.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Military men and members gathered in force in the Railway Committee room this morning to attend the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Lt-Col. the Hon G A Kirkpatrick presided, and there were present His Excellency the Governor-General, attended by Viscount Kilcourse, A D C; Major General Herbert, and Capt Streetfield, A D C; Hon Mackenzie Bowell, minister of militia; Lt-Col Panet, deputy minister of militia; Col Powell, adjutant-general; Lieut Col Hough-ton, D A G, Montreal; Lieut Col Otter, D A G, Toronto; Lieut Col Massey, 6th Fusiliers; Lt-Col Hood, Royal Scots; Major S Hughes, M P; Capt S Maynard Rogers, 43rd Battalion; Senator W J Macdonald, Senator D McInnes, Lt-Col F O Denison, C M G, M P; Major Ibbotson, Royal Scots; Mr A W Morris, M P P, Montreal; Capt Laurie, R S I; Major Hodgins, G G F G; Cap O'Meara, H Q S; Major W M Blacklock, Royal Scots; Colonel Ross, R L; Lt-Col Irwin, inspector of artillery; Lt-Col Turnbull, M G A, Montreal; Mr Mills, M P, Annapolis; Lt-Col Tilton, R L; Lt-Col Macdonald, Major Sherwood, 43rd Battalion; Capt O'Grady, 43rd Battalion; Capt Gray, R L; Hon Lt-Col Boulton, Senators Foirier and McKay, Lt-Col Prior, M P; Lt-Col W White, Ottawa; J A Mara, M P; Lt-Col Anderson, E L; Col Bergin, M P; Lt-Col Macpherson, treasurer, and Lt-Col Bacon, secretary.

The annual report congratulated the members upon a very successful season. The attendance of competitors at the annual prize meeting, was 426, the largest since the inaugural meeting at Laprairie in 1868. The weather during the four days which the match lasted was all that could be desired, and enabled the committee to get through the matches in the prescribed time. There was, however, a feeling among the competitors that the time was too short for the large amount of shooting to be done, and it will be a subject for consideration with the new council as to whether it would not be well to extend the meeting over another day. Many competitors regretted the loss of the 900 yards range, and consider that it would be well to have the shooting at both 800 and 900 yards added to the competition for Bisley.

All the provinces were represented. Thanks were tendered to the Governor-General for the continued interest he takes in the welfare of the association, to the government and parliament for the annual grant, to Sir A. P. Caron, late Minister of Militia and Defence, for the continued interest he has taken in its affairs, and for their continued support, to the Bank of Montreal for its eleventh annual contribution, Bank of B. N. America for its eleventh annual contribution, Canadian Bank of Commerce for its eleventh annual contribution, Merchants Bank of Canada for its eleventh annual contribution, Imperial Bank of Toronto for its eleventh annual contribution, Molsons Bank, for its eleventh annual contribution, Bank of Hamilton for its tenth annual contribution, Dominion Bank, Toronto, for its tenth annual contribution, Bank of British Columbia for its tenth annual contribution, Eastern Townships Bank for its sixth annual contribution, Hamilton Powder Company for its tenth annual contribution.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year amounted to \$18,329.23, which with the balance of \$1,086.32, brought forward from last year, shows a total of \$19,415.55 to the credit of the account. The expenditure amounted to \$18,469.60, leaving a balance of \$945.95 in favor of the association at the end of the year. Affiliation fees from rifle associations, including \$60 for 20 bronze medals issued, amounted to \$704, as against \$869 received in 1890. The number of affiliating associations were eight provincial and 37 local and other rifle associations, showing a decrease of 13 local associations as compared with 1890. The annual subscriptions received amounted to \$256. The associate members' fees for the annual matches amounted to \$351, the same as last year. The receipts from special donations amounted to \$640, as against \$700 received in 1890. The special donations from banks amounted to \$825, the same as last year. The net receipts for entry fees, including sighting shots, post entries and fines, exclusive of the charge for ammunition, amounted to \$4,424.07, as against \$4,323.03 received in 1890, an increase of \$101.04. The receipts from the sale of ammunition amounted to \$1,101.46, as against \$1,236.60 in 1890, a decrease of \$135.14; but in this connection it should be mentioned that the value of the ammunition issued and credited in the receipts for sighting shots amounted to \$110.76, which if deducted would leave a net decrease of only \$14.38. (Cash prizes and badges amounted to \$7,299.31, as against \$7,519.30 in 1890, a decrease of \$219.99. The expenditure of the Bisley team this year amounted to \$5,550.15, as against \$5,311.27 in 1890, a decrease of \$238.88. This is accounted for by a reduction in the cost of passage of the team by the Dominion line, and of certain other contingent expenses connected with the team, here and in England.

The report was received upon motion of Senator Macdonald seconded by Lieut-Col. Denison, and in moving its adoption Lieut-Col. Kirkpatrick congratulated the association upon the successful year just past, and especially upon the good work done by the Canadian team at Bisley. One of our riflemen had won the Prince of Wales prize, and another had come within a shot distance of securing the Queen's prize, the blue ribbon of military shooting, the annual rifle meeting of the association held at Ottawa in September last had also been most successful. The militia were still armed with the Snider rifle, despite many endeavors to secure better equipment, but there were now hopes that the Canadian militia, which was equal to any similar force in the world, would be so equipped as it should be with rifles of modern make. Thanks were returned to the bankers and other donors of prizes, as well as to the Governor-General, who had always shown marked interest in the association's work, and in whom the militia knew they had a warm friend. The report was adopted.

Major S. Hughes, M.P., then moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to the Governor-General for his

attendance and for his aid to the association, a motion which was carried amidst loud applause. In reply His Excellency expressed the interest he had always taken in the association, not only since he had been in Canada, but long before. He joined in congratulating the members of the Bisley team who had done their duty alike as men and as riflemen. They all knew of the change in the Ministry of Militia and he was sure they would desire to express to Sir Adolphe Caron their deep sense of gratitude for the very great assistance he had given to rifle associations in the past. Gratitude was stated to be a due sense of favors to convey, therefore they were glad to welcome the new Minister of Militia, whom he hoped, they would have reason to thank every year in the future for some favor received. He regretted that another twelve months had passed without a change in the rifles of the militia, and that they were still forced to shoot with the same rifles or what remained of them. He knew that Mr. Bowell had many difficulties to overcome, but he still trusted that his regime would be of benefit to the militia force. In conclusion His Excellency wished the association a successful year, but he hoped that the match between the Senate and House of Commons would not be fixed under the same conditions as last year. It was a very pleasant way of spending an afternoon, but last year there were concomitant circumstances which, he hoped, would not recur.

Lt-Col. Massey moved the thanks of the association to the Minister of Militia, the members of the Government and Parliament for their continued active interest in the working of the association. In doing so he paid a compliment to Mr. Bowell and hoped that he would speedily grasp the requirements of the force and that ere long it might be supplied with rifles of more modern invention.

The Minister of Militia after an expression of thanks for his reception, said he hoped the time would soon come when the militia of Canada would be armed with the best equipment possible. He understood as well as anybody what an unfortunate position ours would be, were we called upon to defend our rights. It was just as true now as it had ever been that the best way to be prepared for possibilities was to take advantage of times of peace. It would be his ambition and desire to place the militia force of this country in a good position and render it as efficient as any in the world. A humorous relation of one of his early military experiences concluded an interesting speech.

Thanks were voted to the banks and other institutions who had donated prizes for competition; to Lt-Col. Roberts for the use of the Cambridge University rifle range for the practice of the Canadian team, and to the Canada Club, London, for its prize.

The president then tendered the thanks of the association to Major General Herbert, paying a compliment to the careful manner in which the general had inspected the camps during the past year.

The major-general in reply stated that it was a pleasure as well as a duty for him to watch their work. The great thing that had struck him in his inspection of the militia last year was the deep interest that was taken by all ranks, everybody seeming to have but one object, that of making themselves perfect in their work. This was also true of rifle shooting, which made him all the more anxious that a more effective weapon should be supplied to the force and one which would bear less resemblance to the old Brown Bess. He announced that he had just given permission for the badges won at the Military Rifle League matches to be worn on uniforms in the same way as the D.R.A. and N.R.A. badges. In this way he sought to show his appreciation of the good work done by the league. In conclusion the general promised to do what he could to secure better range accommodation for the Bisley team upon its next visit to Enrope.

A vote of thanks was passed to Sir Adolphe Caron, for his past services to the association and to rifle shooting in general.

Captain O'Grady announced that Messrs. J. R. Booth, J. W. McKee and F. X. St. Jacques, of Ottawa, had donated \$50 each to be used as prizes for nursery militiamen, and that Captain S. Maynard Rogers had given \$40 for the same purpose. All four gentlemen were then elected life members.

Lord Stanley proposed a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick for his service, which was seconded by Mr. Bowell, and adopted.

Lieut. Sutherland, of the Auditor-General's office, moved a resolution in favor of allowing retired non-commissioned officers, and men to take part in the competitions of the rifle association. It was finally agreed to allow the matter to rest until the annual meeting of competitors next September.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—Lt-Col the Hon Geo A. Kirkpatrick, P.C., M.P., Kingston, re-elected.

Vice-Presidents—For Ontario, Lt-Col J M Gibson, 13th Batt. Hamilton; for Quebec, Mr Robert Hamilton, Quebec; for New Brunswick, Lt-Col A E Bostford, Sackville; for Nova Scotia, Lieut-Gen J W Laurie, Oakfield; for British Columbia, Hon W J Macdonald, Victoria; for Prince Edward Island, Hon A Macdonald, Charlottetown.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Ottawa—Lieut-Col Pany Ottawa; Major Delamere, Toronto; Lieut-Col J M Gibson, 13th Batt. Hamilton; for Quebec, Mr Robert Hamilton, Quebec; for New Brunswick, Lt-Col A E Bostford, Sackville; for Nova Scotia, Lieut-Gen J W Laurie, Oakfield; for British Columbia, Hon W J Macdonald, Victoria; for Prince Edward Island, Hon A Macdonald, Charlottetown.

Members for the other provinces were the same as last year.

At a meeting of the council held subsequently Lieut-Col. Henshaw was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

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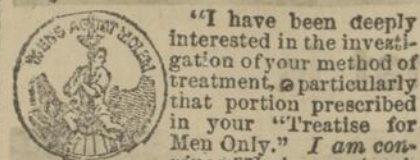
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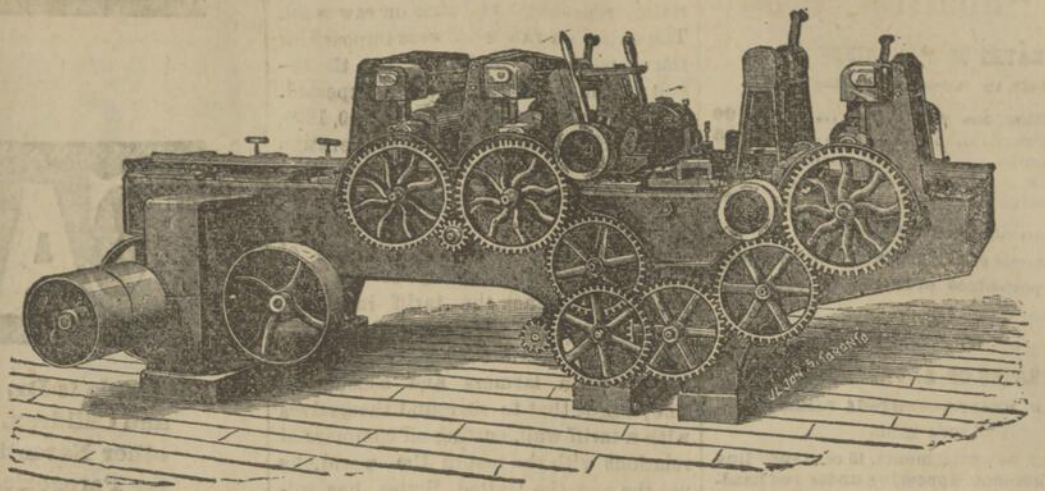
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THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 17

THE COMING HERALD.

The numerous friends of The Herald will be gratified to learn that arrangements, now in progress, will doubtless be soon completed for the establishment and publication of the paper on old Liberal lines, by a company of gentlemen well able to give effect to their determination that The Herald shall in the very near future occupy a leading place in the city and country as a newspaper and political journal.

DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS ON THE TARIFF.

At the time of its passing the McKinley tariff bill seemed to set the seal of permanency on the protective policy of the United States, and was held as an encouragement for Canadians to travel further on the same evil road. The British markets greatly harassed by the new duties, for a time seemed to give way before the magnitude of the blow, but they are now beginning to find out that as no amount of legislating could make crops grow on soil unsuited for them, so unlimited tariff tinkering cannot cause branches of trade to spring up in a country unfitted for them. The tin plate trade illustrates this point. For a time the Welsh tin plate industry seemed to have received a crushing blow, and works were closed on all sides. It was however soon found that the promised immense tin plate works did not materialize in the United States. As the stocks accumulated in advance, in order to escape the extra duty, were gradually worked out, the trade fell back into its old rut, and the Welsh works are again reopening, while tin plate workers who had been attracted to the U.S. by extravagant promises are finding their way back to their old situation. A careful survey of the present trade situation by competent merchants and manufacturers in the old country gives good hope that the tension existing for the last year or so is now passing away. They even go so far as to express an opinion that the act which seemed to settle for ever the policy of protection was in reality the first step towards its overthrow. The effect has not only been to increase the cost of so many necessities that it has pressed hard on the working classes, but the increase in cost of raw materials, tools, and appliances has acted adversely to many branches of trade. This has served as a much needed object lesson for the people who have suffered themselves to be deluded by all sorts of specious arguments into burdening themselves with extra taxation for the benefit of a few manufacturers. The free trade issue, which at one time seemed almost dead in the U.S., has thus been lifted into the rank of the foremost political controversy of the day and is likely to show its strength in the coming Presidential campaign. In its early inception the new development of strength in this direction was sufficient to give the Democrats a good working majority in the House of Representatives, and if the American constitution was as responsive to the expressed will of the people as those of Canada or Great Britain, a long step of revision would have been taken ere this. The power of a Republican Senate and the veto of a high tariff President blocked the way to reform, but the campaign of education has been progressing and nothing but dissension in the Democratic ranks can prevent a substantial alteration of the balance of power at the next appeal to the people. In the meantime the Democratic party, seeing the impossibility of any present sweeping change are attacking in detail some of the alterations that press heaviest upon the people, and, in the wool duties, it is admitted that they have a powerful case. The duties on woolen goods were increased by the new tariff from an average of 67.15 per cent. to 91.65 per cent, while the increase on raw wool was from 34.32 to 40.66 per cent. The duties on woolen goods were levied from a two-fold purpose; first, so much per pound, or square yard, to compensate manufacturers for the higher price of material; and second, an ad valorem duty to compensate them for the higher priced labor of the United States. It is pointed out that the specific duties on woolens and cottons are especially burdensome on the poorer classes and as a matter of fact they frequently amount to 200 per cent. on the value of the cheaper class of articles by the time they reach the retail purchaser. It is proposed by the Democrats that the whole of these specific duties should be repealed, leaving the ad valorem duties which on the average amount to 45 per cent still in operation. To compensate manufacturers it is also

proposed to give them cheaper raw material by repealing the duties on raw wool. The duties on raw wool were imposed for the protection of the farmer, but the result has not worked out as expected. For the ten months ending Oct. 30, 1890, (the McKinley tariff came into operation Oct. 6, 1890), the imports of raw wool were 88,000,000 lbs., while for the first ten months of 1891 they increased 30 per cent showing a total import of 119,000,000 lbs. The policy of the free traders is to attack the tariff in detail selecting first the weaker points and exposing those sections which weigh most heavily upon farmers and consumers. They argue that to surround themselves with a tariff wall, cutting off commercial relations with the rest of the world, is not the way the United States has advanced in the past, nor is it the way to encourage future progress. Our reason in showing what progress the advocates of free trade are making in the United States is to open the eyes of some of our own high tariff advocates. Our own tariff is not supposed to depend on the caprice of our neighbors and if we had refused to follow them into high protection, maintaining a tariff for revenue only, we should, in all probability, have reaped a large harvest from their economic mistakes. But, though not obliged to follow them in the rise, there can be little doubt that should they begin to retrace their steps we should be forced to follow them in the fall. With a low tariff on the other side of the line we could not maintain a prohibitive rate in Canada. At present the attractions of the free and independent Republics to the south of us are sufficient to draw away annually a number of our people almost equal to the number of immigrants plus the natural increase by the birth rate. This already keeps us at a standstill, but if to their other attractions they could also add the one of cheaper cost of living, the exodus would increase to a degree that would soon leave the proprietors, the manufacturers and the official classes the whole country to divide up among themselves. The energetic efforts of the Democrats, their growing power, and the success that is attending their efforts should warn our N. E. men to begin to set their own house in order, and work their way back to a revenue tariff. If they shut their eyes to the possibility of the United States people, at some not very distant date wishing to win their way back to the markets of the world, and to resume their proper place in the ranks of maritime nations by building up that mercantile navy which has been destroyed by a vicious economic policy, they are simply living in a fools paradise.

It is proposed in Great Britain to connect all light ships and light houses with their supply stations by telephone. This would no doubt mean a greatly enlarged sphere of usefulness at very little extra cost, and would also add greatly to the comfort of the crews engaged in light duties.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT at the Road Committee meeting, yesterday, of the illness of Mr. St. George the city surveyor, will be everywhere received with sorrow. Mr. St. George has won his way by his thorough performance of the arduous duties he has undertaken, and we have a fear that some other municipality, with a juster appreciation of the value of his services and perhaps a greater spirit of generosity will some day be enticing him away. We hope that he will speedily recover from the present attack and never again have to relinquish his work from that cause, and as to the other matter hinted at, our aldermen in their wisdom may perhaps see their way to put him above reach of temptation.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

March 17 is the great day of the year for Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, the world over. There are few civilized cities now-a-days, but can find a few fervent Celts to do honor to the day set apart to the patron of their race, while in England, Scotland, the United States, Canada and Australia, they form in many cities a very large proportion of the entire community. The day has gone by when Irishmen almost seemed to apologize for their presence, and though old fashioned orators are fond, at St. Patrick's Day celebrations, of recapitulating the long list of worthies who have at various times done honor to the Irish race, the new school is prouder of showing what they are, than what they have been, and with all due respect to those dead and gone, find their cause more advanced by their illustrious compatriots who are to be found occupying distinguished positions in theology, law, arts, arms and commerce at the present day, than by all the heroes of the past. It is natural for elderly people to look back on the great men of their youthful days as leaders whose place can never again be filled, but the verdict of the world is that at no previous time have so many distinguished men done honor to the good old name of Ireland. Some of the oldest of the processionists, who remember their first landing in Montreal, a broken and scattered remnant, fleeing from a cruel famine, will feel their hearts thrill with gratitude as they contrast their present condition with the past, or the prospects before their children with the hopeless outlook of their own positions at that time. Past the personal cause for thanksgiving what pride they must have in the feeling that the advancement has not only been individual but national. The demonstration to-day is not that of a number of poor and obscure citizens, but includes in its ranks the mayor of the city and numbers of aldermen, M. P., M. P. P., members of all the learned professions, and men of wealth, learning,

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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taste and culture innumerable. Irishmen have prospered exceedingly in Montreal and have at the same time won the entire good will of this much mixed community. "The chosen land of Bard and Chief, old Erin's native shamrock," will to-day not be confined to those legitimately entitled to wear it, but as a mark of respect will adorn many whose names and features will bespeak other nationalities. If The Herald's good wishes avail anything they are freely offered.

THE MAN MUST be sadly thirsting for notoriety who, seeing the name of Brown, Jones or Robinson mentioned in the paper as having been before the magistrates for some trivial offence, at once writes to all the papers to say that he, Brown, Jones or Robinson of such and such street is not the party in disgrace.

THE SUPPORT GIVEN by Ald. Brunet to the application for the reinstatement of Mr. Lavallee in the service of the corporation emphasizes the remark we have often made as to the difference between Aldermen acting for the city and the same class of gentlemen in their private capacity as business men. What private firm, we wonder, would for one moment consider the application of an old servant who had left their service abruptly, and without any of those courtesies that are usual in such cases? The inconvenience and annoyance occasioned by such action would linger in their memories long after any former services had been forgotten.

ERPING, N. H., Nov. 27, 1888. M. S. Lachance, Montreal.—Dear Sir: Please receive as a token of gratitude, the following testimony, which I hope may be useful to some of those who, like myself, are suffering from the pernicious effects of intoxicating liquors. I had been using alcoholic liquors to excess for 30 years (I used to drink, on average, one gallon every week), and I had tried at different times, and by different means to get rid of such a noxious habit, but I always failed in my attempt. One day I read your advertisement of the FATHER MATHEW REMEDY and I resolved to try it at once. A few days afterwards I received a bottle of that remedy which you had sent me by express, and as soon as I had taken the first dose I felt an astonishing relief. Encouraged by this fortunate outset I went on taking the remedy until the whole bottle was emptied, following with a strict regularity the direction given. For the last four months I am using this bottle of Father Mathew Remedy, and I am now quite another man; my appetite is excellent and I do not feel the least desire for intoxicating liquors. This remedy has done me so much good in every respect that I believe it is my duty to recommend it whenever I have opportunity to do so. Some persons to whom I have recommended your invaluable remedy and who wished to give it a fair trial, asked me to order some for them. Therefore, you will find herein enclosed five dollars (\$5.00) for six bottles of Father Mathew Remedy, which

you will kindly send to me as soon as possible. Your obedient servant,
PIERRE AUGER.

The Popular Feeling

is materially changing. Cigars like the Hero at 5c. are being largely used by smokers who find them equal to a higher priced cigar. Ask for them at cigar stores. J. Ratray & Co., Montreal

Mr. C. Harper, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have pleasure in stating that your Pink Pills are a wonderful tonic and restorative of the system. Since beginning their use, I have gained on an average a pound of flesh a week. I have recommended them to a number of my friends, who declare that they are the only medicine that they have ever used that does all that is claimed for it. Sold by all dealers."

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

NEURALGIA.

Every one of the thread-like nerves has a latent power to cause excruciating pain, the limit of which is simply the limit of human endurance. Neuralgia is a pain in these fibrous torments, all pulsing at once, from which St. Jacobs Oil cures.

EVERY APPLICATION GIVES RELIEF. Characteristics. Nothing is so subtle in its approach; nothing so acute and distressing, and certainly nothing yet discovered so completely subdues its ravages, and so permanently conquers its pains. St. Jacobs Oil cures.

EVERY BOTTLE CONTAINS A CURE. Symptoms. Neuralgia is defined to be a nerve disease, the chief symptom of which is an acute pain, intermittent, which follows the course of the nerve branch affected, and St. Jacobs Oil cures.

Promptly, Perfectly, Permanently. How To Use It. Apply St. Jacobs Oil frequently, gently rubbing the afflicted parts; apply to the whole extent of the nerve; next keep up a gentle friction until a burning sensation is produced. Once cured, it stays cured, for

THERE IS NO RETURN OF PAIN.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
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Good Hair, Good Health, and Good Looks. THE AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER. CLEANSES THE SCALP, AND REMOVES DANDRUFF. It also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. Sold by all Druggists. Price: 50 cts.

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Are Herby Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the Current Half Year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st March, both days inclusive. By order of the board,
F. WOLFERTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.

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Two thousand pounds Brevier Roman Type, 1,200 pounds Nonpareil Roman and a full assortment of Display and Heading Type, much of it but slightly worn.

Prices will be made to suit customers and the type will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit, as it must be cleared out to make room for The Herald's new dress.

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March 2nd, 1892.

17th - MARCH,

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Public Notice

Public notice is hereby given that the town of Maisonneuve, Hochelaga county, will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to amend and consolidate its charter, the principal amendments having reference to municipal taxes and licenses, to its power to effect loans and to expropriate land for public purposes, to pass by-laws necessary for its administration, to the Recorder's Court, to its water supply and to public works.

Montreal, September 12, 1891.

BEAUCHAMP & DORVAL,

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American and European Plans. Table d'Hôte

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A STAR ON THE STAND

SINCLAIR MACKAY TELLS HIS SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE MILLOY CONSPIRACY CASE.

U. S. Customs Officer Twohey Honorably Acquitted—The Grand Jury Hand in Their Report—Tiffs Between Counsel.

The court of Queen's Bench resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday. Judge Baby presided, and the Crown was represented by M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., and J. L. Archambault, Q. C. On the opening of the court the trial of Edward Carmody, accused of the highway robbery, was proceeded with. The court room was again crowded as on the opening day of the trial, all present taking the liveliest interest in the proceedings.

The first witness called was John J. Ryan, a driver and deliverer of beer, who had changed the much talked of \$500 bill at Banker Pickens. Mr. Ryan told how on Monday, Feb. 8, three days after the robbery, he had entered Mackay's restaurant and had been asked by the proprietor to change a \$500 bill. The change, he understood, was wanted for a man who was waiting in the dining room. He had driven to Mr. Pickens and got the note changed. Returning, he handed the change to Mackay. When I first handed the money to Mackay at the door and remarked it was worth something to change such a bill, I turned to go. Then Mackay came after me and said, "John, I gave you this," handing me a \$5 bill. I noticed afterwards that was a Banque National bill, and that it had the letter "P" stamped on it. Then Connors and the rest of the group joined and Tracey and the prisoner resumed talking for twenty-five cents, which my entrance had interrupted.

Mr. Quinn—"I would ask you to let your mind go back to the time when Mackay first asked you to change the bill, and then tell the court and jury just what passed between you and Mackay on that occasion."

He said there were some fellows here having the drinks and they offered him a \$500 bill in payment, but he did not have the change.

The Grand Jury Gets a Rub. At this point Crown Prosecutor Quinn was summoned before the grand jury. Before going the learned Q. C. asked the court to suspend the business for a few moments, a request which gave the honorable judge an opportunity to get in a few remarks that could hardly be considered as exactly flattering. His Honor said: "This interrupting business of the court is altogether irregular. The time of the court is too important to be thus wasted. It is altogether unpardonable." Then branching out on an altogether different question, he continued: "I must denounce the practice of grand juries going visiting from one place to another before their regular duties before this court are completed. While they have work to do here they have no right to be inspecting jails, asylums and prisons. After their work is over here then they can go visiting if they like, but not before." His Honor was evidently angry and was probably more so when he found that fully 15 minutes of time had been wasted before the trial could again proceed.

The case resumed, Mr. Quinn read a portion of Ryan's first deposition in which he declared that Mackay was behind the bar when he gave him the package of \$5 notes that he had received from Mr. Picken. Witness explained this by saying that Mackay had walked around from the back of the bar as soon as he saw the witness.

Cross-examined the witness said: "I cannot say if there were others in the dining room besides the man I have stated I saw. There may have been others there. I don't know. I never spoke to the prisoner Carmody in my life."

Constable Leon Prevost, the next witness, swore that he knew the prisoner at the bar, and arrested him on the night of Feb. 10, about 10 o'clock, in L'Allemant's saloon on Chabouillez-square, and that he had taken him to No. 6 Police Station. They had searched the prisoner removing his clothing for that purpose. When they took the prisoner's pants off, he said, "look out there are \$11 in the pockets, don't you lose it." We then found two \$5 bills, one \$1 bill and some small change. The witness did not take the number of the notes, but he noticed they were notes of the Banque National, as he told the others that these might be some of the notes he had got in exchange for the \$500 bill.

To Mr. Quinn—"Sergeant Charbonneau was in the office but not in the passage when we took off the prisoner's clothing."

To Mr. Quinn—"As a matter of fact we did not search the prisoner, we only took off his clothes and took them into the office, where they were searched."

Constable Timothy Donland, who assisted Constable Prevost in arresting Carmody, gave exactly opposite evidence to that given by the preceding witness. He swore positively that Carmody had been searched by the Crown for no matter what. The money had been in his pants' pocket and only the prisoner's two coats had been taken in the office to Sergeant Charbonneau. He had not taken the number of either of the notes.

Police-men Should Be Careful.

Judge Baby here remarked "that it was always a wonder to him why police-men were not more careful. If they had any sense at all they would look at the number of all bills under such circumstances and make a note of it. It is so easy to do this and besides they should understand that it is their duty."

Mr. Quinn declared the case for the Crown, closed, and Mr. Guerin began.

The Case for the Defense.

The first witness called was John McLean, caretaker. He swore he knew Mr. P. Harkins, the complainant in the case, for a number of years. On the night of February 5, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he, the witness, was in a saloon at the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets when Mr. Harkins entered. He had a drink with the prisoner and they remained talking for a quarter of an hour when they went for a walk up Notre Dame-street and entered Hugh Tracey's saloon on Chabouillez-square. When we left Tracey's it was later than 9 o'clock, but could not say if it was after 10 o'clock, "I was drunk."

Mr. Guerin—"Was your partner (Mr. Harkins) drunk also?"

Judge Baby—"That will not do that is not evidence. The witness states that he

was drunk, how then could he tell if any one else was drunk?"

Mr. Quinn, "Quite right the defense should have proved that before they got the witness to make the admission he has."

The witness continuing said he remembered entering Tracey's saloon on Chabouillez street but remembered nothing more. He was not cross-examined.

Thomas Robertson, agent, Montreal, called. Said he did not know the prisoner; had never seen him until he saw him in court. He had been examined at the preliminary examination, but his testimony so far as he knew had no bearing on the case. He was sick in bed when he understood the trouble about the missing bill occurred.

Mr. Guerin was proceeding to examine the witness at length when the judge told him that he would not be allowed to "fish for evidence," and the witness, who knew nothing, was allowed to stand down.

A Leading Witness.

The next witness called was Francis Connors, saloonkeeper and contractor. Examined by Mr. Guerin. He said he had met Mr. Harkins about ten minutes after 11 o'clock in the Vendôme restaurant, Notre Dame-street, on the night of February 5. It was the first time he had seen him for quite a while. He was in company with one John McLean when he (the witness) saw him enter the restaurant. When Mr. Harkins entered there were several in the bar. There were young Grant, the proprietor of the restaurant Sinclair Mackay, the bartender, and four or five others whom the witness did not know. He thought Carmody was also there. He had known the prisoner since he was a boy. He had treated Carmody before Mr. Harkins came in, but he had had no conversation with him outside of that. When Harkins entered he thought that he knew those who were present as well as he did. When Harkins and McLean entered the bar they both shook hands with the witness, who said you are just in time. I am buying a drink. Mr. Harkins took the drink. He asked for a certain brand of Irish whiskey and the bartender said he had not that kind, but would give him another whiskey just as good. McLean was very drunk, and he thought Mr. Harkins was pretty well on.

Mr. Guerin: When you say a man was pretty well on, you mean that he was very much intoxicated?

Witness: Yes.

A question ensued between Mr. Guerin and Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Guerin, to witness: "You said Mr. Harkins was very much intoxicated?"

Mr. Quinn, to Mr. Guerin: "No, you said so." (Laughter.)

Continuing the witness said he did not hear Mr. Harkins complain of the liquor. He could not say if he and McLean had been served out of the same bottle. He had seen Mr. Harkins take three drinks altogether at the bar, but he could not say if the last two were strong liquor.

The Conspiracy Case.

Against Edward H. Towhey and Nicholas Sorrensky, they had found a "no bill" against Mr. Towhey, but had found a "true bill" against Mr. Sorrensky. Mr. Towhey was honorably discharged, after which Mr. Macmaster moved that the indictment against Mr. Sorrensky be quashed, as a true bill had been found against Mr. Sorrensky alone and it was impossible for one person to commit the legal offence of conspiracy. On the suggestion of Judge Baby, it was arranged between the counsel, that a day should be fixed for argument on this point. The grand jury then handed in their report of their visits to the Jails, Asylums and Reformatory School. It recommended the construction of a new jail, and was almost identical in text with the report published in advance in Tuesday's Herald with the addition that the method of heating the protestant hospital for the insane at Verdun, which in all other respects, was in first-class condition should be immediately improved.

His Honor Judge Baby said he would at once take steps to forward their report to the Provincial Government. He then thanked the jurors for the able manner in which they had accomplished their duties and discharged them from further attendance during the present term. It being now 1 o'clock the court took recess until 2.

The Afternoon Session.

When the court resumed at 2 o'clock the witness Connors was put through a most severe cross-examination by Mr. Quinn, but with the exception of the facts that the prisoner Carmody had been in the bar a considerable time before Mr. Harkins came in and had drunk with the witness, nothing new was elicited. While Mr. Quinn was continuing his question the witness Mr. Guerin objected on the grounds that the witness had been examined at the preliminary examination as a Crown witness, and now his learned friend (Mr. Quinn) after refusing to call him was going over the whole case again, "why" concluded Mr. Guerin at this rate, the case will last two days longer."

Judge Baby—"That may be so, but the Crown has a perfect right to cross-examine these witnesses. The case is simply this, the Crown called these witnesses at the preliminary examination but now finding that they had sufficient evidence without them they were not called. In view of their former examination, however you (Mr. Guerin) had a perfect right to call them, but the moment you did so they became your witnesses and as a consequence are liable to cross-examination by the Crown for no matter what evidence they gave down stairs they have not as yet been either before the court or jury. To Mr. Quinn, "Go on with your examination." Mr. Guerin sat down but was up again a moment later with another objection, but was again not sustained.

The witness then defined the difference between very drunk and very intoxicated. One was entirely incapable, while the other would be so nearly so that two more drinks (holding up two fingers) would knock him over, (laughter.)

Mr. Guerin, "That is a very good explanation indeed."

Mr. Quinn now read a portion of the original deposition of the witness, but found it in keeping with the statement he had just made, "Quite correct" said Mr. Quinn.

Only that you thought to find the witness tripping and slipped up yourself" said Mr. Guerin. (Laughter.)

"Will you give me the names of those who drank with you?" said Mr. Quinn to the witness.

"I won't" said the latter, because why "I don't know them," (renewed laughter.)

He Will Be Punished.

Hugh Tracey, saloonkeeper Chabouillez square was then called but failed to appear, and it was stated that he had left for Europe in the morning after being particularly warned not to go until after the trial. This greatly angered the Judge who instructed the Crown Prosecutor to have a Bench warrant issued for Tracey's arrest immediately on his

return and have him brought before the court and his Honor would see that he would be severely punished for contempt.

Lizzie Clarke, wife of Hugh Tracey, saloon-keeper, was then called. Sworn, she said her husband had really left for the "old country" on family business. She knew both Mr. Harkins and the prisoner. He had been at her husband's saloon on the night of February 5, and had two drinks. The next morning he returned and asked if he had been betting in the saloon on the previous night, or if any one had followed him from there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Quinn, she said Mr. Harkins was not drunk when he was at her place on the night of the robbery, and that the two drinks that he had there were very weak. She had made them so at the request of Mr. Harkins.

A Star Witness Testifies.

Sinclair Mackay, proprietor of the Vendôme restaurant, who had been arrested with Carmody, but afterwards discharged by the police magistrate, was then called. He was smiling broadly as he answered the first questions of Mr. Guerin. He knew both Mr. Harkins and the prisoner. He did not know personally, but understood that the prisoner had resided in Cornwall for the past three years. He, the prisoner, went to the saloon on business on the night in question. He brought him, the witness, a letter from Cornwall. He indignantly denied that Harkins had been drugged in the place, and gave it as his opinion that he had been drugged by bad whisky before he went there. He then described what transpired in the saloon substantially the same as previous witnesses had done. The witness started to tell what his bartender had told him regarding Mr. Harkins' visit the next day, but the judge said that it was no evidence, and then the witness told his story of how the \$500 bill was changed. He said that on the Monday after the robbery two well dressed men, who he took to be horse dealers entered his place and asked for dinner. He told them that was over, but they could have lunch. They asked if there was any place where they could sit down quietly and the witness showed them the public bar, and they remained for about half an hour. Before he gave them the cold lunch, they asked for wine, he thought they wanted claret but they said they wanted two "Champagne Collins." He put the fixtures in glasses, opened two bottles of wine and brought it to them letting them help themselves.

"Two bottles of champagne," said the judge.

"That is a new drink Your Honor said Mr. Guerin—and Court lawyers and spectators laughed.

When they came to settle, they owed \$5.10. He offered to make it an even \$5, when they produced the \$500 bill. He, the witness, was astonished and asked if they thought men in his business were in the habit of changing such big bills. They answered that they were not impostors and if he went to their hotel they would exchange. He told them he had done that a year ago and lost \$3 by the transaction. Then Mr. Ryan, who supplied him with beer, came in and he, witness, knowing it was Ryan's collection day, asked him if he could change the bill. "What in the name of God do you want to change \$500 for?" said Ryan. The witness explained and Ryan finally drove away to get the bill changed. He returned with the change, and I walked towards the dining room inside the bar, and Ryan walked down on the outside as far as the dining room door and looked in. He, the witness, went in and handed the men their change. Ryan stood looking through the door until the man counted his money. The witness then explained that there was only one of the strangers present at this time, the other being gone to the closet. Ryan then with an oath said it ought to be worth something for changing it. The stranger said, well, perhaps it is, and he took up a \$5 bill and handed it to Ryan. As he could not exactly reach him I took the bill from his hands and passed it to Ryan. (This, it will be noted, was different from the way in which Ryan, while on the stand, had sworn he had received his reward for changing the bill.) The men remained in the restaurant for over an hour after they got the change. Carmody left long before they did. The witness closed his examination-in-chief by stating that on the night of the robbery the prisoner had left his place at least half an hour before Harkins.

It was now four o'clock, and the court announced as it would be impossible to finish the case, the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

Very well, said Mr. Guerin, then we shall have the pleasure of spending St. Patrick's Day with your honor.

"I am sorry," said Judge Baby, "but it cannot be helped," and when the court adjourned it was an open question just what his honor was sorry about.

The jury was locked up for the second night.

What Standard Will the Chief Adopt.

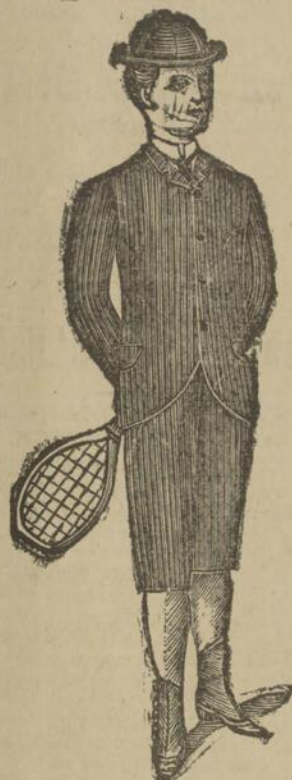
When Gilbert and Sullivan gave to the world their impression that a policeman's lot was not a happy one they must have had the lot of our Chief of Police in their eye. There has been scarcely a single meeting of the Police Committee at which some new burden has not been laid upon his shoulders. From being chief of the defenders of our property and persons he has grown to be custodian of our morals, and finally by solemn motion he has been appointed arbiter of what is to be considered vulgar in this city, and what is not. He is to destroy and remove not only what pictures he considers indecent, but also what he looks upon as vulgar; an authority of so wide a scope that the mind can scarcely grasp it. What standard of vulgarity will he adopt? That is the question now being discussed about town, and a Herald man gives the feeling of the people as follows: To the inhabitant of Sherbrooke street the spectacle of a man in his shirt-sleeves is an evidence of vulgarity, while in less fashionable districts the mere fact of his possessing a shirt at all entitles him to rank with the elite. Vulgarity is only a comparative quality. What is vulgar in one place may be considered stylish in another, and how is the chief to adapt himself to the tastes of all? Will he have a movable standard of vulgarity gradually rising in the scale as it moves from east to west and from south to north? Will what is considered admissible in Griffiths street be tabooed in Victoria-square? Or will he fix one arbitrary standard of good taste based upon a general average of the city? The decision called for is palpably a momentous one, and it might possibly be better to have a meeting of delegates from each stratum of Montreal society before so nice a question is finally settled and the chief empowered to let loose the dogs of war.

The Loyol Opposition All ask for and smoke good cigars. The invincible spots and Bialto are the favorites. L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal.

---A WORD ABOUT---
BOYS' -- CLOTHING

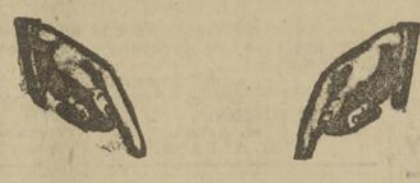
The cold winter has almost removed its icy mantle. The boys overcoats have been laid aside to do duty another season, and

tion is keen, we have the Boys Clothing prices, etc., from indications will exceed the efforts of previous years. One word before purchasing your



A NEW SUIT is required. We have Boys' Suits in almost endless variety and so- licit inspection. Already we have placed a large number, and al- though dry goods stores' competi-

come and see what we are doing. We will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, will quote close figures and give good value for your money.



PANTALOONS.

Just a moment turn your atten- tion to this notice. The streets will soon be dry and a new pair of pants will become a necessity.

If we cannot pant you for less money than any other first-class house in Canada, then we will pant after making an effort to please both eyes and pocket. 5000 pairs to select from at the reliable

C. G. Glass
1850 Notre - Dame - Street,
1852
Corner McGill-street.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

Importers Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

ARE NOW OFFERING

SPECIAL - LINES

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JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO
Sole Agents for United States and Canada

Situation Wanted.

WANTED—By an experienced party with capital of say from \$500 to \$1000 who would be willing to invest the same in a well-established Ale, Lager and Porter agency business in Montreal. Full particulars furnished on application. Address: Box 6141, Montreal.

Business Chance.

WANTED—A good, smart, reliable party with capital of say from \$500 to \$1000 who would be willing to invest the same in a well-established Ale, Lager and Porter agency business in Montreal. Full particulars furnished on application. Address: Box 6141, Montreal.

BROKERS' LUNCH ROOM

60 St. Francois Xavier Street.

—WHERE—

You can get a first-class Lunch from 12 to 1 The choicest brands of wines and liquors kept.

J. J. FICHAIRE. — Proprietor

ARCHD. NICOLL,

Insurance Broker, Marine, Fire and Life

16 St. Sacrament street, [

MONTREAL.

St. Catherine-street West

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of Montreal.

IN RE.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

Petitioners for the Expropriation in St. Catherine-street, St. Antoine ward, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of widening said St. Catherine-street at corner of Drummond-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners have, according to law, determined who are the parties interested in, and to be specially assessed to defray the whole cost of the said improvement, and have made their report thereon, by which it appears that the parties interested in and to be specially assessed for the purpose of said improvement are as follows:—

The proprietors of all the lots of land having a frontage on St. Catherine-street, from Peel-street to Crescent-street.

The proprietors of all the lots of land along a frontage on St. Catherine-street to a point situated three hundred and twenty—two—feet southeast of St. Catherine-street to a point situated three hundred and twenty—two—feet northwest of St. Catherine-street.

The above lots of land shall be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—fifty—feet.

Any parties who desire to oppose the said improvement may do so by a declaration to that effect, to be signed by such parties opposing, and to be filed in the hands of the City Clerk within ten days from the date of the last insertion of this notice.

N. H. BOURGOIN, A. RAMSAY, J. H. KENNEDY, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th March, 1892.

(To be published in The Herald and Gazette on the 16th and 17th March instant.)

ROUVILLE - STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of Montreal.

IN RE.

The City of Montreal

Petitioners for the Expropriation in Rouville street, Hochelaga ward, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of opening said Rouville street, from St. Michel Lane to Darling street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners have, according to law, determined who are the parties interested in, and to be specially assessed to defray the whole cost of the said improvement, and have made their report thereon, by which it appears that the parties interested in and to be specially assessed for the purpose of said improvement are as follows:—

The proprietors of all the lots of land within the following boundaries:—

Starting from the corner of St. Catherine and Prefontaine streets, along a line following Prefontaine street, all the lots of land on both sides of said Prefontaine street to be assessed to Stadacona street;

Thence along a line following Stadacona street, the lots of land on both sides of said Stadacona street to be assessed to Davidson street;

Thence along a line following Davidson street, the lots of land on both sides of said Davidson street to be assessed to St. Catherine street;

Thence along a line following St. Catherine street, the lots of land on both sides of said St. Catherine street to be assessed to Prefontaine street the point of commencement.

And any parties who desire to oppose the said improvement may do so by a declaration to that effect, to be signed by such parties opposing, and to be filed in the hands of the City Clerk within ten days from the date of the last insertion of this notice.

N. H. BOURGOIN, J. SHERIDAN, M. MARTIN, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th March, 1892.

(To be inserted in the Gazette and Herald in the 16th and 17th March instant.)

St. Lawrence Street.

In the Matter of Expropriation

For the widening of St. Lawrence-street from Craig-street to Sherbrooke-street, in the St. Lawrence Ward of this City.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned commissioners have completed the special assessment roll in the above mentioned matter of expropriation to recover one-half of the expenditure for the third section of said widening, and have, in pursuance of the provisions of the 22nd section of the Act 52nd Vic., Chap 7 deposited the said roll in the office of the City Clerk, where it may be seen and examined by any person interested, until Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, and that on Monday, the 4th day of the same month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the said commissioners will meet at their office in the City Hall to receive the said special roll of assessment, and that they will, then and there, hear and examine all complaints in relation to such special roll of assessment.

JOS. SHAW, CHAS. PROCTOR, L. BELANGER, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th March, 1892.

(To be published in The Herald and Gazette on the 16th and 17th March instant.)

ANOTHER SCARE.

Quite a panic among the employees of Ellis Island yesterday.

New York, March 16.—There was quite a panic among the employees of Ellis Island this morning when the news spread about that typhus fever had been discovered among the 801 immigrants landed yesterday by the steamer *Gilbert* from Hamburg. The officers also were considerably frightened and, as a rule, remained in their offices. The head officials were very reticent about the affair. Col. Weber said to-day that he was not aware that there were any cases of typhus fever on board, and some of the sick people presented symptoms greatly resembling typhus fever.

The steamer was detained at quarantine until yesterday. These 801 immigrants landed at this island to-day 1350 immigrants. Yesterday 500 of these passengers from the *Gilbert* were placed in an out building and delayed for what particular purpose is not known.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Boston, March 16.—Three more of the officers of the *Rising Sun* appeared in the Superior Criminal Court to-day. They were A. S. Arnold, S. H. Libby and Henry Galletly, and the charges against them is the embezzlement of \$50,000 of funds of the order. They plead not guilty and furnished bail in \$10,000.

Frank Thomas of Melrose, S. H. Libby and A. S. Arnold and Henry Galletly, all of Somerville, officers of the Order of the *Rising Sun*, which was said to be the Order of the *Rising Sun* for \$50,000, were arrested to-day. They were witnesses against the *Rising Sun* officers and were instrumental in their indictment.

Whiskers May Cause Trouble.

Boston, March 16.—The order of J. Reed Whipple & Co., proprietors of the Congress and the Parker house, compelling all their waiters to remove their beards, resulted in a special meeting of the Boston Waiters' Alliance last night, at which resolutions were adopted instructing the waiters not to comply with the order, and asserting that should the threat to discharge those who do not comply, be carried out, the alliance (embracing every hotel and restaurant in the city) would give the discharged men their hearty support. A member of the alliance says this means a general strike.

More Food for Starving Russians.

New York, March 16.—The relief steamer *Missouri*, with provisions for the starving Russians, sailed this afternoon for a Russian port. On starting the ship ran her colors up to the trucks. Many flags floated in the breeze from the masts and forward rigging, and on the bow was the American flag.

Broke Two Records.

San Francisco, March 16.—The steamer *Oceanic*, which arrived yesterday from China, and Japan, via Honolulu, broke two records. She made the through trip in 18 days. From Yokohama she was eleven days going to Honolulu. There she was quarantined for 19 hours and then made the run from the islands to San Francisco in a little over six days.

Explosion And Loss Of Life.

Warren, Pa., March 16.—The boilers in the Page Tube Works exploded at one o'clock this morning. The entire building was wrecked. Cyrus Milton, colored, was instantly killed. William Shannon, of Pittsburg, electrician, was badly injured. Wm. Barnaby and Jas. Smeaton were also badly hurt. Loss, \$50,000.

Down On The Reading Deal.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 16.—Attorney General Hensel filed in the Dauphin County Court to-day a bill asking the Court to declare null and void, and to perpetually enjoin in the recent deal by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company secured a practical monopoly of the Anthracite Coal business.

Five Sailors Were Lost.

San Francisco, March 16.—The ship *Frederick Billings*, which has arrived from New York, had a disastrous voyage. A sudden squall dismasted the vessel, the fore, and main-top were broken off at the eyes, and five sailors were thrown overboard. The men were never seen again. The crew re-rigged the vessel and completed the voyage.

Plan of Re-organization.

New York, March 16.—The directors of the Richmond Terminal, East Tennessee and Richmond, and Danville roads, met this afternoon. The plan of reorganization which was expected to be given out to-night was again postponed, but is expected to be issued to-morrow night.

To Indict Bucketshop Keepers.

Chicago, March 16.—Judge Clifford in the Criminal Court to-day, instructed the Grand Jury to make an investigation and in case it should find that there are any bucketshops running in the city to indict their proprietors. It is well known there are many such concerns in operation.

The Anti-Lottery Bill.

Louisville, March 16.—Governor Brown this afternoon signed the Lottery Bill, which makes dealings in the tickets a felony. One of the leading agencies here closed this morning in anticipation, and the others will probably follow.

Cowboys Indulge In A Fight.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 16.—A four-sided fight occurred Monday among cowboys at Rongus, in which Buck Taylor, formerly with Buffalo Bill, was so badly injured that fatal results are feared. Pat Horrigan and Al Dougherty, were badly cut with knives.

Gourko Gets A Set Back.

LONDON, March 16.—A St. Petersburg despatch states that Gen. Gourko has asked to be allowed to expel all of the inhabitants of Warsaw except 50,000 but that the Government has declined to grant the desired permission.

Another Big Peach Crop.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 16.—Fruit growers, both in Hudson and Warren County, are unanimous in the opinion that there is going to be another big peach crop this year.

Gibson's Toothache Gum at all chemists. Price, 25c.

"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 despondent 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."

For that "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."

JAMES BAXTER
112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
Advances made on Warehouse Receipts.
Real Estate Bought or Exchanged.
M. NOLAN de LISLE
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
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No. 458 St. Sacrament Street.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

Large Assortment. Low Prices.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON.

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Factory—62 College Street.

HALSTED & McLANE, BANKERS AND BROKERS

Office 31 Brad Street N.Y.

A1. A Perfect Article.

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.

The purest quality of Cream Tartar, finest re-crystallized Bi-Carbonate of Soda are used in its preparation.

It has stood A1 with housekeepers for the past 30 years, and is now (if possible) better than ever.

All the Best Grocers sell it.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPED STUDIO IN CANADA

WM NOTMAN & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN.
17 Beaufort Street, MONTREAL.

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ST JAMES ST

Architectural Iron Works.

E. CHANTELOUP,
Heavy Brass & Iron Founder
MANUFACTURER OF
New and Elegant Designs of Gas and Electric Fixtures, Brass Fenders, Fire Irons, Bank and Office Railings, Gas and Electric Globes, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

587 to 593 Craig Street, Montreal.

MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH

Got the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition.

This choice article is universally acknowledged to be the best on the market.

It is packed in the most Economical and Convenient way in 1/2 lbs., 1 lb., 2 lbs., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 20 lbs. and 40 lbs.

Quality Very Choice. — Buy the Best.

STEWART MUNN & CO

MONTREAL

Kingston and Montreal FORWARDING CO.

LIMITED.

Through contracts for all classes of freights, east or west, made on liberal terms.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding grain.

The company have floating elevators at Portmouth Harbor, Kingston, Ontario, and a large capacity of 400,000 bushels per trip between Kingston and Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THROUGH TOURIST CARS

Will run During MARCH AND APRIL

—FOR THE—

PACIFIC COAST

FROM

Montreal to Vancouver

Leaving Dalhousie-Sq. Stn 8.40 p.m.

MARCH 16, 23 and 30;

APRIL 6, 13, 20 and 27.

FROM

Montreal to St. Paul

Leaving Windsor-St. Stn 11.45 a.m.

MARCH 19, 26;

APRIL 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30.

Particular attention paid to applications received by any Canadian Pacific Agent.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES

266 ST. JAMES STREET, cor. McGill and at Stations

Central Vermont Railroad

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

Four Fast Express Trains to New York

Four Fast Express Trains to Boston.

leave Bonaventure Station as follows:—

For New York

7.30 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arr. N.Y. 8.50 p.m.

8.50 a.m. Express via White River and Springfield, arr. N.Y. 10.00 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast Night train, via Troy and Albany, arriving New York 6.45 a.m.

8.35 p.m. Night Express via Springfield and New Haven arr. New York 11.30 a.m.

For Boston

7.30 a.m. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston, 6.55 p.m.

8.50 a.m. Fast train via White River and Springfield, arriving Boston 7.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast train via Belvidere and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7.00 a.m.

8.35 p.m. Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston 8.15 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet-Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars in all through trains.

For Tickets, Time-tables and all information, apply to the Company's office, 126 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent, 126 St. James St., Montreal.

S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent, 126 St. James St., Montreal.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Feb. 13, 1892

Delaware Hudson RR.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL AIR LINE.

SHORTEST LINE

TO

New York

—AND TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

Quick Time. No Delays

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.25 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p.m. Through Drawing-room car Montreal to New York.

5.20 p.m.—Night Express, Sunday included. Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Cars through to New York. Daily change, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

2.30 p.m.—Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 4.45 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and "Tickets sold" at Windsor and Baltimore Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices and at the Company's Office 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt. Albany N.Y.

W. H. HENRY, Agent Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1890. 26TH YEAR

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION

Contains the Latest Time Tables from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate

GAZETTEER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamer and Stage Lines, in which are designated Towns with Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P.O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide invaluable for

TRAVELERS, TOURISTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, ETC.

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GIBB & COMPANY

Are Receiving Novelties in Tailoring and Haberdashery

Also Pattern Snits from Poole

HUGH BRODIE

NOTARY PUBLIC

Commissioner, &c., and Issuer of Marrying Licenses.

ANCHOR LINE

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

SAILINGS—SEASON 1892—

Subject to Change.

New York and Glasgow Service

Via. Moville, Londonderry.

From New York.

Saturday March 19 9 a.m. Ancheria

" April 20 3 a.m. Devon

" 9 3 p.m. Furesia

" 16 3 p.m. Cressia

" 23 3 p.m. Cressia

" 30 3 a.m. Ancheria

" 6 3 p.m. Furesia

" 13 3 p.m. Cressia

" 20 3 p.m. Cressia

" 27 3 p.m. Cressia

For passage and particulars apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, 126 St. James Street, opposite Post-office, Montreal.

Hamburg-American PACKET COMPANY,

—PROPOSED SAILINGS—

(Subject to Change)

TO EUROPE

Express Service—New York, Southampton, Hamburg.

From New York

Augusta-Victoria, Apr. 17, 7 a.m.

Normannia, Apr. 21, 12 a.m.

Columbia, May 5, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, May 12, 7 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, May 19, 11 a.m.

Normannia, May 23, 11 a.m.

Columbia, June 6, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, June 13, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, June 20, 11 a.m.

Normannia, June 24, 11 a.m.

Columbia, July 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, July 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, July 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, July 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Aug. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Aug. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Aug. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Aug. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Sept. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Sept. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Sept. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Sept. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Oct. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Oct. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Oct. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Oct. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Nov. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Nov. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Nov. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Nov. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Dec. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Dec. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Dec. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Dec. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Jan. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Jan. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Jan. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Jan. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Feb. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Feb. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Feb. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Feb. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Mar. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Mar. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Mar. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Mar. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Apr. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Apr. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Apr. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, May 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, May 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, May 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, May 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Jun. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Jun. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Jun. 21, 11 a.m.

Normannia, Jun. 25, 11 a.m.

Columbia, Jul. 7, 7 a.m.

First Bismarck, Jul. 14, 11 a.m.

Augusta-Victoria, Jul. 21, 11 a.m.

NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE CITY.

WRITTEN BY MANY BUSY REPORTERS.

Handed to the City Editor, Headed, Set-up by the Printers, Read by the Proof-reader, Back to the Printer and Then to the Foreman.

St. Patrick's Day.

The funeral of the late ex-Ald. Dubord took place yesterday, and was very largely attended.

The river registered 26 feet 2 inches last evening, a rise of 9 inches compared with the morning.

The alarm from box 26 at 7:30 o'clock last evening was for a burning chimney in the Mignonne Street reformatory.

On change yesterday Mr. Andrew A. Lian's name was mentioned in connection with the G. N. W. Tel. presidency.

Cleaning, dyeing and repairing a specialty at M. J. Adlers, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. Parcels packed for and delivered. Bell telephone 4561.

Watches, in gold and silver of the highest grades, guaranteed correct by observatory time, at J. B. Williamson's, 1741 Notre Dame-street.

"Death from heart disease" was the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the widow Menard who died suddenly at her late residence, 130 Iberville-street.

Mr. L. O. David has received from the French Minister of Public Instruction the letters patent appointing him honorary member of the Council of Public Instruction in France.

There is some talk of sending a deputation to Ottawa to support the Board of trade's petition relative to the canal toll as the shippers are getting anxious over the delay and wish to get the matter settled.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Davidson yesterday in the case of McCall & Co. vs. James Carroll, the St. Lawrence-street merchant who failed recently. His Honor quashed the capias against Mr. Carroll.

A bed on fire in the residence of Mr. Yaffier, 468 Dorchester Street, caused an alarm from box 25 shortly after nine o'clock last night. The blaze was extinguished by the people of the house before the firemen arrived. Damage, \$25.

Joseph Desjardins was before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon on the charge of having an illicit still on his premises on Carriere-street. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$120, or in default, three months' imprisonment.

In the Police Court, yesterday, a servant named Olive Lacoste, aged 21 years, who had been arrested by detectives Arcand and Campaneau, was accused of the theft of \$60 worth of clothing from his employer, a lady residing on St. Denis-street. She was remanded.

Judge Dugas presided in the Police Court yesterday. There were many cases for trial but the only one disposed of was that of Joseph Sarazin, who was found guilty of allowing gambling for drink on his licensed premises. He was sentenced to a fine of \$75 or three months in jail.

Postponing the Publication.

The publication of The Congregational Record, which it was intended, should have seen the light on March 15, has been postponed until April 15, when it will positively be issued. The delay has arisen, owing to the desire that the four churches interested, viz, Zion, Calvary, Emmanuel and Point St. Charles, may make their own arrangements respecting editorial management.

An Action Against the S. R. Co.

An action for \$6,000 damages has been brought against the Montreal Street Railway Company by Thomas Furlong, a driver of one of the two-wheeled vehicles which assist the cars up the hills. On August 11th, 1891, he was driving up Alexander-street when one of the traces, which he says was almost worn out, broke, and the whiffletree flew back and broke his right leg. Plaintiff claimed that it will incapacitate him from working for the rest of his life.

\$136,000 is Involved.

The celebrated case of Dechene against the city was heard in the Court of Appeal yesterday. This is a case where \$136,000 is involved and in which the court was asked to annul a resolution of the City Council who voted this amount in 1888. The allegation is that the amount is over and above what the law authorized. The appellant was represented by Mr. Barnard, and Mr. Rorer Roy appeared for the respondent.

Injured by a Fire Ladder.

While the firemen were responding to an alarm from the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine-streets last evening the Dorval ladder from No. 6 Station slipped at the corner of the street named and knocked down a Mr. Gagnier who was passing with his wife. Mr. Gagnier was taken into a neighboring drug store and from there to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance, where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the arm.

Judge Tait Dismisses a Motion.

In the two actions for damages against The Globe Printing Co. and Chas. W. Mitchell, taken by the Canada Shipping Co., the defendants' demands for jury trials were granted by the court, but as some time has passed without their making use of this permission, the plaintiffs made a motion to be allowed to inscribe for ordinary equities and merits. The motion was dismissed yesterday by Judge Tait, on the strength of a ruling of the Court of Appeals reversing a judgment, which had granted a similar motion.

The Day Nursery Thankful.

In answer to the Day Nursery appeal of last week, the following donations have been received: Mrs. W. Emenhour \$25; Mr. W. C. McDonald, \$20; Mrs. John Macintosh, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Drake, \$5; Miss Sarah Cairns, \$5. The committee gratefully acknowledge these generous amounts, so promptly sent, and ask for further help, as when the bills for the current month are paid, the treasury will still be empty. Contributions of money will be thankfully received by the treasurer, Mrs. A. Clarence Lyman, 84 Victoria-street.

St. Gabriel Will Have Good Roads.

The representatives of St. Gabriel Ward are determined to have their roads rescamandized and the City Surveyor is

having any quantity of stone carted there from the quarries to meet the wishes of the residents in the "baby ward." From the quarries at Outremont broken "macadam" for top dressing has been sent to the following amounts:—St. Patrick street, 740 loads; Grand Trunk street, 750 loads; Liverpool street, 600 loads; Ash avenue, 600 loads, and Manufacturers street, 300 loads, total, 2,990 loads. A grand total up to date of 9,066 loads.

Program for St. Patrick's Day.

A large number of societies will take part in the great procession in honor of St. Patrick which will take place to-day after the celebration of Grand Mass at St. Patrick's Church. A very fine musical mass has been prepared which will be accompanied by a large orchestra led by Mr. Gruenwald. Several fine solos will also be given. In the afternoon the Irish minstrels will give an entertainment, which will include acrobatic fancy drilling, in the Victoria Armory Hall. This evening the Catholic Young Men's Society will give a grand entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations and a lecture, in the Windsor Hall.

Brothers Fight With Flat Irons.

Theophile and Leon Miron, two brothers, while drunk on Tuesday night had a serious altercation in a house off Berard-lane, where they reside. The altercation resulted in fistfights, but instead of fists or gloves, the brothers used flat irons. Those in the hands of Theophile were used so effectively that when the pair were arrested by the police of No. 3 Station Leon was suffering from a laceration on the side of his head. Dr. Bonchard was summoned, but though the skull was not fractured his wounds were so serious that the doctor advised his removal to the Notre Dame Hospital. In the Police Court yesterday Theophile was charged with aggravated assault and was remanded to await the result of his brothers' injuries.

Mr. Whelan Talks of His Losses.

The sequel to the decision of Judge Murray dismissing the charge of criminal libel against Mr. J. P. Whelan, for procuring the publication of an article, charging ex-Premier Mercier with obtaining certain sums from him in connection with his contract for the Court House, has come in the shape of instructions from Mr. Whelan to the Hon. E. J. Flynn to at once enter suit against the Hon. Honore Mercier, personally, for \$10,000 damages for false arrest. Mr. Whelan was seen yesterday in the rotunda of the St. Lawrence Hall, and expressed himself as highly indignant at his treatment, and determined to push his suit through to the bitter end. He states that the case has already cost him over \$2,000 in counsel fees, besides the trouble and worry attached to the frequent trips to Quebec involved, and the necessity of securing bail, and he wants to get some of this back.

Mr. Pope and Miss Winters Remanded.

The extradition proceedings in the case of Robert Henry Pope and Elizabeth Matilda Winters, wanted in Laconia, N. H., for the larceny of \$3100, was continued before Judge Dugas yesterday. The time was principally occupied in the cross-examination of John A. Gray, chief of police at Laconia, by Mr. Horace A. Hutchins who appeared for the defence, and endeavored to show that the chief had induced Pope to waive extradition proceeding, by holding out the inducement of greater leniency of the State were not put to expense. Mr. W. S. Peasey, solicitor for Belknap County, was then examined on technical points, and defined the position of the State of New Hampshire in the case, and then the proceedings were enlarged until 10 o'clock to-day, when the prisoners will be formally remanded for 15 days, in which to secure a writ of habeas corpus. They were removed to the jail in charge of Detective Campeau.

Must Pay \$165 for Carelessness.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Jette yesterday in the case of James McGuire vs. John Grant. Last July the plaintiff took his horse to defendant to be shod, arranging with Grant to send it back to him when finished. Grant put the horse, which had only a cord around its neck, in charge of a twelve year old lad who mounted it. The boy, who was on the wrong side of the road, saw a butcher's cart coming swiftly towards him and tried to avoid a collision, but the shaft of the cart struck the horse under the thigh. The horse was taken back to Grant and he sent it to his father who attends to sick horses, although he is not a veterinary surgeon. McGuire called in a veterinary surgeon a day or two afterwards as he was not satisfied with the treatment given by Grant's father, but the animal's recovery having become impossible, in about two weeks it had to be shot. The present action is for the value of the horse, the cost of medical treatment and loss sustained. The court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$165, holding that defendant was responsible for having entrusted the horse to the care of a child, and also for having placed it in the hands of a person who was not a veterinary surgeon after the accident.

Trying to Stop the Lotteries.

The much postponed lottery case of Mr. Carpenter of the Citizens League, vs. Joseph Lebau, tobaccoist, of 1382 Ontario-street, charged with selling a foreign lottery ticket to wit one a ticket of the Louisiana Lottery, was finally disposed of in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon. There were three witnesses examined for the prosecution, the principal one of whom a Mr. Tucker, swore that tickets had been offered for sale in the store in question and that a sign on the outside bore the name of the plaintiff Lebau. Mr. Lebau was called but did not appear. Mr. E. J. Ansney, a city employee, swore that Mr. Lebau was the tenant of the Ontario-street store and was so entered on the books of the corporation. In delivering judgment His Honor the Recorder said that it had certainly been proved that the place was kept by Lebau, but there was no conclusive proof that he had sold the tickets or that he had been personally aware of their sale. Under these circumstances he had no other course to pursue than to dismiss the case which he did forthwith. He, however, stated that had it been proved that the accused had any knowledge of the sale of the tickets, he would have certainly convicted him, and advised Mr. Carpenter to make sure of this point in any future cases.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupations give but little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

FULLY EXPLAINED

The Differences Between the G. T. R. and Employees.

NOT MUCH DANGER OF A STRIKE.

Delegates of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Conductors in Conference With the Leading Railway Officials. —A Settlement Coming.

A session of the delegates of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Order of Conductors, such as that which has just closed its labors in this city, is always an important event to railway men. No more powerful or better organized bodies of men exist in the labor world than are represented by these two great federations, and it is rarely that any meeting of their delegates takes place without some effort being made to ameliorate the position of trainmen, even though it be at the expense of the travelling public.

The session of the Canadian delegates representing the district assemblies of sections of the Grand Trunk Railroad was no exception to the general rule. Thirty delegates composing it had several important conferences with the higher officials of the road, and formulated a series of requests, to which the management found themselves unable to accede. Their three leading requests were, first, an increase of pay for all classes of trainmen which would bring the pay of passenger conductors up to \$3 per day, of freight conductors to \$2.50, of baggage-men to \$1.90, and of brakemen to \$1.75 per day. These "days," of course, mean "trip days," which vary according to the distance which the train is performed and the class of work done. In the case of passenger conductors the "day" means a run of 150 miles, while in case of freight men it is based upon a run of 10 hours. The second request was that, in future, the trip should be based upon a run of eight hours instead of ten hours as at present, and the third and most important request was to the effect that the present system of grading each class of employees from the novice to the expert should be abolished, and that in future every employee in each class should be placed upon one and the same footing as regards pay and allowances.

To these requests the managers of the road replied that in the present condition of business any advance in wages was out of the question. At the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, the dividend on the capital classes of securities had to be passed, and during the present six months, the receipts of the road had rather diminished than increased, it was manifestly impossible to suggest any addition to the running expenses. The company were, however, willing to grant a small increase to the passenger conductors, and to correct certain irregularities in the measurement of runs which the delegates had brought under their notice.

To the second request of the men the managers replied that they could not see their way clear as yet to accept an eight hour day for the reasons already put forth as it was merely another form of demanding an increase of pay. To count overtime for train men from eight hours instead of from ten, would mean an increase of 25 per cent in wages which the road, in the present condition of traffic could not afford.

The third request, involving as it did the reversal of the principles upon which the Grand Trunk has been run since its inception, was also impossible of concession. To admit the principle that the merits of every employee in each separate class are precisely similar, is to concede to the traditions of the road. The custom of the road has always been to place new and untried men in the lowest grade of their class and to promote them gradually to the higher grades in proportion to their efficiency. In every branch of railroading there are certain men whose natural capabilities render them especially valuable to the road. To drag these men down to the level of their less efficient brethren would be manifestly unfair, while to elevate the latter to their class would be simply absurd.

These replies will be laid by the delegates before the members of their respective districts, and from the courteous tone of both the parties to the discussion, it is evident that there is no immediate prospect of any friction between the men and their employers, and that any attempt to a possible strike are without foundation. The employees of the Grand Trunk are well treated, and although their wages appear small compared with the American standard, they are as well paid as any class of skilled labor in Canada. The trouble is that the men contrast the wages they receive with those paid to similar employees in the United States, without taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living on the two sides of the line, and this makes them fancy themselves underpaid when in reality they are practically receiving fully as much as their American brethren. However, the management believe that they are too loyal to the road to cause any trouble, but, nevertheless, the action of the various district assemblies upon the reports submitted to them by their delegates will be awaited with some degree of anxiety by all interested in railroad matters.

Sweeter Than Honey in the Honeycomb

"What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet."
Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and robust in health, but alas! too many "court in poetry and live in prose" after marriage. This is especially true of the wives whose changed relations bring on weaknesses and derangements peculiar to married women, so that their lives become "gray." To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boon. It cures weak backs, headaches, nervousness and "bearing down" pains, displacements and irregularities of the female organs. It is likewise a restorative and invigorating tonic, strengthening the nerves and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to the cheek" and the "rainbows to the eye." Sold by all druggists under guarantee from its makers of satisfaction in every case, or price, \$1, refunded.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no grating; no purging. Try them.

What an excellent cigar! Yes, it is a Hero—only costs 5c. As good as most 10c cigars. Ask for J. Rattray & Co., Montreal.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

Present Attractions and News of the Coming Ones.

Get your votes in by 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. The coupon is on page 7.

Sam Devere's Company.

The Theatre Royal was filled to overflowing yesterday. The company will be welcomed if they play a return date.

The Cyclorama.

The new attraction at the Cyclorama was opened yesterday by a private view, to which the proprietors, by ticket, invited the members of the press and their families, and also many prominent citizens. Perhaps the gallery was more full to allow of a calm and critical examination in detail, but from the exclamations of admiration that were freely heard on all sides it may be safely said that few of the spectators will be satisfied with a single visit. The subject of the grand cyclorama picture is the battle of the Little Big Horn, when Gen. Custer and his command were swept out of existence by the Sioux Indians.

The first thing that strikes one on entering the gallery, which is supposed to represent a rocky look out overlooking the whole field of battle, is the immensity of the view before us. So artistically is the scene arranged that the horizon, bounded by dim and distant mountain ranges on all sides, really seems as far away as if one were gazing over the actual field of combat. Advancing to the rear and looking over the railings, the immediate foreground is a rocky hill scantily covered by straggling herbage. Here and there are skeletons or heads of departed buffaloes, while life size figures of Indian warriors in such positions, as would be taken during the struggle give a wonderful degree of natural seeming to the whole scene.

As the rocky foreground reaches up to the pictured scene of battle the illusion is so well managed that it is impossible to tell when the real ceases and the pictorial representation commences. The whole grouping of the combatants is so skilful that while every detail seems to be passing under one's eyes there is all the feeling of hurry and apprehension that such a startling scene might be supposed to occasion in the breast of a peaceable citizen. We can thoroughly recommend this exhibition as one to which the people of the city may throng in the certainty of being delighted with the scene. It is also noteworthy that the Cyclorama provides a place of amusement to which even the most fastidious may take their families in the full certainty that nothing offensive will meet the eyes or ears of their charges. There is also a very interesting collection of mementoes gathered on the actual field of the conflict, but at the time of our visit they were scarcely sufficiently advanced in their arrangement to invite criticism. The exhibition is fully open to the public to-day.

Honoring St. Patrick.

The entertainment given by the students of St. Mary's College in the Academic Hall, Bleury-street, last night drew a large and enthusiastic audience, the entertainment was excellent throughout, it was very hard to give special notice to anyone but Jos. McEnaney, who as Patrick in the "Conversion of Ireland" deserves special notice, and Dunstan Gray as Lugha, the prince, and E. Devlin as Lochu Druid. The cast:

Patrick, first a captive, afterwards a bishop and the apostle of Ireland..... Jos. McEnaney
Laeghaire, monarch of all Ireland..... Arthur Maguire
Lugha, son of the preceding..... Frank Lavery
Milcho, one of the King's farmers..... J. Gray
Molaga, King's chief counsellor..... Adolphe Girardot
Ere, Young Chieftain..... Walter McEwan
Lochu, Druid..... Harry Clarke
Dunstan, Arch-pope..... T. W. Devlin
Senan, Arch-pope..... Frank Perry
Priests, Druids, etc., etc.

The singing of Mr. A. G. Cunningham drew for that gentleman an encore at each of his two appearances, but above all the calisthenic exercises of the scholars of St. Mary's was deserving of the applause which it received. The 15 work as one, and the performance closed with the faro, Cor and Box, which was received with approbation by the audience and sent those present home well pleased with the night's entertainment.

Men and Women.

A recent writer, referring to "Men and Women," says: "This first impression the play leaves is of satisfaction over the art shown in its writing. Not a word seems wasted, not a scene forced. And following close after the appreciation of this fact comes the perception of an element of the melodramatic that almost approaches tragedy. Its portrayal of mental suffering is so vivid that a company of even mediocre talent could cope with it. Its strength of line must be met by sympathetic strength in the cast."

It has been said by critics that the denouement of the play is unsatisfactory. Audiences, they urge, desire an end in which the young man gets a better place than he ever after his honest owing up to a defalcation of \$100,000, but sequence of events on this earth are more in line with the plot of this play, where a man who has once been dishonest must prove his future honesty beyond any question and begin at the bottom of the ladder again. The play has a moral, and leaves an impression on the people witnessing it that can hardly fail to produce good. "Men and women" comes to the Academy next week.

The Fast Mail.

"The Fast Mail" is the striking title of a melodrama to be presented at the Theatre Royal next week commencing Monday, March 21. The play is American, but built on the principal lines of melodrama throughout which has made the play such a success in England as well as this continent wherever it has appeared. Lincoln J. Carter, the author, is with the company visiting here, and is playing the heavy role. A car-load of scenery is carried for this production, and not a single piece of the theatre scenery will be issued. A sensational play as it is, possessing many startling climaxes and situations, its stirring scenes are greatly enhanced by the introduction of a number of novel and mechanical effects and spectacular features. The realistic explosion of a Mississippi steamboat, the flight of the "Fast Mail" steaming, puffing and blowing, the police alarm and answer of the patrol, the beautiful view presented of Niagara Falls with its rising mist and awful roar and a few of the many presented. Comedy pathos and sensation follow in quick order.

Vessels Will Be Able to Register.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House Committee on merchant marine and fisheries to-day, agreed to report representative Fithian's bill for the free admission to the American registry of ships built in foreign countries after Jan. 1, 1893.

\$485,582 FOR NEXT YEAR

THAT IS THE ESTIMATE OF THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

AN OLD, OLD EMPLOYEE IN TROUBLE.

Aldermen Put Their Hands In Their Pockets—Fares and Ferries Committee Decide to Ask for the Sum of \$14,300.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon at three sharp, each member being confronted with a formidable-looking document which took a considerable time to peruse. This document contained particulars of what the Road Committee require for the year 1892. Ald. Prefontaine was in the chair and there were also present, Ald. Wilson, Brunet, A. Dubuc, Kennedy, Robert, Hurteau and Griffin. The mayor was also present.

The chairman said he regretted having to inform the committee that Mr. St. George, the city surveyor, was sick in bed, but he hoped would be out again soon.

Ald. Brunet informed the committee that Mr. Lavallee, the late assistant-city surveyor, will return to town soon and will ask that he be re-instated in his old position. Ald. Brunet said that Mr. Lavallee had gone south for the good of his health, which was now quite restored.

Ald. Kennedy: "Oh, indeed; I thought there was something else that caused him to leave the city."

Ald. Wilson: "Well, I remember seeing a man with a big stick walking along the corridors of the hall one day, looking for Mr. Lavallee."

Ald. Prefontaine: "If Mr. Lavallee wants to be re-instated he will have to make application to the Council, because we have accepted his resignation which he sent in."

This settled the matter, and it now rests with Mr. Lavallee to make his application and take his chance with the rest.

The question of auctioneer's fees for the sale of the city's material was taken up and discussed at great length.

Ald. Wilson said that the fees should be regulated by the Road Committee, and he proposed the following scale:

Up to \$100	Per cent.
.....	7
\$100 and over	4

This was eventually agreed to.

Ald. Prefontaine referred to the remark made by Ald. McBride about railway gates at crossings. He thought that a sub-committee should be appointed to arrange this matter with the railway companies.

It was finally arranged that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the following sub-committee were elected to deal with the matter: The chairman and Ald. Wilson and Kennedy.

A letter from Mr. Lusher, manager of the Street Railway Company, was read. This was a proposition to have a conference between the City Passenger Railway Co. and the Road Committee, with a view of arranging for a better and more extended car service.

Ald. Dubuc thought that this matter should be dealt with by the Electric Railway Committee appointed on Monday last. He said it was their business to deal with this matter and not trouble the Road Committee with it.

It was arranged that the whole committee should meet the deputation from the City Passenger Railway on Tuesday next at 11 a.m. and discuss the matter. The chairman read a letter of complaint about boys of 15 and 16 years of age, being employed in charge of horses in connection with the Road department and this prevented deserving men with families from obtaining employment. The matter was left over for the City Surveyor to deal with.

Ald. Kennedy here asked the chairman if something could not be done towards relieving the wants of a poor laboring man who had been in the service of the Road Department for 22 years and who is now lying sick with a family and in want of the necessities of life.

The chairman said he was sorry that they had not power to make any grant and although he sympathized with the man, there could be no official help given.

Ald. Wilson: "The only thing we can do is to put our hands into our pockets and do something privately."

With this remark Ald. Wilson at once started the ball rolling and addressing Ald. Kennedy said: "Here is a \$10 bill, can you give me five in change for it?"

"Faith, an' I can do that," said Ald. Kennedy, here I put down the gentleman here to put down their names for what they will subscribe."

The paper was handed round and every member of the committee put down his name for and handed over \$5, and in addition to this Ald. Hurteau, who was present, did the same. This meant \$40 for the unfortunate sick man.

Next came the real business of the meeting, viz, the appropriations, particulars of which are given below.

Expenditure	Estimates
Staff.....	1,911
Permanent force.....	\$31,588 79
Roads.....	74,255 15
Cleaning and watering.....	89,792 14
Wooden sidewalks.....	83,022 35
Squares.....	63,494 63
Repaving.....	18,138 71
Repairs to sewers.....	2,625 80
Shells.....	10,738 47
Drain connections.....	17,871 39
Street names and numbers.....	2,032 82
Snow.....	1,655 41
River roads.....	34,415 47
Locks.....	1,707 17
Damages.....	5,040 37
Contingent.....	1,586 56
	1,200 00
	\$485,582 00

Expenditure in 1891 chargeable to 1892: Roads, \$22,500.00; cleaning and watering streets, \$10,000.00; expenditure chargeable to revenue of 1892 for permanent grading, Pine-avenue grading, \$38,302.71; Ontario and St. Catherine-street bridges, in 1891, \$17,880.95; in 1892, \$12,752.50—\$30,633.45; Cedar-avenue grading, 1892, \$22,900.00; grading Maisonneuve, Panet, and Champlain-streets, \$3,000.00, making a total of \$127,833.19, which added to the expenditure of 1891 makes a grand total of \$567,020.77 and added to this year make the estimates for 1892, \$613,418.19.

The estimates were passed "en bloc" and left for the consideration of the Board of Aldermen who will overhauled them before they are presented to the Finance Committee.

Fares and Ferries Committee.

The Parks and Ferries Committee met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, and at once proceeded to discuss the appropriations for the year 1892. This was the only business before the meeting, and after a little discussion it was decided to ask for \$14,300 this year as against an actual expenditure of \$6,450 last year. The increased expenditure is accounted

for by the proposed improvements on St. Helene Island, which every one admits are so much needed. The following is a list of the estimates for the present year:

Superintendent's salary.....	\$ 400
Guards and police.....	400
New residence for superintendent.....	300
Extension to restaurant.....	200
25 tables and 50 benches.....	200
Lumber, iron, etc., for guards.....	100
Paint and painting.....	100
Uniforms for superintendent, guards and police.....	500
Horse work (two horses).....	600
One shed at wharf.....	100
	\$14,300

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Thos. McGreevy, of Quebec, is at the Windsor.
Dr. Keyes, of Georgetown, is staying at the Hall.
T. B. Smith, of Toronto, is a guest at the Hall.
E. C. Goodhue, of Danville, is at the Balmoral.
R. G. Cunningham, of Victoria, B. C., is at the Hall.
Senator A. Bolduc, of Quebec, is registered at the Hall.
D. J. McLean, of Annapolis, is registered at the Balmoral.

T. C. Casgrain, M.P.P., and family are registered at the Balmoral.
Chas. Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin are stopping at the Windsor.

John S. Palmer, of Chicago, is amongst the latest arrivals at the Hall.

W. D. Middough, of Port Arthur, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

H. C. Derby and J. P. Robertson, of Boston, are among the guests at the Windsor.

Rev. Abbe Proulx and the Bishops of Sherbrooke and Laval will arrive here from Rome about April 10.

W. H. Rezan, of Rutland, Vt., is at the Richmond, and C. A. McDonald, of Thuro, are among the guests at the Balmoral.

Edward Smith, of Ottawa; N. E. Tewsmith, of Belleville, and R. H. Bevel, of Sherbrooke, are registered at the Balmoral Hotel.

Among the arrivals at the Windsor are:—J. G.