

CURRENT CONDENSATIONS

TO-DAY'S TERRESTRIAL TATTLE TERSELY TOLD.

It will be milder to-day. The Local House will prorogue on Tuesday. An unknown iron bark is ashore on the Pacific coast. All the injured survivors of the Lewis accident are doing well. Masonic installations were the order of the day on Saturday. Wonderful tin deposits are reported to have been found in Texas. Yarmouth, N. S., was the scene of a destructive fire Saturday night. The City National Bank of Hastings, Neb., has resolved to close its doors. The society of Amalgamated Engineers has donated \$3000 to the strike fund. The body of the child murdered at Kingston has been recovered in a swamp. From Louisiana comes a tale of shooting that outranks any dime novel record. A lively railroad war to secure possession of a bridge is reported from the West. Ten men are reported drowned by the sinking of a steambark in the Ohio River. Sir Joseph Hickson has resigned the position he held so long with the Grand Trunk Railway. The leading clergy and town councillors of Edinburgh have resolved to support the strikers. The boat works of J. W. Dann & Son, Columbus, Ohio, were burnt for the third time yesterday. Incendiary. The death is announced of M. A. Dauphin, for twenty years president of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The owner of the Woonsocket Bank which failed the other day is reported to have gone mad. The depositors are also mad. Capt. O'Shea publishes correspondence to prove that he did not barter his wife's honor for the sake of a seat in Parliament. The general theory is that the consumer pays the duty, but in the case of K. C. H. it is the consumptive who will pay it. It is said that the existing British Parliament will not be dissolved till after the passage of the Titles and Land Purchase Bill. Postal clerks are to be put on the steamers plying between New York and Germany, that the mails may be assured on board. Chinese smuggling into the United States is going on at Windsor, Ont. The song of the heathen, no doubt, is "One More River to Cross." There promises to be lively times in the British Parliament over the question: Shall a Roman Catholic be allowed to act as vicar of Ireland? Rev. Mr. Bruce, pastor of St. David's Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B., fell on the sidewalk yesterday and fractured one of the small bones of his ankle. Big Foot and his entire band of 150 bucks have been captured by United States troops. This may be regarded as practically quieting the Indian outbreak. Archbishop Walsh is still hopeful that Farnell can clear himself of the charges developed in the O'Shea divorce trial, but the archbishop is in a glorious minority. A crack in the ice of the river Avon at Warwick, England, precipitated hundreds of skaters into the water. Seventeen bodies have so far been recovered, but this is not the full measure of the fatality. The Scottish railway strikers allege that among the men now being employed by the railway companies are many victims of color-blindness who were formerly discharged because of their deficiency in this respect. The Editor of The Fargo Sun disappeared after the November election, and has turned up in Oregon, with no recollection of how he got there. Different people have different ways of celebrating an election. More than one hundred persons in England, male and female, have written the life of Gladstone, and have the manuscript all ready so that they can rush to publishing house with it the moment his death is announced. A Christmas story from Connecticut relates that a man handling a shovelful of the earth in the Cromwell quarries dug up thirty-eight striped snakes tied in a round ball. Many people see funny things after their Christmas dinner. The plea upon which restrictions to Vermont are based is, that Canadian cattle were lately embargoed at Dundee. This, of course, is merely a plea, as the Dundee embargo was of short duration and had no valid excuse. The real object, it is easily seen, is to force England to receive United States cattle.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Ten Men Reported Drowned in the Ohio River. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—At a late hour this evening it was reported the steamer Blackhawk sank at Druek's Landing, a few miles from here and ten men were drowned.

DEATHS.

ROSS—On the 27th inst., Henry Ross, 67 years, aged 87. Notice of funeral in evening papers.

KILLED IN A POWDER WORKS.

The Explosion Occurred While the Men Were Filling Cartridge Shells. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. LAKE HOPATONG, N. J., Dec. 27.—About 7.30 this morning a loud explosion started the residents of this place, and shook buildings standing in the immediate neighborhood of the American Forcible Powder Works. One of the small frame buildings of the works had been blown up and two of the workmen killed. John P. Johnson and Mahlon Sperry went to work in the little shanty where cartridges were manufactured at 7 o'clock. John Smith, assistant superintendent of the works, entered the building where Sperry and Johnson were engaged making cartridges with a machine similar in appearance to a sausage machine. They were pouring loose powder into the empty cartridge shells preparatory to running them through the machine. It is said that there was about 200 pounds of powder in the building at the time. Smith started to go to the packing house, and when he had gone about 50 feet from the shanty the explosion occurred and he was thrown down and stunned. When he recovered from the shock he looked about him and saw nothing of the shanty where less than a minute before he had been conversing with Sperry and Johnson. Neither of the latter was seen about the wreck and Smith realized that they had met a terrible death. A large number of the residents who were attracted by the explosion hurried to the scene and began a search for the bodies of Sperry and Johnson. The building in which they had worked was completely wrecked and a ragged hole marked the spot where it had stood. A search of the debris showed that the two unfortunate workmen had been blown to pieces. Not enough of their remains could be gathered up as a means of identification. Three legs and various pieces of flesh and bone were all that was found of the two men. It will probably never be known how the explosion occurred. Assistant Superintendent Smith is of the opinion that the explosion might have been caused by some sudden defect in the machinery. Smith says that both of the men who were killed understood their business thoroughly, and were careful workmen. He does not believe that the accident was due to their carelessness. The remains were removed to another building and the coroner sent for. On learning the circumstances of the accident he decided that it would not be necessary to hold an inquest. Sperry was 23 years of age and leaves a widow and one child. Johnson was 25 years old and leaves a widow and three children in destitute circumstances.

A RAILWAY DISPUTE.

In Regard to the Right to Cross a Bridge. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Last July the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road began to run its freight trains into Omaha over the Union Pacific bridge. Early in the year the Union Pacific had made a contract with the Rock Island and Milwaukee giving these roads equal privileges between Council Bluffs and Omaha. Last week the Milwaukee made arrangements with the Union Pacific to run its trains into the Union Pacific Depot. This service was to begin to-day, but at last night, however, the Union Pacific sent word to the Milwaukee that it could no longer run the bridge. When a Milwaukee freight undertook to cross about midnight the crew found the switches double locked. Formal demands and refusals were made. This morning the Milwaukee undertook to get a train across but were blocked. S. H. H. Clark and other Union Pacific men have been in conference all day and will not talk to newspaper men.

BIG FOOT CAPTURED.

Together With His Entire Band of 150 Bucks. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—At headquarters of the Department of the Platte to-night a dispatch was received from Gen. Brooke saying that Maj. Whitesides in command of a battalion of the 7th Cavalry, had captured Big Foot and his entire band near the head of Porcupine Creek. Also 150 Bucks surrendered. Gen. Brooke also telegraphed that the hostiles in the Bad Lands had surrendered and would reach Pine Ridge on Monday.

A Chinese Railway Deal.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Journal of Finance in its issue to-morrow will announce that the date for the meeting of the presidents to complete the reorganization of the new association has been changed from Jan. 6 to Jan. 5 and that the place of meeting has also been changed from Chicago to the Windsor Hotel in New York City. The change was made by telegraph on Saturday owing to the inability of some of the presidents to attend a meeting in Chicago on the date originally appointed. It is expected that before Jan. 5 every one of the 15 roads, whose presidents have already assented to the proposed new organization, will have voted in favor of the adoption of the resolutions passed at the meeting recently held at Mr. Pierpont Morgan's house in this city.

Another Bank Goes Up.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—A special from Hastings, Neb., says: At a meeting of the stockholders of the City National Bank held last night it was resolved to close its doors. The comptroller of currency at Washington has been telegraphed to send a receiver.

The Body Recovered.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. KINGSTON, Dec. 28.—The body of the child murdered by Peter Sharbott was found in a swamp yesterday. The mother of the murderer pointed out the place where the body was buried under threat of imprisonment.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON RESIGNS

From His Position of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. A SHORT HISTORY OF HIS CAREER. The Somewhat Startling News Was Learned By The Herald at a Late Hour.

WHO WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR?

Mr. L. J. Seargeant, the Present Traffic Manager, Named as the Probable Lucky Man.

Reports were current last evening that Sir Joseph Hickson had resigned his position as General Manager of the Grand Trunk Ry. At first little credence was attached to the report, as a high official of the company, on being interviewed by telephone, replied that he had received no official information. At a late hour, however, The Herald received information from a thoroughly reliable source that the report was true, that Sir Joseph had actually resigned, and also that his successor would be Mr. Seargeant, traffic manager of the Grand Trunk and vice-president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, who, therefore, is entitled to congratulations. Mr. Seargeant has been connected with the Grand Trunk for many years, and has ample opportunity to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the workings of the great railroad.

Sir Joseph Hickson commenced his railway career when a boy in the offices of the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, and subsequently went to the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, and worked his way up to Chief Agent at Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway at Manchester, where he became assistant to the General Manager. While thus engaged, Mr. Hickson attracted the notice of Mr. (now Sir) Edward Watkin, Bart., then Commissioner and afterwards President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Mr. Hickson was appointed by him to the position of Chief Accountant of the Grand Trunk in December, 1861, and afterwards, to that of Secretary and Treasurer. In the performance of the duties which this latter office entailed, Mr. Hickson found ample scope for his financial and administrative ability which has since met with such general recognition. For nearly 20 years it was his task to battle against what appeared insuperable obstacles, but his skill, knowledge and energy were always in the end victorious. In 1874, when the late Mr. C. J. Brydges was called by the Mackenzie Government to the management of the Intercolonial, Mr. Hickson was promoted to the responsible position which he has since filled. The first service which he had to perform in his new capacity was to effect the change of gauge of the road east of Montreal, so as to complete its uniformity throughout with that of its connections, and to enable cars to go through without change of bulk. To carry out the financial negotiations necessary for the accomplishment of so expensive an alteration was no trifling matter. Mr. Hickson performed it in a manner entirely creditable. In 1879 Mr. Hickson carried to a successful issue negotiations for the sale of Riviere du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk to the Dominion Government, and applied the proceeds of the sale in securing control of a line to the west, making a direct connection to Toledo and the fusion of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western of Canada secured to the former a terminus over the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R. R. in Milwaukee. It may be stated that Mr. Hickson, besides being general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway (2918 miles in length), is president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway, of the Michigan Air Line, of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway, Vice-President of the International Bridge Company at Buffalo; and a director of the Central Vermont Railway. He may, therefore, be said to have been the controlling mind over 5,000 miles of railways in Canada and the United States.

The Heavens Get There.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27.—Late on Christmas eve Officer Drullard spilled a row boat crossing from Detroit, and coming to the conclusion that the boat was on a smuggling expedition he asked Customs Officer McKee to take a look around the lumber pile and freight cars in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk slip. McKee did so. As he was sneaking around a big pile of lumber he saw the figures of three individuals crouching about the pile. He yelled to them, when one of them made a break for McKee. The latter pulled his revolver and drove the trio to the Grand Trunk station, where they were identified. The three Chinamen who had arrived from the east on a train that they admitted that they had intended to be smuggled into the United States, but in some manner the person who came across in the boat had missed the train. Two of them were from Toronto and one from Hamilton. They were told to go and if about an hour the man who was to take them across put in an appearance and asked for his passengers. He went out to find them and was successful for the Chinamen, ferryman and boat were missing an hour later. The Chinamen were told to pay each \$20 for their delivery in the States.

A New Tin Mine.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—Louis Gerard, a prominent civil engineer, arrived in this city yesterday with specimens from a tin discovery which has recently been made in the Colorado river in Glano County, 100 miles north-west of here. The deposit covers a large extent. Mr. Gerard brings the ores here to be sampled. He says new discoveries are being made daily and 60 deposits have already been located.

Two Relicts of the Empire Dead.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. PARIS, Dec. 28.—Mme. Roubert, widow of M. Roubert, famous in the history of France before, during and after the existence of the French Empire, is dead. M. Roubert died in 1854. He is especially remembered for his chivalrous defense of the Third Empire after its death at Sedan. Mme. Haussmann, wife of Baron Georges Eugene Haussmann, famous as prefect of the Seine under Louis Napoleon, while the latter was in turn President and Emperor, is also dead.

The Failure Crashed Him.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. WOODS LICK, S. D., Dec. 28.—The strain upon L. S. Stevens, owner of the Sanborn County Bank which failed Friday, has driven him mad. Steps are being taken to have him examined by the Insanity Board and sent to an asylum. Just before going crazy he gave instructions to the assignee to pay back creditors who had made late deposits, but nobody knowing the combination of the safe it could not be opened. Small deposits were about \$20,000, and they are greatly excited.

"I MUST GO TO MY HUSBAND."

A Weird Story of the Suicide of an Austrian Countess. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 28.—A young couple who gave the name of Paris, evidently foreigners, came to this city nearly two years ago and rented a cottage. They appeared to be wealthy and lived in great luxury. The husband recently became ill and on Christmas Day he died. The wife seemed broken-hearted. While the body was being embalmed she begged piteously that she might be allowed to lie under the winding sheet, but of course she was refused. Presently the physician missed his bottle of Chloroform, and while searching for it found the young widow lying beside her dead husband, fondly caressing the body and moaning, "Why could I not go with you; why could I not go with you?" The physician gently tried to remove her, but she resisted and exclaimed: "Let us lie here together." Her words came thick and indistinct and the physician was led to seek the cause. He found she had taken carbolic acid and her mouth and chest were terribly burned. When accused of poisoning herself, she said: "Yes, I must go to my husband," and with these words she died. The story of her life was learned through the bank at which her account was kept. They were the Count and Countess Josef Parisa De Hochkofler, of Trieste. Her father-in-law was the head of the largest banking house in Austria. The maiden name of the Countess was Mina Atof. She sprang from the German nobility, and her lineage, it is said, can be traced back 800 years. She was a cultured artist.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA PROVES HIS POINT

He Did not Barter His Wife's Honor For a Seat in Parliament.

THE EVIDENCE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

He Urged the Claims of the Captain to Recognition.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Having been advised that an action for libel would not lie, Captain O'Shea publishes the following correspondence to disprove Mr. Healy's taunt that O'Shea bartered his wife's honor to gain a seat in Parliament. In a letter dated Dec. 24, 1890, Mr. Sturbridge says: "When a Liberal whip I did my best to promote your candidature as a Liberal and supporter of Mr. Gladstone from mid-Armagh and afterwards from Liverpool in 1885."

In a letter dated Dec. 20, 1890, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., says: "I assume that you will take some notice of the brutal attack of Mr. Healy at Kilkenny, though unless I am much mistaken, you will find that there is no legal remedy. His statement is entirely inconsistent with what I know of the general election of 1885, according to my recollections Mr. Farnell neglected at first to give you any assistance and did not do so until he had seen letters from myself and another person pointing out that your services in the Liberal party had been a real advantage to both. That such services would continue to be equally necessary if the two parties desired to maintain any kind of friendly relations. Respecting Chamberlain I find that I wrote you to the same effect in January, 1885, which I authorize you to publish if you think it would be useful. This correspondence ought to afford sufficient evidence that no such complicity existed as your detractor has been busy enough to insinuate."

The letter referred to by Mr. Chamberlain is dated Jan. 22, 1885, and is marked "private." It is as follows: "In the present condition of Irish affairs it is more than ever unfortunate that you are not found in a seat in Parliament. Is there any chance of your standing for one of those now vacant in Ireland? It surely must be in the interests of the Irish party to keep open channels of communication with the Liberal leaders, if any possible operation is expected. It is clear that a great deal of preliminary talk must be had, and I doubt if any Liberal leader is at present in a direct or indirect communication with the Irish representatives. I certainly find myself very much in the dark as to their chances, and wishes. Cannot you get Mr. Farnell's exequator for one of the vacant seats? It is really the very least he can do for you after all that you have done for him."

A Dangerous Counterfeit Two Dollar Note.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A new counterfeit two dollar note has been detected. It is well executed and exceedingly dangerous. It bears the check letter B and plate number 2335. General Hancock's portrait is well engraved, but the hair and mustache are not as smooth as in the genuine one. In the word "United," in "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, the "r" and "e" extend a little below the other letters. The fine blue lines. The counterfeit is on the issue under act of Aug. 4, 1886. Department series 1886, and bears the large spoked seal. It was first detected at the German National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Fire Record.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—The large bath works of J. W. Dann & Co., in the northeastern part of the city was burned this morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$25,000. This is the third time the works have been destroyed.

Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 28.—Yarmouth had its visitation from fire last night and at one time it looked as though the whole town must go. As it is, one of the handsomest brick blocks in the town has been destroyed, and after seventeen hours' hard work the firemen are still on duty. About 12 o'clock last night fire was discovered in Princess block, a three story brick building with splendid plate glass front extending over two stories, occupied by Viets and Dennis, dry goods merchants, and Geo. S. Taylor, manufacturing tailor. The plate glass and iron front of the building gave way with a tremendous crash, and the flames shot across the street like discharges from a cannon's mouth. The other side of the street was of wood, with glass shop fronts, and the flames burst the windows, charred the whole front of the block, destroying signs and awnings, but the block where the fire commenced collapsed. The block was valued at \$22,000, and insurance \$10,000. Viets and Dennis' stock about \$40,000; partially insured. George S. Taylor's stock and machinery \$15,000 insured for \$10,000. Of the \$30,000 worth of property comprised in the fire absolutely nothing was saved. Rice & Son's block was badly damaged by fire and water. Cook & Storeman, dry goods; Harris & Horsfall, drugs and stationery; Porter & Pendry, dry goods; H. H. Wyman, millinery; J. Rezee, Jr., confectionery; J. Burritt, grocer and butcher, Crowell's shoe store, will all suffer loss from damage to property in removal of goods. The total loss is estimated at \$125,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The Bijou Theatre situated on Washington-avenue, near Hennepin-avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

BRUTAL TRAMPS.

Unknown Men Assault a Young Woman at Hanover, Ind. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. MADISON, Ind., Dec. 28.—The classic village of Hanover, the picturesque seat of Hanover College, six miles below this city, was thrown into awful excitement by one of the most horrible outrages ever known in the criminal annals of Indiana. About 6 o'clock Miss Gertrude Morris, the 16-year-old daughter of Professor Morris, one of the instructors at the college, was caught in the yard by two degraded tramps, who suppressed her cries with their cruel threats, and were proceeding to assault her when assistance arrived. The tramps were unable to accomplish their horrible purpose. The fainting girl was placed in the care of the village physician, the father spreading the news throughout the beautiful hamlet. The matter was telephoned to Sheriff Hoagland, who, with his deputies, started toward the village in search of the men. Many students who had heard the news mounted, and others with their shotguns, pursued the perpetrators of the outrage. Had they been caught an interesting session of Judge Lynch's court would have been on the path of the tramps had the students caught them.

QUEBEC JOTTINGS.

Robbery at Beauport—The Survivors Doing Well—Political Points—A Narrow Escape. SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—A seven hundred dollar robbery is reported from Beauport, where thieves entered the residence of Mr. Lortie, the night before last, and abstracted the money. All the survivors of the late railway accident at Levis are reported recovering, including Mr. Caenette, whose life was for some time despaired of. The Legislature will prorogue on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Thomas Chapais, Sir Hector Langevin's son-in-law, declines the Conservative candidature and it will probably go to Mr. Dionne, advocate. Mr. Carroll, advocate, or Sheriff Gagnon will be the Liberal candidate. The Church of St. Anne de la Pocaetiere had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Christmas day, the roof having ignited from sparks from the chimney.

Going On All Right.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—L'Electeur in answer to some newspapers that had murmured against the Mercier Government for not including the Quebec bridge in the railway resolutions says: "If the Government had done anything further for the bridge the Federal Government would have refused all help to build it. At the risk of committing an indiscretion we will say that Mr. Mercier has had two competent engineers working under his own supervision for a year past making plans and estimates of the bridge. They have worked secretly and free from outside influence and control. In their wanderings in the neighborhood of the projected bridge, surveying the grounds and approaches, they were often thought to be artists and amateur photographers in quest of charming scenery. Mr. Mercier is in possession of two fine plans, true masterpieces, which he will take with him to Europe shortly and submit them to prominent engineers in London and Paris."

MR. COOPER IS IN IT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. AUBURN, Ill., Dec. 28.—Tom Cooper, a respectable colored citizen of Aurora, owned a little market-garden and house adjoining the city. A few weeks ago some of the boomers desired to plot the land in that vicinity and, objecting to a colored population gave \$8000 for Mr. Cooper's property. He then bought a house and lot on Pennsylvania-avenue, whereupon his aristocratic neighbors immediately giving a handsome price for the property. The enterprising colored man has since bought his old house and four lots of the plotted property and will realize handsomely on the venture. Everybody is laughing over it except the boomers, who are looking around to find what struck them.

To Form a Grain Drill Trust.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 28.—This city is the largest manufacturing center for agricultural machinery in the United States, and little else is talked of here but the formation of trusts or combines in reapers and other implements. Beside the Reaper Trust, a threshing machine combine is talked of. One meeting is said to have been held and a company with a capital stock of \$20,000,000 proposed. The latest scheme is a grain drill combine. It is said that a number of large grain drill concerns in the country are already figuring on the deal.

Protection in Spain.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. MADRID, Dec. 28.—The decree issued yesterday by the Minister of Finance declaring that Spain must follow the protection movement in America by increasing the duties on many imports is discussed in this city on all sides. There are many who approve of the step taken by the Government, but there are others who do not look upon the move with favor. The following are two examples of the severity of the new tariff: The duty on broad mazes has been increased from 25 shillings a head to 25 10s, while the duty on west flour has been increased from 15 shillings to 25 6s.

Sympathy for the Strikers.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. EDINBURGH, Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the leading clergy and the town councillors of Edinburgh last night resolutions were adopted approving the justice of the strike and promising the men support.

AN IMMEN CRACK IN THE ICE

Plunges Hundreds of Skaters Into the Waters of the River Avon. 17 BODIES SO FAR RECOVERED. No Authentic Record of the Total Number of Lives Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A terrible accident is reported from Warwick-on-Avon. While several thousand skaters were departing themselves on the river at that place the ice suddenly and without any warning cracked in the middle of the river. An immense fissure opened, through which 500 of the skaters were plunged into the icy waters. A cry of horror arose from the spectators, while the more fortunate of the skaters lost no time in reaching the banks of the river. When the first shock was over a number of people hurried to the rescue of the drowning skaters and a number of them were pulled out; but it is feared that many were drowned. The latest reports state that seventeen bodies have been recovered, among them several women.

Strange Sequel to a Mysterious Death at Fort Robinson.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 28.—It will be remembered that during last summer a well-to-do farmer named John Dunn of Thorold Township was found drowned in the canal near Port Robinson. The deceased had property valued at about \$1500, and Mr. N. Current of Welland administered to the estate, making minute inquiries by advertising and otherwise, for heirs. None turning up the property reverted to the Government. Last Wednesday a man calling himself James Dunn and claiming to be a brother of the deceased came to Mr. Current, accompanied by a man named Joiner, both hailing from Buffalo. The particulars the man gave of his deceased brother, whose photograph he also recognized, leads Mr. Current to believe that he is the right man. James is a labouring man and knew nothing of the affair until his attention was called to it by Mr. Joiner, who saw the advertisement in a Buffalo paper. He also recognized the remains when exhumed, and it is likely he will get the property after the usual formalities.

A Burglar Wants to Reform.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. OMAHA, Dec. 28.—Bill Newton, formerly of Omaha and late of South America, is a burglar by profession and a gentleman by instinct. On March 22 last, he broke into a store at Harnoy and Tenth streets, and with his plunder left a back door as the proprietor entered the front. A policeman came to investigate, but the store-keeper mistaking him for the thief, shot him in the arm. Mr. Newton being told about this, went to the police to-day and asked to be wanted to go to the penitentiary and learn a better way of making a living than breaking into other people's houses. He said he went to South America after leaving Omaha, but his accusing conscience drove him back.

A Husband's Dastardly Deed.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 28.—James McBride attempted to murder his divorced wife at Plainville, this county, early this morning by blowing up with dynamite the hotel in which she was sleeping. The wife was uninjured, but several boarders and the proprietor were badly hurt. Fire resulted from the explosion, destroying the hotel and a large manufacturing house. Loss \$12,000, partly insured. McBride is in jail.

Died from His Beating.

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—Robert Scarlett, who was so severely beaten on Christmas night, died at 4 o'clock this morning from the effects of his injuries. An inquest will be held this afternoon. James Douglas, who put the deceased out of the Aquatic saloon, was up before the Police Magistrate this morning, and was handed over to the coroner. Douglas still denies that he used any violence in putting deceased out of his saloon and says that Scarlett's injuries must have been received elsewhere and later on in the evening.

A Change for the Better.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—An area of depression of importance which has formed during the day now covers the lake region and the pressure is highest over the Southern States. The weather has been generally fair in all portions of the country, cold from Manitoba to the Atlantic and mild elsewhere.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Strong winds and gales shifting to west and north; cloud ytop arctic clouds, with light snow falls; comparatively mild during day, turning colder this morning. S. Lawrence Upper—Strong winds and gales south, shifting to west and no thaws; cloudy in night, with falls of snow; lower temperatures about to-morrow. Lower S. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong winds and gales generally cloudy, with falls of snow; higher temperatures. Maritime—Strong winds and gales moving southwestward to southern; fair and calm; day followed by rising temperatures and a fall of snow on Friday.

Steamship Arrivals.

Dec. 27. Arrived at From Northland.....New York.....Antwerp
Gettysburg.....London.....Liverpool
Dec. 28.
Greece.....".....London
Lake Winnipeg.....".....Liverpool
Essex.....".....Bristol
Alton.....".....Bristol
Wendland.....".....Amsterdam
City of Quebec.....".....Liverpool
Napier.....".....Mediterranean

CROSS PURPOSES.

A Christmas Experience in Seven Chapters.

BY T. C. DE LEON.

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"You'll take her," Tom whispered hoarsely in my ear.

"Like an animated statue I advanced and offered my arm to the veiled figure nearest me.

"I noticed the little hand she rested on my arm trembled slightly. She had some feeling, then? It was more than I had suspected, but I only grew stouter and stouter.

"As we stepped out into the moonlight I felt rather than saw the veiled face by me turn up to mine.

"Softly and swiftly we followed the other couple over the crisp, crackling surface of the snow.

"Here we found the sleigh, the impatient horses blowing out great clouds of mist, and the more impatient groom blowing out greater clouds of smoke from his black pipe.

"Well, lieutenant, you're pretty high a-freedom," was his salutation. "All ready, sir, and up in five minutes trim; do the nineteen miles in two hours sure!"

"Tom answered never a word. He almost lifted the light form of his bride-maid into the back seat, and as he trucked the buffalo around her with most unnecessary care I saw she had pressed her handkerchief to her eyes and was sobbing bitterly.

"I'll drive," Tom said to me shortly. He looked very grave and pale now as he bundled his bride into the front seat with much less ceremony than he had used to her bridesmaid.

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handkerchief and hands into her muff and looked dead at the gray's ears.

At first I hardly understood that look, then I was fully satisfied. She really did love me then, after all, and my fire at the periphery of the pair before us woke a sympathetic flash in her.

Up the step we rattled, and straight ahead of us at the base of the winding hill stood a little country church, its graceful spire and old time moldings standing out in clear cut silhouette against the white cloud hill behind it.

Tom straightened himself up, pointed to the church with his whip and then without a word let it fall on the soles of his flanks.

"You are prompt as welcome, my dear children," he said, as he lifted Miss Blythe from the sleigh and bent down to kiss her forehead.

"It was a tough ride over country from the Bull's Eye," Miss Bettie chirped out in perfect composure, while the still silent Tom helped the blonde to alight, "and you may be sure we managed it in a hurry, Mr. Lindsay. I had to make frightful love to the old clerk—almost kiss him—before I could get the paper."

And Miss Bettie actually laughed softly while the wicked black eyes rested for a single second upon my own.

"The old gentleman laughed. "You are a woman of business, Bet," he said.

"Woman of business! Did ever bride before run away with Lieutenant of Boomerangs and then boast her prowess to the parson? Woman of brass, he meant. But he only added:

"The paper is a little irregular after all, but I'll make it do. There's nothing I wouldn't do for the daughter of my dear old friend."

"Zebus and Cupid! He'd even help her to an elopement with a penniless boy! Some brilliant reflections upon the corruption of the church popped into my mind, but before I could frame them into portable shape they were out of my mouth by the clear, sharp voice of that inscrutable bride elect:

"And this, of course, is Miss Belton, and this our first and only groomsmen." So I was introduced to the Rev. Dr. Lindsay.

"I shook hands very mistily and uttered something unintelligible. Then before the awkward boy from the rectory stables had persuaded himself to take the horses' heads in charge the doctor's wife appeared on the steps in the coat of morning toilets. She kissed Tom and the girls with the most motherly empressment.

"I have heard of you from Bettie," she said pointedly to me, and then glanced at that wicked young person.

"Once more the dark eyes flashed into mine for a second, and they so magnetized me that I could scarce resist knocking the head that contained them against that of the rector's wife. By a huge effort, however, I mastered the impulse, and left that lady to her own way.

"Do take a cup of coffee, my dears. It is hot and ready. You will wait breakfast till after the ceremony, but you really need something hot after your long ride."

Bettie looked at Tom. Tom, who by this time was very white and immensely solemn, only shook his head shortly. Then he drew the arm of that blonde waterspout—her eyes were running like a millrace again—tenderly within his own.

"As for me, I stood knee deep in the buffed, holding her muff before her face, and seemingly more anxious about the tip of her nose than about her future state. Once she turned, looked pityingly at her weeping friend.

"Don't cry so, Anna dazing. It will soon be over."

Ye gods! Here was cooing for you! But the tender one, far from seeming comforted, only bowed her head still lower, while she ceased to sob.

At last the moonlight waned. A pale, sickly flush rose over the face of the east, and as we reached the crest of the next hill the day broke.

Tom turned two or three times in the next mile and glanced uneasily at the still bent figure beside me. It seemed to me he took very unnecessary interest in that young person's crying. Perhaps, however, her evident reluctance to alight in his disgraceful proceeding raised remorse in his bosom. Still, I rather respected the White Horse for her sympathy in her friend's unwomanly position, and as we passed the next heavy shadow of trees I tried my hand at consolation. Stopping toward her I said very gently:

"Pray be comforted. A foolish girl will throw herself away sooner or later, you know. Believe me, if my opinion is of any value to you, I feel that none of the sin, little of the folly, of today is at your door. I know you were entrapped into it; I know you wouldn't do it if you could help yourself."

The other had failed, but I was successful. The weeping White Horse stared at me a moment, straightened herself up and the same flash she had left me with the night before came into her eyes. Then she dried them, stuffed

completely conquered. A young person who could plan an elopement, arrange every detail herself, choose her avowed lover for sole witness, and finally wake the groom at midnight, had power to startle me no further.

As we approached the chancel I let go the bride's arm mechanically and ranged up at Tom's right side. Forbearance was leaving me fast. My boasted strength had all gone long ago; I was wandering in my mind and weak in my knees. I was dead beat. But for pure shame I should have rushed from the church and wallowed abjectly in the snow without. When we all dropped on our knees I could not strangle down the sob that burst from my heart, and the bitterness of my spirit found vent in anything but the utterance of the prayer the time and place called for. How long we knelt I have no idea. It might have been seconds, it might have been hours. Somehow I found myself again standing up, clutching the chancel rail for support, while the tall form of the rector seemed miles away, and his words came dulled to my ears through a boom in the temple like that of angry surf.

I had thought, hear, feel nothing. I had but one consciousness, that I was wretched—wretched indeed!

Tom's tremulous responses fell meaningless upon my ear, and yet, through all my agony, I listened with strained intensity for the words in which she was to speak herself.

Those words never came—only a soft, murmur, as of the spring breeze. Even in that supreme moment of agony I felt a tender, yearning pride that all the woman in her was not dead—that it had at last been touched, even in the depths, by the solemnity of the sacrifice at which she held a part.

The doctor's hands were laid upon the wedding pair. "It was done! I staggered alone into the glaring sunlight on the church yard snow."

As we dashed down the main street of Picketon at 10 a. m. that day, our sleigh bells screamed with a rollicking jollity that brought many a face to door and window.

Mrs. Lindsay's wedding breakfast had been of the very best, and the bridal party, plucking appetites out of the inevitable, enjoyed it hugely. Ever after the clear coffee and feathery waffles could tempt no longer, they had lingered to listen to the rector's genial flow of talk.

Mayor Blythe was just mounting his sober old horse as we dashed into his avenue at a slashing trot.

"Hello!" he cried, arresting one foot half way over the beast. "Back so soon! And you, too, Anna? Why, we will have our Christmas dinner here, after all, then!"

"Oh, darling papa! You'll forgive us! Now promise you will!" and Bettie bounded from my side and threw her arms round the chief magistrate of Picketon.

"Forgive you, puss! Why, of course I will. But for what?"

"Oh, papa, he's just the dearest fellow in the world! And he couldn't help it. "I was all my fault, wasn't it now?" She turned to me.

"Not for the life of him!" I cried, slapping Tom on the back with wild hilarity. "He deserves the very best wife in the land, Mr. Blythe, and I'm sure he's found her! Here I kissed the bride's hand with a fervor that smacked again in the frosty air."

"Wife! What do you mean?" cried the mayor, descending rapidly from his saddle.

"Now, papa, don't be impatient!" "Impatient, the devil! You'll drive me wild! Here's this to me—you seem to have your wits left. What does the girl mean?"

"But you forgive us! You promised to forgive us, that's a darling old papa!" and throwing her arms round the bewildered mayor she led him into the snug little parlor. Then she shut the door carefully after we had fled guiltily in.

"Now, you dear old papa, we all ran away—that is, Tom and I ran away."

"Run away!" roared the mayor, very red in the face.

"Yes; but it was my fault, wasn't it, Tom? And, oh, papa, I'm so glad we did, and we married!"

"Married!" The old gentleman's face was purple now.

"Yes, papa, at Dr. Lindsay's church at 6 o'clock. Now, don't be angry, you dear, dear papa! And we married—that is, Tom married—Anna Belton!"

"Oh—oh!" whistled the mayor. "So that's the secret, is it? So you ran away with the golden fleece, you little Jason in petticoats! and the old gentleman laid his hand kindly upon the golden locks of the blushing Mrs. Tom. "Well, I will promise not to be angry."

"But—my aunt?" Mrs. Tom blushed and glanced shyly at her husband. "How can I tell her?"

"How she will rave! Why, I had quite forgotten her!" cried Mr. Blythe, with a furious fit of laughter. "To sleep with one eye open for ten years and lose her treasure after all! Bad children, bad children! But I see I must be peacemaker, so I'll put off business today, and drive over to 'Shadybrook' on that mission."

STEAMSHIPS.



BEAVER LINE. The Canada Shipping Co's. Winter Arrangements.

Liverpool & New York. And connecting by continuous rail at New York with Montreal and all important places in Canada and the Western States.

The sailings from Liverpool will be as follows: Lake Ontario, Jan. 10, 1901. Lake Huron, Jan. 10, 1901.

For freight or other particulars apply: In Halifax, to A. A. Watt, Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water Street; in New York, to Arkell & Co., 25 Whitehall Street.



GUION LINE. U.S. and Royal Mail Steamers. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

Arizona, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 2.30 p.m. Wyoming, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 7.00 a.m. Nevada, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1.30 p.m.

California, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10.30 a.m. Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1.30 p.m. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m.

Idaho, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m. Montana, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m. Utah, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m.

Colorado, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m. Arizona, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m. Nevada, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1.30 p.m.

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MEMBERSHIP.



DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NOW IN FORCE.

Special Reduced Winter Rates. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Portland.

Vancouver, Thurs. Jan. 1, 1901. Sarnia, Thurs. Jan. 1, 1901.

For freight or other particulars apply: In Halifax, to A. A. Watt, Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water Street; in New York, to Arkell & Co., 25 Whitehall Street.



WHITE STAR LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

Calling at OAK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails. Provided with very modern improvement.

From New York, 1900. Britannic, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m. Majestic, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 5.00 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Mar. 4, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Mar. 11, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Mar. 18, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Mar. 25, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Apr. 1, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Apr. 8, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Apr. 15, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Apr. 22, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Apr. 29, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, May 6, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, May 13, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, May 20, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, May 27, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Jun. 3, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Jun. 10, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Jun. 17, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Jun. 24, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Jul. 1, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Jul. 8, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Jul. 15, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Jul. 22, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Jul. 29, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Sep. 2, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Sep. 9, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Sep. 16, 9.30 a.m.

Germanic, Wednesday, Sep. 23, 9.30 a.m. Adriatic, Wednesday, Sep. 30, 9.30 a.m. British, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 9.30 a.m.

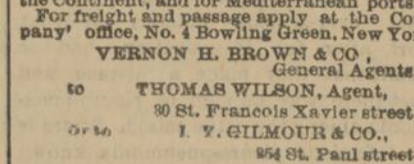
STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE. LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

From New York, 1900. Servia, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m. Utruria, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m. Bothnia, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m.

For freight or other particulars apply: In Halifax, to A. A. Watt, Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water Street; in New York, to Arkell & Co., 25 Whitehall Street.



IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments and are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort.

Acadian, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m. Assiatic, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m. Antrim, Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m.

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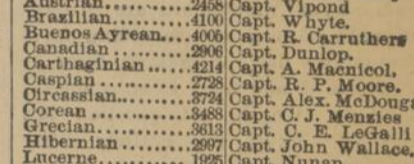
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The Montreal Herald

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HON. P. MITCHELL - President WILL H. WHITE - Secretary-Treasurer MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - Editor

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Rosina Vokes at the Academy of Music at 8 p.m. "The Night Owls" at the Theatre Royal at 8 p.m.

WHAT MR. PLIMSOLL SHOULD AVOID.

We are not sure that in proposing to prohibit the shipment of live cattle Mr. Plimsoll believed that such a restriction could or should be imposed. His bill was probably framed on the principle on which lawyers' indictments are made—accuse the prisoner of everything from a willful murder down to making faces at the deceased and hope to substantiate something. We do not question Mr. Plimsoll's motives, but entirely differ from his views as they now present themselves, and we are exceedingly distrustful of the sources from which he obtains his information concerning the deal meat trade, and not convinced by the cited accidents which have occurred. Cattle are shipped from this port in the vessels of the Allan, Dominion, Beaver, Hansa, Ross, and Thompson lines. They are also shipped in ocean tramps, such as the Linda. Of the regular lines mentioned we have heard no complaints. The greatest possible care is taken to provide for the safety and health of the beasts, and these lines, as new cattle ships are built, exhaust the inventive talents of their builders in providing improvements for the trade. With the ocean tramps, no doubt, the case is not quite the same. But this points to reform not abolition. To stop the trade in live cattle because in some ill-fitted vessels suffering and loss of beasts had occurred would be as reasonable as stopping trade with the Levant because someone had found a maggot in a box of figs. No one worthy of consideration is callous to the sufferings of dumb animals, but if the trade and business of the world were to be conducted in conformity with an exaggerated tenderness for the brute creation where is it to begin or stop? Why not prevent cattle being shipped in railway trucks, which are certainly quite as uncomfortable as the stalls in a properly fitted steamship, why allow fowls to be crowded into coops on board ship to show that the passengers may have poultry for dinner, why allow ducks and chickens to be tied in a heap by the legs and carried head downward to market, why boil lobsters alive that gormets may have said? There is probably less necessary suffering in the transport of live cattle across the ocean than in any other of the means employed for the carriage on shore of animals destined for the knife. But as we have said we cannot quite persuade ourselves that Mr. Plimsoll really desires to abolish an important trade such as this. He probably means to obtain improvements in the way of carrying it on. He did not propose to prevent ocean navigation because sailors were lost at sea, but he desired a certain improvement in the lower order of sea-going ships, and this he obtained. To stop the trade in live cattle would be an outrageous thing to do. While Canada is free from disease there is little probability of the British Parliament passing such a measure, but there are interests that would be very glad to use Mr. Plimsoll's humanitarianism to further their own business. Shippers of American dead meat would, of course, be very glad to see the Canadian live meat trade stopped, and there may be breeders in the United Kingdom who see in this a chance of getting higher prices for their animals. The British public however wants cheap and good meat, and will not consent to be humbugged into putting extra cost on their food. The majority of cattle shipped from Canada are stockers which are fattened for the market after being sent over. Stop this trade, as Mr. Plimsoll proposes doing, and the dead meat trade will be in the hands of a few American firms who control all existing refrigerating appliances. That would give them a monopoly, centre the trade at American ports and ensure higher prices for consumers in Great Britain. There is a danger, however which must also be guarded against; that is the possibility of vexatious interference with the shippers and steamship companies, and of indirect impediments to the trade being invented when direct prohibition has been negatived. Inspection of this or that may be proper, but there are inspections and inspections, inspectors and inspectors. Nothing is easier than the plan of providing that a ship intending to carry cattle shall be properly fitted for that purpose and for the number to be carried; the rest may safely be left to the responsibility of the steamship company. We need not enter into particulars of this branch of the subject at present; it is necessary only to call attention to it. The trade in live cattle may be carried on without a suspicion of cruelty and any interference in its conduct should be to improve not to hinder it. To stop it altogether is out of the question; as well talk of stopping the trade in wheat, and to hamper and hinder it with fanciful impediments would be nearly as bad.

CATTLE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The Herald this morning publishes an important despatch from Washington respecting restrictions to be placed on the shipment of live stock from Canada to and through the United States. Just how much injury this latest move of the Washington Government will inflict on Canada's cattle trade, is impossible to say; but it will be seen that the restrictions will bear severely on the railway companies, and may have the effect of compelling Canadian shippers to send all their stock intended for the English market over the Intercolonial to Halifax. Two reasons are given for the action of the American Government: (1), because Canadian cattle were recently seized at Dundee, Scotland, on the ground that they were infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia; and (2), because the British authorities schedule stock sent from the United States, on the ground that the American authorities do not cause rigid inspection and quarantine of stock arriving from other countries. Of course, no objection can be taken to the United States exercising such precautions, but the seizure of Canadian cattle at Dundee affords a rather poor excuse. The over-zealous officials at that port, after full investigation, had to admit that they made a mistake, and that there was no sign of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle seized. There is no infectious pleuro-pneumonia known to exist in Canada, and, therefore, so far as Canadian cattle are concerned, the Washington authorities have no need to be alarmed. The intimation given in the despatch that the adoption of the restrictions referred to is intended "to secure, if possible, the removal of prohibitory restrictions" now placed upon animals exported from the United States to Great Britain, suggests that possibly one object of these restrictions is to hit Canada and her cattle trade over the shoulders of the mother country.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

The discussion which took place in the Quebec Legislature on Mr. Beland's bill for the extension of the franchise has had the effect of prompting some Conservative journals to comment upon the absurdity of maintaining the present complicated, cumbersome and expensive Dominion franchise law. With the exception of Quebec all the Provinces have now practically manhood suffrage; and even the franchise of this Province is now quite as liberal as that of the Dominion. Consequently there is no reason, outside of the desire of the Dominion Government to control the making of the electoral lists, why the Provincial lists, prepared by local municipal officers, should not be used at Dominion as well as Provincial elections. The St. John, N. B., Sun says on this point:

The Sun has for years been doing its best to show the absurdity of retaining the present disqualifications in the case of federal electors. It has pointed out that the great body of the people have each some one of the original qualifications for becoming an elector, and that those who fail to get on the list are excluded from vote of expert information or from lack of vigilance or through some accident or injustice. There is nothing gained by keeping up the present elaborate and complicated system. The people who are shut out are few and probably they are not more dangerous than those admitted. It is time to sweep away the whole system of exclusion, and replace merely residence and registration.

It is well known that a large number of Conservative papers and politicians throughout the Dominion entertain the same views, but only a few have mustered up courage enough to speak out plainly. Now is the time for these people to press their views upon the Dominion Government for repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act and the adoption of the Provincial lists. The latter can be depended upon to be as nearly correct as local knowledge can make them; being made up by local municipal officers, there can be no suspicion of their being "doctored" for party purposes; and for Dominion elections all the cost to the Federal authorities will be a few dollars for each constituency to procure certified copies of the lists. Why in the face of these facts the Government should persist in maintaining the present "complicated, cumbersome and expensive" Dominion Franchise Act, is a matter not easily explained; probably it can be attributed to pure conservatism.

Our St. John contemporary objects to the disqualification of Federal officials and employees in Nova Scotia and Quebec as "the work of a miserable class of spiteful politicians" which "should be swept away without ceremony." The Governments of Nova Scotia and Quebec found it necessary to defend themselves from the offensive interference of these officials in Provincial elections, to which interference they have often been driven by orders or intimations from their superior officers at Ottawa. When the Federal Government call off their dogs, refrain from uncalled for interference in provincial elections, instruct their officials and employees to refrain from offensive partisanship and confine the exercise of their franchise to the simple act of voting, the necessity for maintaining the disqualification complained of will no longer exist. But long as the Federal Government and its chief officials persist in bulldozing their subordinate officials and employees into voting for Government candidates and compelling them to act as electioneering agents, as is invariably the case at both Dominion and local elections in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, it is to be expected that the Provincial Governments will protect themselves by maintaining the disqualification. Officials and employees of the Government are not the servants of the dominant party; they are servants of the people, paid by the people, and beyond the simple act of voting have no right to indulge in displays of partisanship of any kind. It is as indecent for the Gov-

ernment to permit them, as it is cruelly unjust for the Government to compel them to do so; and it is not to be expected that the Provincial Governments can quietly submit to such an anomalous state of affairs.

ELECTRIC WIRE DANGERS.

The dangers of electric light wires as fire starting agents are being seriously discussed in American papers. For instance in the city of Boston the fire marshal reported that in 1889 seventy-nine per cent. of the fire losses in that year were due to fires started by the electric wires. This statement includes the Thanksgiving Day fire which helped to swell losses very materially. This year, up to Dec. 17, eighteen fires, several of which were the largest and most disastrous of the year, were caused by the electric wires. The consequence of this state of affairs is that there is a strong demand for more effective supervision of electric fire apparatus to the extent of holding proprietors of heavy current wires responsible for damages due to imperfect insulation or other causes over which they can reasonably be expected to have control. The Boston Post says there can be no doubt that the daily increase in the use of electricity for light and power is constantly widening the source of danger, and the time is not far distant when the question of responsibility of some sort will have to be satisfactorily met. In Canadian cities comparatively few fires have been authoritatively traced to the electric wires, but with the wider use of electricity as a lighting agent that danger may be expected to increase, unless great vigilance is exercised at all times in placing wires in safe positions and having them properly insulated—a vigilance that seems to be well exercised so far as at least as Montreal is concerned and which, it is to be hoped, in the interests of the public, will always be maintained.

COMBINATION UNDER THE N. P.

The recent combine of the cotton mills ought to do much in teaching the people of Canada not only what the N. P. has failed to do, but what it has succeeded in doing. It was intended, so its friends said, to bring about reciprocity with the United States. It failed to do so, but it helped to embitter the relationship and produce the McKinley bill. It was to create home competition and reduce prices to the consumer. It has increased the price of everything far beyond what it need be, and it has prompted the formation of combines to prevent competition. It was to give the farmers as well as the manufacturers a home market and its failure in this respect is frankly admitted by the statesman that created it, who are now sending emissaries all over the globe in search of markets. The cotton combine, which is the latest arranged conspiracy against the consumer, is not a bad illustration of the general principle on which the N. P. is worked. A number of manufacturers combine and arrange that they will not sell cottons at less than a sum far higher than they may be purchased for elsewhere, and Sir John Macdonald tells these people that he will put such a duty on these goods that Canadians shall not be able to buy from anyone else. They fix their price and Sir John fixes the duty to suit it. Is it to be wondered at that the people are impoverished and the young men leave the country, when it is remembered that every article of household use is made dearer than ever to the poorer classes, and that the practice of evil is made the reason for its own continuance. We must add to the burdens by new loans, new taxes, says the Government, to pay the interest on our increasing debt, and we must go on increasing the debt to carry out improvements that the people are too poor to do for themselves. We cannot let you have freer trade with your neighbors, because that would deprive us of some of our income, although if you were allowed to so trade no doubt you would be better able to provide that income. Their reasons, excuses, etc., are of course mere moonshine. Sir John Macdonald's Government is paid by the combines and other monopolists to pass laws in their interest. He takes their money and he makes the legislation which they require. That is the plain truth of the matter, as he himself put it not long ago in Ontario. He is the man in the tree that shakes down the acorns for the hogs. He chose this metaphor to let the monopolists understand that he was aware of their financial glut, and he told them that if it was to be continued they must pay up. His followers admit it and grin forth some excuse and admiration for the old man's smartness, so much has he demoralized his party. Even clergymen are found whose moral stomachs do not turn, so callous do people grow where shame is bold and vaunts itself, and particularly when money either by profits or salary comes easier when a comfortable understanding with rascality is arrived at. A country has fallen into its terrible state when its rulers boast of their corruption and its trade breeds combines.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that a mortgage is not taxable, because it is not property, but simply a security—an instrument to secure a debt. PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation inviting all the nations of the earth to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago. A good many Americans, however, seem to think it is something of a solemn mockery to ask foreign nations to bring to Chicago their "products of the soil, mine and sea, of aris, industries and manufactures," in order to "fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization," after having passed a prohibitory tariff bill to exclude the products of foreign nations. There is a good deal of force in this view.

THE PROPOSED QUEBEC BRIDGE.

L'Electeur Has a Few Words to Say About the Ottawa Government. L'Electeur of Saturday, in the course of an editorial article on the proposed Quebec bridge, says: "At the last session of the Legislature the Mercier Government obtained a vote guaranteeing a million dollars towards the construction of the bridge, on condition that the Federal Government and the city council of Quebec should each contribute their share. The Provincial Government will not fail to act upon this vote, passed as it was almost unanimously by the last chamber, unless for exceptional reasons, which do not, however, exist. Up to the present the Ottawa Government has taken no steps in the matter. But the Mercier Government is not yet certain that the Federal Cabinet will take no action, or that it will not act within the limits traced by the resolutions of the Legislature. In fact, there has been no sessions at Ottawa since the resolutions were adopted. Now, the good faith and the good intentions throughout this business are so evident that we may perhaps go so far as to say that if Ottawa refuses to give effect to the project of joint action that has been mapped out for it by the Mercier Government, the latter will cast aside the conditions which it has laid down and will build the bridge itself, with the assistance of the corporation of Quebec. It is incumbent upon the Ottawa Government to take steps to give a legitimate measure of support to an enterprise which is rather Federal than provincial."

Eastern Townships Bank

DIVIDEND NO. 62. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 24 January Next. The dividend will be closed from 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, WILLIAM FARWELL, General Manager, Sherbrooke, Dec. 3, 1890.

The Toronto Monetary Review, in its banking review article, takes the ground that the year now closing has on the average been an unprofitable one to business men—a certain amount of money has been made in some quarters and a large amount lost in other directions. "The financial outlook," our contemporary says, "is for scarcity of money," and it therefore warns bankers, loan companies, merchants and all who have to do with financial affairs to "look out."

SATIRED Restrictionist journal.—Port Arthur, Ont., proposes to bonus the first iron blast furnace that can be erected at that place to the amount of \$25,000. Quebec proposes to tax the chief raw material in the manufacture of iron to the extent of 3 p. cent. on its value. It does not take much of a prophet to tell which of the provinces will get the start in the iron-making industry. Similarly England admits her raw material free, Canada taxes it. It does not take much of a prophet to tell which is in the most prosperous condition.

THE GAZETTE: The Montreal Herald talks of the liberal victory in the election of 1892. The trouble with such a program is that too much of it depends on circumstances. What for instance, would be the use of a general election in 1892 after a Conservative victory in 1891? A Conservative victory in 1891, like the advent of the plague or the destruction of the city by earthquake, is of course possible, but well ordered people do not speak lightly concerning such catastrophes. However, to answer The Gazette's question: should such a disaster happen the need of another election immediately would be obvious to the dullest mind. The question in the Governor-General's mind would then be: can the interests of the country afford to wait until 1892?

THERE is a remarkable consensus of opinion among the more solid class of American newspapers, financial, commercial and political, that the silver legislation introduced in the Senate will do no good and may do a great deal of harm, by perpetuating the distrust which prevails in banking and financial circles. The measure reported by the Senate Finance Committee is in the nature of a compromise and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which has taken a strong stand against the free coinage of silver, aptly describes it as holding "parley with enemy." The existing contraction of the currency and the resultant financial distress, that paper says: "is the first warning note of that tremendous panic that will strike the United States, if gold is driven out of circulation," and it is agreed on all hands that free coinage of silver will drive gold out of circulation.

BELLEVILLE INTELLIGENCER: The allegation of our party, Mr. Herald, was that Mr. Chapleau, during the contest in Naperville, declared in favor of free trade or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Incorrect as usual. What the Liberals alleged was that Mr. Paradid had declared in favor of unrestricted reciprocity; that Mr. Chapleau supported him with the full knowledge that he had made such declarations; that the Secretary of State declared himself in favor of a large measure of reciprocity with the United States, even to the extent of free trade if necessary in the interests of the country. These allegations were absolutely and unquestionably true. The report of Mr. Chapleau's speech on which these allegations were based was first published in a so-called Independent Conservative journal that always supports the Tories at election times, and to this day has never been contradicted nor explained away by Mr. Chapleau or anybody else. The Belleville paper simply does not know what it is talking about and The Herald does.

Sheriff's Sales.

No. 193. AIME MASSON VERSUS JEAN BAPTISTE DIT LACHAPELLE. 1. A land situate in the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, District of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish under number six (6), containing two arpents in front, by twenty-seven arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—without buildings. 2. Another land situate in the same place, containing three arpents and a half in front, by twenty-three arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. 3. Another land situate in the same place, containing three arpents and a half in front, by twenty-four arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies, being designated on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish under number sixteen (16)—with a house and other buildings thereon erected, reserving of the aforesaid land, the emplacement as it is fenced, and known as school's emplacement and the buildings thereon erected. 4. Another land situate in the same place, containing twenty-nine arpents ninety perches and two hundred and two feet in superficies, being known on the aforesaid plan and in the book of reference of the said parish under number nineteen (19) bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—without buildings. To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Subject to the charges and conditions mentioned in a certain lease, passed before Fella Rientor, notary, and bearing date, the 24th April, 1890. J. R. THURBAUDAL, Sheriff.

THE CURRAN TESTIMONIAL

The subscribers to the Curran Testimonial for the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the Board of Trade Rooms. EDWARD MURPHY, Treasurer, Montreal, December 29th, 1890.

Carsley's Advertisement MONDAY, DEC. 29. Busy - Busy - Busy S. Carsley's Fur Department. Black Storm Coats \$1.00, Black Mountain Goat Coats \$3.25, Squirrel Coat \$3.25. If you want good Fur Coats at reasonable prices, come direct to S. CARSELY, Notre Dame-st. Busy - Busy - Busy S. Carsley's Fur Department. Black Storm Coats \$1.00, Black Mountain Goat Coats \$3.25, Squirrel Coat \$3.25. Our assortment of Capes comprise all the most fashionable Fur Prices from \$1 to \$7. S. CARSELY, Notre Dame-st. S. CARSELY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

LOUIS ROEREDER GRAND VIN SEC CHAMPAGNE Rich Dry Wine. BEUT, the Perfection of Dry Champagnes. Alx. Andrea Kraay & Co. CLARETS AND SAUTERNES, Finest imported. GUINNESS'S STOUT. Bull Dog Brand. DASS'S ALE. Foster's Bottling. SCOTCH WHISKY Cockburn's Very Old Highland. Stewart's Glenlivet. Glen Lion Highland Whisky. Boutillier G. Briand & Co. FINE OLD BRANDIES. J. & R. McLEA Sole Agents for the Dominion. 221-223. ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF Is now being served out hot and free of charge at D. STEWART'S 206 ST. ANTOINE STREET Call in and Give it a Trial.

Sheriff's Sales. No. 193. AIME MASSON VERSUS JEAN BAPTISTE DIT LACHAPELLE. 1. A land situate in the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, District of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish under number six (6), containing two arpents in front, by twenty-seven arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—without buildings. 2. Another land situate in the same place, containing three arpents and a half in front, by twenty-three arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. 3. Another land situate in the same place, containing three arpents and a half in front, by twenty-four arpents in depth, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies, being designated on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish under number sixteen (16)—with a house and other buildings thereon erected, reserving of the aforesaid land, the emplacement as it is fenced, and known as school's emplacement and the buildings thereon erected. 4. Another land situate in the same place, containing twenty-nine arpents ninety perches and two hundred and two feet in superficies, being known on the aforesaid plan and in the book of reference of the said parish under number nineteen (19) bounded in front by the Riviere des Prairies—without buildings. To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Subject to the charges and conditions mentioned in a certain lease, passed before Fella Rientor, notary, and bearing date, the 24th April, 1890. J. R. THURBAUDAL, Sheriff.

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Sheriff's Office, 7 Montreal, Dec. 27, 1890. THE CURRAN TESTIMONIAL The subscribers to the Curran Testimonial for the parish of Saint Francois de Sales, on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, 3rd inst., in the Board of Trade Rooms. EDWARD MURPHY, Treasurer, Montreal, December 29th, 1890.

KOSHER Sausages and Meats Fresh in this morning by express from Goldmann, New York. Goldmann's Frankfurter Sausages, Goldmann's Fresh Sliced Sausages, Goldmann's Round Sausages, Goldmann's Bologna Sausages, Goldmann's Choice Crosse of Smoked Beef Tongues. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Choice Liqueurs and Cordials LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE. THE ONLY GENUINE. La Grande Chartreuse, green, in large and small bottles. La Grande Chartreuse, yellow, in large and small bottles. CREME DE CACAO-CHOVUA. LA VANILLE. Alex. Droz, Bourdeaux. A La Renommee de France, ancienne maison champion. The original and Real de Rhum and Eau de Vie de Danzig. Assorted Liqueurs in small fancy baskets containing four small bottles, one each of Creme de Menthe, Creme de Vanille, Creme de Noyau, and Creme de Fraises Grillées, a La Vanille. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CREAM SUGAR COGN. CREAM SUCCOFASH. CREAM LIMA BEAN. All Maine pack and all the finest goods of the kind possible to procure. FRASER, VIGER & CO. THE JERSEY CREAM CHEESE In 1-lb and 1/2-lb bottles, 20c and 10c each. The celebrated Viger Cream Cheese—Fresh supplies in this market. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CHOICE SMOKED SALMON. By express in cases of 100 lbs. each. Very finest Sugar-Cured Salmon. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Fine Fresh Havana Cigars JUST OPENED. FRAGRANT HAVANAS Havana Cigars in quarter boxes. Havana Cigars in half boxes. The product of the leading Factories in Havana. MANUAL GARCIA (Alonso). Price per 100. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$10.00 Perfectos, in boxes of 25 \$11.00 Belicosos, in boxes of 25 \$11.00 Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$12.00 Invenientes, in boxes of 25 \$13.00 Reina Victoria, extra, in boxes of 100 \$15.00 Esquisitos, in boxes of 50 \$12.00 The "MURIAS" Cigar. Antonio Muriás Reina Victoria in boxes of 100 \$19.00 HENRY CLAY. Reina Victoria Superiora, in boxes of 100 \$20.00 Victorias, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 Sensitives, in boxes of 25 \$20.00 Regalia Comme Il faut, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 J. S. MURIAS. Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 Esquisitos, in boxes of 25 \$14.00 Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$14.00 CABANAS. Reina Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$18.00 LA FLOR DE MORALES. Romeo, in boxes of 100 \$15.00 Camelas, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 PARTAGAS. Bouquets Superiores, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 Princesas Finas, in boxes of 100 \$10.00 LA AFRICANA. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 25 \$15.00 FOR LARRAVAGA. Reina Maria Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$14.00 Reina Victoria Especial, in boxes of 100 \$14.00 HOYO DE MONTEPEPE. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 25 \$15.00 LA CORONA. Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$18.00 LA EXPOSITICION. Reina Victoria Elegante, in boxes of 50 \$14.00 FILETEO. Reina Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$10.00 CLUB HABANA. Conchas Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 Etc., etc., etc. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. Assorted Liqueurs in fancy baskets containing two small bottles, one each of Creme de Menthe and Farfari Amour. Assorted Liqueurs in small fancy baskets containing three small bottles, one each of Creme de Menthe, Creme de Vanille, Creme de Noyau, Creme de Fraises Grillées, a La Vanille. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CREAM SUGAR COGN. CREAM SUCCOFASH. CREAM LIMA BEAN. All Maine pack and all the finest goods of the kind possible to procure. FRASER, VIGER & CO. THE JERSEY CREAM CHEESE In 1-lb and 1/2-lb bottles, 20c and 10c each. The celebrated Viger Cream Cheese—Fresh supplies in this market. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CHOICE SMOKED SALMON. By express in cases of 100 lbs. each. Very finest Sugar-Cured Salmon. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Fine Fresh Havana Cigars JUST OPENED. FRAGRANT HAVANAS Havana Cigars in quarter boxes. Havana Cigars in half boxes. The product of the leading Factories in Havana. MANUAL GARCIA (Alonso). Price per 100. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$10.00 Perfectos, in boxes of 25 \$11.00 Belicosos, in boxes of 25 \$11.00 Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$12.00 Invenientes, in boxes of 25 \$13.00 Reina Victoria, extra, in boxes of 100 \$15.00 Esquisitos, in boxes of 50 \$12.00 The "MURIAS" Cigar. Antonio Muriás Reina Victoria in boxes of 100 \$19.00 HENRY CLAY. Reina Victoria Superiora, in boxes of 100 \$20.00 Victorias, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 Sensitives, in boxes of 25 \$20.00 Regalia Comme Il faut, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 J. S. MURIAS. Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 Esquisitos, in boxes of 25 \$14.00 Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$14.00 CABANAS. Reina Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$18.00 LA FLOR DE MORALES. Romeo, in boxes of 100 \$15.00 Camelas, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 PARTAGAS. Bouquets Superiores, in boxes of 50 \$20.00 Princesas Finas, in boxes of 100 \$10.00 LA AFRICANA. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 25 \$15.00 FOR LARRAVAGA. Reina Maria Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$14.00 Reina Victoria Especial, in boxes of 100 \$14.00 HOYO DE MONTEPEPE. Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 25 \$15.00 LA CORONA. Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$18.00 LA EXPOSITICION. Reina Victoria Elegante, in boxes of 50 \$14.00 FILETEO. Reina Victoria, in boxes of 100 \$10.00 CLUB HABANA. Conchas Bouquets, in boxes of 50 \$15.00 Etc., etc., etc. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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SPECIAL BONUS To Consumers of Our Famous 35c Breakfast Tea. We propose, until New Year's Eve, to give our Customers a Special Bonus of Education of FIVE CENTS PER POUND ON THE PRICE. We will sell for cash. Our Famous 35c English Breakfast Tea at 30c per Pound. This bonus of our profit, but we consider our customers' interest as our first care. A legion throughout the Dominion, are entitled to a Special Bonus at Christmas time. All we ask is that you order. The Money is Sent with the Order. Remember this price is good for only 10 days and will govern all orders received by post or telegram up to midnight on New Year's Eve. 5,000 POUNDS READY. Remember the price. 30c per lb. in 1 lb. packages. 30c per lb. in caddies of all sizes. 30c per lb. in half-caddies. FRASER, VIGER & CO. SPARKLING SAUMUR! Mr. Ackerman-Laurance's well-known and reliable wines. Per case. 1 doz. 1 doz. Piz. Ackerman-Laurance's Carte Noire \$12.50 \$14.00 Ackerman-Laurance's Dry 15.00 16.50 Ackerman-Laurance's Carte Noire 18.00 19.50 D'Or 18.00 19.50 FRASER, VIGER & CO. Light Pale Delicate Madeira. Cossart Gordon's Wine, \$3.50 per gallon, \$8 per dozen, 75c per bottle. Rich Old Madeira—Teacock's Old No. Plus Ultra, \$3.00 per gallon, \$8 per dozen, \$17 per bottle. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Usher's "Grand Old Highland Whisky," \$1.10 per bottle, \$12.50 per dozen. Usher's "Special Reserve" Old Vatted Whisky, \$1.00 per bottle, \$10 per dozen. Usher's "Old Vatted Glenlivet" Whisky, \$1.00 per bottle, \$10 per dozen. "Sheriff's" Old and "Very Old" Islay Whiskies, in wood and bottle. The Lagavulin Straight-Scotch Whisky, \$10 per case, \$6 per bottle. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Club Claret, Club Claret. The Popular Table Wine. 2 1/2 Quarts, \$3.75 per dozen. 2 1/2 Pints, \$3.50 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager ONE WEEK MONDAY, DEC. 29. Beginning Miss ROSINA VOKES Supported by FELIX MORRIS And Her London Specialty Company - 3 Distinct Plays at Each Performance. Monday, Tuesday, "PERCY ANDERSON," new. Wednesday, Thursday, "WED AND GOWN," new. Saturday night, "A DOUBLED LESSON," new. Thursday, Friday, "THE CHOCOLATE," new. Saturday, "THE CHOCOLATE," new. Seats now on sale at Northmount.

