

The Montreal Herald

EIGHTH FIFTH YEAR NO 53

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THE NEWS.

Windy, fine and cold.
The strike of Indianapolis street-car employees is over.
New York State was treated to a big snowstorm yesterday.
Two cases of smallpox were reported in New York yesterday.
Russian newspapers express satisfaction with the new French cabinet.
Half a million of gold has been ordered for export from New York to-day.
Six men were killed in a railway smashup at Milwaukee yesterday.
Steps are being taken at St. Petersburg for the relief of the leper colonies in Siberia.
The Lima, Ohio, National Bank has suspended owing to the bad speculation of its president.
John Parnell, brother of the late C. S. Parnell, is on a visit to Ireland looking after the estate.
An investigation of the affairs of John Douglas, Toronto, showed a surplus over liabilities of \$41,703.
Garza, the leader of the Mexican revolution, has been making overtures with a view to surrendering.
Several Anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona, for forming a plot to blow up the German Consulate here.
The United States Express Company has intimated that it intends to fight the Brotherhood by discharging messengers.

The steamer Alcazar struck a sunken wreck off Cape Aguetas on the African coast and sank. The crew reached shore safely.
Attendants at the Riverside Hospital on Brothers Island, New York, have been stricken down with typhus fever, contracted from patients.
Steps are being taken by the Austrian Diet to relieve the sickness and famine among the inhabitants of Northern Hungary, which is described as terrible.

At Chicago, yesterday, Judge Blodgett decided against the importers who attacked the McKinley Law. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.
The natives of Lagos, a British colony on the west coast of Africa, are taking steps to stop British traffic. Matters at present wear a warlike appearance.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of New York, who lectured at the Pavilion, Toronto, was tendered a reception by the Christian Scientists of the city yesterday morning.

Emperor William has received many letters from workmen expressing their regret at the disturbances of last Thursday and assuring him of their loyalty.

The London Standard says the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Sayward-Behring sea case leaves the diplomatic situation precisely as it was before.

Brewers want the duty on malt reduced to 1c per pound, the old rate. Mr. Foster, on whom the deputation waited is said to have given them no satisfaction.

The distribution of free bread in Vienna yesterday was attended with considerable disorder and many were injured. Twenty thousand people assembled at the distribution.

In the House of Commons yesterday the question of Mr. Hyman's right to represent London was brought up by the Liberals, but the Government forced a delay in doing anything in the matter.

The members of the College of Cardinals were given an audience by the Pope in the Vatican yesterday. The Pope is 82 years old to-day and the cardinals took occasion to congratulate him.

Despatches from Scranton, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre report heavy snowfalls and strong winds, severely interfering with railway traffic. Telegraphic communications have been cut off from many points.

It is reported from New York and Philadelphia that the Delaware and Hudson Railway will come under the control of the Erie and Central roads, a lease having been arranged. Officials of the road deny the whole story.

An English correspondent travelling in the famine districts of Russia reports that the people are becoming more like wild beasts and are entering upon a career of lawlessness which keeps the better classes in constant terror.

A resolution was introduced in the House at Washington yesterday seeking for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 between Great Britain and the United States which concerned trade relations between Canada and the Americans.

Greece is just now in the throes of a cabinet crisis. The Delyannis ministry was dismissed by the King, but having a majority in the Chamber, refused to accept the situation. Delyannis asked for and received a vote of confidence in the Chamber and the deadlock is critical.

The State Women's Prison and reform school for girls at Indianapolis was burned last night. All the inmates were taken out safely. The prisoners and inmates will be confined in the various other state institutions. The loss will exceed \$300,000, with an insurance of \$51,000.

The papers have been announcing that the Monck election is to be held upon March 10. This is an error. The writs did not reach there in time for that date. The polling in consequence will take place on March 12, one week from next Saturday.

MR. HYMAN'S SEAT

The Matter Before Parliament.

IT HAS TO BE LEFT OVER

Royal Commissions and the Judges.

WORK IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Resolutions of Condolence for the Royal Family.

ACTION BY THE TEMPERANCE WING.

Different Questions That Members Intend Bringing Before Parliament—Fishing Bounty Returns—Petitions That Will Interest the Cattle Exporters—Members Seeking Incorporation for a Railway.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, March 1.—In the House this afternoon four members were introduced and took their seats. Mr. Borden; introduced by Messrs. Laurier and Fraser; Mr. Carrell by Messrs. Costigan and Sproule; Mr. Marshall by Messrs. Bowell and Haggart; and Mr. Ingram by Messrs. Thompson and Foster.

The trade and navigation returns, public accounts and insurance abstract were laid upon the table.

Mr. Vaillancourt, in the absence of Mr. Delisle, asked:—Has the Government been informed that in the Province of Quebec, Judges Baby, Davidson, Jette, Mathieu and Pagnuelo have set aside their judicial duties in order to undertake political enquiries? If so, what course does the Government intend to take in the matter.

Don't Think Action Necessary.

Sir John Thompson.—The Government is aware that the judges in question were appointed to be members of a Royal Commission charged with making enquiry into matters of great public importance. Two judges belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Province of Quebec, were replaced for a short time by assistant judges. It is understood that all the judges were available if their services were required during the progress of the investigations. The Government does not consider that any further action is necessary.

Dr. Landarkin secured an order for the return of all Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, with subjects enrolled into and the cost.

Sir Richard Cartwright sarcastically suggested that the returns should show the results of the commissions, which would probably be represented by cypher.

The London Election Trouble.

Before adjournment Hon. Mr. Mills rose to a question of privilege and asked for an order of the House, directing the clerk of the Crown in Chancery to lay upon the table the original list of voters as received from the returning officer as well as the printed list on which the recent election in London was held. His information was that a large number of the names struck off the list by the returning officer had been printed on the lists. This matter demanded the serious consideration of the House, as it involved the honor and constitution of Parliament.

Sir John Thompson said Mr. Mills had neither shown privilege or urgency. He asked that notice should be given in the ordinary way.

Mr. Laurier declared that the matter was certainly one of privilege. It directly concerned the methods of the election of members of the House and no notice was required. He took issue with Sir John Thompson as to privilege.

Sir John Thompson explained that he desired the matter postponed as the motion was the first he heard of it.

Mr. Mills said he had no doubt that his information was correct. His only desire was to facilitate business, for at a later stage he proposed to call the attention of the House to other features of this election, affecting the liberties of the people. If the clerk of the Crown had been derelict in his duty the House should be informed.

Sir John Thompson again objected, and the matter was left over until Thursday.

The House adjourned at 3.35.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Doings in the Senate and Jottings of the Corridors.

Mr. Lepine was to-day for the first time this session.

Mr. Taylor is going to reintroduce his bill to prohibit the importation of alien under contract.

Sir John Thompson gives formal notice this evening of the reintroduction of a bill to consolidate the criminal code.

Hon. John Dobson, the new senator from Ontario, took the oath and his seat this afternoon, being introduced by Messrs. Abbott and MacInnes.

The statement of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses since July 1 last, presented to-day, shows a total of \$7427, principally in gratuities to widows of deceased employees.

Col. Denison gives notice in favor of widening the Soulages and other St. Lawrence canals to 20 feet as a consequence of the deepening of the Welland and St. Catharines.

A petition from the Grand Trunk Railway, presented to-day, asks for power to take over the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway and to issue four per cent debentures to defray the cost of repairs needed.

The first result of the recent ministerial mission to Washington is seen

this evening in the notice by Hon. Mr. Bowell of a bill to ratify the agreement come to in reference to reciprocity in salvage and wrecking.

Fishing Bounty Returns.
Returns presented by Hon. Mr. Tupper to-day show that during the year 1890-91, the sum of \$158,241 was paid in fishing bounties; \$41,320 to vessels and \$116,920 to boats. The number of vessels to which bounty was paid at \$1.50 per ton was 739, with a tonnage of 28,268 tons; 17,168 boats receiving bounty of \$1 each, and 33,245 fishermen bounty of \$3 per head.

Mr. Cockburn's Ambition Filled.
Mr. Cockburn, who still prides himself upon having been instrumental in securing the Senate investigation into the Baie des Chaleurs matter last year, now gives notice that he will move for a select committee to enquire into the claims of workmen and others who have not yet received amounts due them in the construction of that road. Perhaps the whole truth may come out instead of partisan shreds which were elicited last year.

Will They Want a Subsidy?
As pure a speculation as was ever mooted in Parliament came to a head to-day, when a petition was presented asking for the incorporation of John A. Macdonald, M.P., of Victoria, C.B.; Frank Madill, M.P., of Beaverton, Ont., and of R. D. Wilmut, of Sunbury, N.B., to construct a railway from Wolsley Station on the C.P.R. to Fort Qu'Appelle. Perhaps next year these same members of Parliament will ask for and receive a subsidy. Thus are the supporters of Abbott kept between trances.

Parliament and the Temperance Question.
What the temperance people would do this session of Parliament was discussed in a special committee of the Legislative Committee of the Dominion Alliance held this forenoon in the tower room of the main building. Senator Videll presided, and among those present were Senator Girard, Dr. Macdonald, M. P., Julius Scriber, M. P., A. R. Dickey, M. P., E. B. Flint, M. P., T. Bain, M. P., J. McMullen, M. P., Rev. John Wood, J. J. McLaren, Q. C., J. R. Douglas, F. S. Spence, J. H. Carson. The sitting of the committee occupied more than two hours, but in brief the result of their deliberation was this: They passed a resolution requesting Mr. A. R. Dickey, M. P., to be the representative of the Dominion Temperance Alliance in Parliament, and also that Mr. Julius Scriber be associated with him in the work. It was the unanimous opinion that the mantle of Mr. Jamieson could not fall upon better men. Then they took up the question, what should they do in the present session?

Interesting to Cattle Exporters.
Two petitions were presented this afternoon of considerable importance to Montreal. Messrs. Semple, of Wellington, and Henderson, of Halton, introduced petitions from the County Councils of those counties asking that Parliament shall pass such regulations as shall order that all cattle exported from the Dominion shall be allowed full space of 2 feet 8 inches by 8 feet, whether classed as stockers or otherwise. The petitioners contend that under the present regulations, by which five stockers are allowed the space on shipboard set apart for four fat cattle, animals weighing over 1400 pounds are marked as stockers and overcrowding results. The difference to shippers in freight is only 10 per cent, which is more than lost by the bruised condition of cattle on arrival in the Old Country.

The petitioners aver that shipowners are only persons who benefit by the doubling-up system, and that if their request is granted, it will put a stop to the practice of shipping heavy cattle as stockers, prevent overcrowding and place the cattle trade generally in more healthy condition. It is understood that petitions to this effect are to be received from all county councils of Ontario.

Condolences From Parliament.

The address of condolence to the Queen, of which Mr. Abbott gave notice this evening, is as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:
We, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our loyal and devoted attachment to your person and Crown.

The people of Canada have learned with universal and deep sorrow of the affliction which has fallen upon Your Majesty and your illustrious family in the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

We desire to offer to Your Majesty the expression of the profound sympathy which your people in this Dominion feel with Your Majesty in your great calamity which has deprived you and your Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, of a young Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and respect-fully to convey their sincere and deep sympathy to your Royal Highnesses in the sad affliction which has fallen upon them in the loss of a young prince, the heir of their illustrious House, at the commencement of a career which appeared to be fraught with the most brilliant prospects of happiness and distinction.

The message of condolence to the Duke's parents is in these words:

That this honorable House do send a message of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, to express the profound and universal sorrow of the people of Canada on the occasion of the untimely death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and respectfully to convey their sincere and deep sympathy to your Royal Highnesses in the sad affliction which has fallen upon them in the loss of a young prince, the heir of their illustrious House, at the commencement of a career which appeared to be fraught with the most brilliant prospects of happiness and distinction.

What Mr. Abbott Didn't Say.
In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Boulton concluded his bolting speech and Mr. Abbott wound up the debate on the address. He congratulated the mover and seconder, as well as Senator Scott but studiously ignored Mr. Boulton altogether. His references to the Washington mission were very vague. There had been, he said, an amiable discussion between representatives of two

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LATE CABLE NEWS

The Russian Famine and Effects.

PEOPLE LIKE WILD BEASTS

Congratulations for His Holiness.

CABINET CRISIS IN GREECE.

Called Upon to Resign They Defy the King.

FIGHTING FOR BREAD IN VIENNA.

The French Cabinet Troubles—An English Newspaper Opinion of the Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Sayward-Behring Sea Case—Hanging of a Murderer in Newgate.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, March 1.—An English special correspondent, who is travelling in the famine districts of Russia, writes from Saratov that crimes of violence in the valley of the Volga are of frequent occurrence. Clergymen's houses have been robbed and the bodies of murdered men are found on the high roads. The correspondent was warned of the dangers of travelling about the country and he seldom drove at night. Caravans of merchandise are escorted by an armed force. The correspondent says that while he was sleighing on the Volga one evening he was tracked for half an hour by a ragged looking peasant, armed with a musket and cudgel. It was his intention to signal the approach of the correspondent to an ambush prepared by robbers who infest both sides of the Volga. The correspondent showed his revolver and the peasant retired. The correspondent adds that villages in the district of Samara, which were prosperous in 1890, are now plunged into the deepest misery and the population has been decimated. In one village, 2,765 of its 8,567 inhabitants have emigrated. Of those remaining about 1,250 are dependent upon charity. In three months the people of this village have lost 4,038 head of live stock. They are indebted to the state in the sum of 72,380 roubles. The same conditions prevail in other villages. Forty thousand acres of land are idle in the province of Samara owing to a lack of seed wheat with which to plant this area.

A large number of the German colonists live in holes in the earth for warmth. They eat bread made of wild hemp and the carcasses of horses. This diet causes severe, and often fatal, nausea. The famine is changing the peasants into wild beasts. In one case a man attempted to eat his daughter, because she had not been successful in begging. A loaf of bread was given to a peasant who began to devour it with the avidity of a famished wolf. While he was in the act of gulping down the bread he fell into a fit.

Speaking of the resources of the country, the correspondent says that the land in the basin of the Volga is exhausted, and the climate is changing. He suggests that 100,000 of the German colonists be assisted to emigrate to Canada and the United States. They are a fine race, he says, and would make successful colonists in those countries.

Emigration to be Prohibited.
BRISBANE, March 1.—The Queensland Government has decided in consequence of the large number of unemployed workmen in the colony to prohibit emigration for the present.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

Dismissal of the Ministry by the King, Which They Ignore.
ATHENS, March 1.—The Greek cabinet, of which M. Delyannis was the prime minister, has resigned, and the King has summoned M. Tricoupis to form a new ministry. The greatest excitement has been caused by the resignation of the ministry. No definite information is at present obtainable as to the causes which led to the crisis, but it is known that the King requested M. Delyannis and his cabinet to resign.

The ministers decline to voluntarily accede to the King's request, as they have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Delyannis has called a meeting of his supporters, and it is reported that he intends to proceed to the Chamber at their head and make a statement of his purposes. The King since seeing M. Tricoupis has had a conference with M. Constantopoulou, the leader of the third party, and with M. Comdouriotis, grand marshal of the court.

Later—M. Tricoupis has declined to form a ministry and it is announced that M. Constantopoulou has consented to form a cabinet.

In spite of the selection of M. Constantopoulou to form a Cabinet, the supporters of M. Delyannis this afternoon resumed their session in the Chamber where M. Delyannis made a statement. He said that he and his colleagues had been summoned by the King to resign, but he had declined to do so, whereupon the King dismissed the Cabinet. M. Delyannis now asked the Chamber for a vote of confidence. The vote was carried unanimously. There was no member of the opposition present.

After the adjournment of the Chamber a large crowd escorted M. Delyannis to his residence, where he made a speech. He said the people had twice honored him with their confidence and he would never abandon his post. He relied upon the support of the nation. A counter

demonstration was held in front of the residence of M. Tricoupis.
The situation has become critical. The King persists in the dismissal of the Delyannis ministry. The royal palace is guarded by detachments of cavalry and gendarmes.

FIGHTING FOR FREE BREAD.

Disturbances at a Distribution to Unemployed in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 1.—The distribution of free bread to the poor at the offices of the Socialist paper Volkspreste, was attended with great deal of disorder to-day. Eight thousand loaves of bread had been provided, but fully 20,000 assembled in front of the offices with the expectation of receiving a share. When it became known that the supplies had been exhausted many of those who had received nothing assailed others more fortunate and fought with maniacal fury for the food they coveted. The others fiercely defended their rights against their ravenous opponents. In the crush 10 women were injured. The efforts of a strong force of police were finally successful in checking the rioting.

Congratulations for the Pope.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope to-day gave a solemn audience in the Throne Room of the Vatican to all the members of the College of Cardinals at present in Rome. Cardinal LaValletta, Bishop of Ostia, and Veletri, Dean of the Sacred College, prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonials, Grand Penitentiary, arch priest of lateran Arch Basilica, expressed to His Holiness the devotion of his colleagues, and voiced their congratulations on the anniversary to-morrow of his 82nd birthday and also upon the 14th anniversary of his crowning in the chapel of Supreme Pontiff of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. The Pope made a speech in reply in which he expressed his appreciation of the Cardinals' good wishes.

French Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Cazelles, director of public safety, and M. Etienne, under colonial secretary, have followed M. Constans, late Minister of the Interior, into retirement. It is rumored the radicals will join the members of the Right and that they intend to bring the matter of the alleged intrigues of Gen. Brugers, secretary of the president's military household, before the Chamber of Deputies with the view of having him dismissed from the Elyses palace.

Alarming News from Lagos.

LONDON, March 1.—Advices from Lagos, a British colony on the west coast of Africa, are of a warlike character. Egbas, with 200,000 warriors, has joined Jesus, to stop British traffic. Traders doing business in the colony have telegraphed to Liverpool and Manchester houses to cease the shipments of cotton stuffs. The British force in Lagos is weak, and must be reinforced before offensive operations can be undertaken.

Taking Steps for Their Relief.

BUDA PEST, March 1.—The inhabitants of Arva, the northernmost county of Hungary, are suffering from epidemics of typhus and other deadly diseases, in addition to the famine which is prevailing there. The people are reduced to such straits for food that they are compelled to eat the bark of trees and pine cones. The president of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet announces yesterday that he had made arrangements for sending relief to the suffering people.

John Parnell in Ireland.

BERLIN, March 1.—John Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, who has been visiting Ireland in connection with his brother's personal affairs, will shortly return to the United States. It has been arranged that Mr. Parnell's house and estate at Avondale shall be sold at auction.

Struck a Sunken Wreck.

LONDON, March 1.—A despatch from Port Elizabeth, southeast Africa, states that the British steamer Alcazar, struck from this port for Mauritius, struck a sunken wreck off Cape Agulhas, and was so badly damaged that she shortly afterwards sank. The crew took to the boats and landed safely at Port Elizabeth.

Russians Are Well Satisfied.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The Russian newspapers express satisfaction with the new French Cabinet. They are especially gratified at the retention of M. DeFreycinet as Minister of War, and M. Ribot as Minister of Foreign Affairs, which they consider to be a guarantee of the maintenance of the Franco-Russian entente.

Stimulating Cotton Manufacture.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—In order to stimulate the manufacture of cotton goods in Russia the Government has issued a decree that the import duty on raw cotton shall be refunded to the exporters of the manufactured product.

Hanged in Newgate Prison.

LONDON, March 1.—Muir, the shoe-maker who some time ago murdered a woman named Sullivan, who was living with him as his wife, was hanged to-day in Newgate prison. The cause of the crime was jealousy.

Rejected Without Debate.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords to-day Baron Denman, whose oddities the House usually has passed over in silence, moved the repeal of the Local Government's acts for England and Scotland, on the ground that they had been passed in a hurry. The motion was rejected without debate.

Emperor William and Workmen.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Reichstagszaiger says Emperor William has received a large number of letters from workmen, in which they express regret for the disturbances that broke out in Berlin on Thursday last. The writers assure His Majesty that the loyalty of the workmen remains unshaken.

COULD NOT AGREE

Lovers of Britain Blossom

OUT IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT

Only Federationists in Their Name.

MUST NOT TOUCH THE TARIFF

That Was the Burden of Their Talk at Ottawa.

SAME OLD RESOLUTION PASSED.

The Annual Meeting of the Imperial Federation League of Canada—A Proposition of Tariff Discrimination in Favor of Great Britain Promptly Sat Upon—There Must be a Spirit of Bargaining.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Imperial Federation League of Canada met in the lower room this afternoon. Mr. A. McNeill, M.P., presided, and among those present were: Messrs. Cockburn, Spronle, Macdonell, Tyrwhitt, Mills (Annapolis), Weldon, Wilmut, White (Shelburne), Reid, Taylor, Denison, Macdonald (P.E.I.), Davin, Carpenter, Wood, O'Brien, Madill, Fairbairn, M.P.s; J. Castell Hopkins, R. G. Code, Thos. McFarlane, Dr. Wickstead, Sandford Fleming and others.

Secretary Dixon read the annual report, which referred to the death of Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Mowatt's declaration in favor of the integrity of the Empire. The Bering Sea dispute was mentioned as a striking example of the absurdity of the whole affairs of the Empire being managed from one portion only. The visit to Lord Salisbury last summer was also mentioned, and the hope expressed that the coming Imperial Conference of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire would be successful. The death of the Duke of Clarence was referred to with regret.

A telegram apologizing for non-attendance was read from Sir Leonard Tilley, the League's president.

Upon motion of Mr. Cockburn a resolution was passed expressing pleasure at the rapid progress made in England in favor of preferential duties and ordered to be sent to Col. Howard Vincent, M.P.

Mr. Hamilton Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, the following resolution:

I That in the event of Inter-Imperial preferential trade relations being adopted in the British Empire, it is the opinion of the League that Canada will be found ready and willing to bear a just and reasonable proportion of Imperial responsibilities.

Mr. H. J. Wickham moved a rider to the resolution as follows:

"And that such relations can best be established and such responsibilities most conveniently borne, both by the mother country and the colonies, by providing a revenue for Imperial defence from a small uniform ad valorem duty on all importations from foreign countries."

Both resolution and rider were discussed at considerable length, but the chairman ruled the rider out of order, as it was a substantive motion.

Dr. Weldon, M.P., warned the league to be careful not to ask that Canada should undertake any very heavy burdens. We had spent \$70,000,000 on the C. P. R., which, though primarily a domestic work, would become an Imperial high way, and this amount would have to be considered in any arrangement with Britain. He could not see how the scheme of preferential duties would work.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., moved, seconded by Mr. MacFarlane, that both resolutions be referred to a committee for report, but this amendment was lost.

Dr. Weldon favored a resolution in favor of a reduction in duties on British goods, but the proposal was not accepted by the meeting.

Mr. Cockburn said he would support an amendment to the effect that Canada was prepared to lower her duties upon British imports, as far as the exigencies of our revenue will allow, in return for the benefits given the Dominion by the protection of the Imperial army and navy and the consular service.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane and Col. Denison, M.P., objected to any such proposal as it would immediately be said in England that Canada was going in for free trade. They must meet Britain in the spirit of bargaining.

Mr. Cockburn then moved:

"That it is the opinion of the Imperial Federation League of Canada that Canada is prepared to make reductions on duties on English goods in exchange for similar concessions."

No seconder could be found for this motion, and Mr. Merritt's original resolution was carried on division. Col. O'Brien and Messrs. Cockburn and Weldon dissenting.

Mr. Wickham's rider was rejected, the old officers were re-elected and the meeting adjourned.

The Weather.

TORONTO, March 1, 11 p.m.—The depression still hovers near the Middle Atlantic States, and high pressure with fair weather is general over the lake and eastern districts. In the Northwest fair milder weather and low pressure prevails.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Winds mostly north-east and north, fine and moderately cold to-day, rising temperature to-morrow.
St. Lawrence and Gulf—East and north winds, fine, continued cold weather.
Maritime—Fair and cold in northern, mostly cloudy with strong winds or moderate gales, with local falls of sleet or rain in southern portion.
Manitoba—Fair weather, and higher temperature.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

AN INVISIBLE CHAIR FOR LADIES TO
CARRY WITH THEM.The Hour-Glass Candle Stand a Handsome
and Useful Home Ornament—The Latest
Shopping Bag For Ladies—Hubsless and
Spokeless Bicycles.Cut a ten-inch stick from the handle of
an old hearth broom, or child's broom; then
remove the sides from an ordinary round
salt box, leaving a flat disc of wood. TakeHOUR-GLASS CANDLE-
STAND.Cover the outside
surface and the edges
of each disc with a
piece of yellow China
silk; tack the edges
of the silk around the
under surface of the
discs, using the
smallest tacks for the
purpose.Now cut a piece of
the yellow silk wide
enough to reach
around the circum-
ference of the disc,
allowing for seam,
and long enough to
extend from top to
bottom disc, and ad-
mit of being drawn in toward the centre.Sew up the seam, and, after turning in
the edge at top and bottom of the silk, with
a needle and thread sew the silk around
the edge of the top and bottom. Around
the edge of the lower disc sew a string of
clear yellow beads headed by a strand of
large beads. Tie a narrow yellow ribbon
around the centre of the hour-glass stand.—
Homemaker.

Cardinal Manning's Married Life.

Cardinal Manning was married when
quite a young man to one of the Miss Sar-
gent's, of Lavington, "the four celebrated
sisters," who became respectively, Mrs.
Samuel Wilberforce, Mrs. Manning, Mrs.
George Ryder, and Mrs. Henry Wilberforce.
They all inherited the consumptive taint
which had proved fatal to their two
brothers, and all died young. Manning ac-
cepted the family living at Lavington, one
of the most beautiful places in the south of
England, having speedily acquired so ex-
traordinary a reputation as a preacher,
writer, exemplary parish priest and learned
divine, that at the age of 32 Bishop Otter
appointed him Archdeacon of Chichester.
The death of his wife, four years after their
marriage, closed the most blissful period of
his life, and this bereavement left a per-
manent impress on his character.—London
Truth.

The Latest Shopping Bag for Ladies.

In the latest issue of the Trunk and
Leather Novelties Review is shown a shop-
ping bag of simple make and pleasing ap-
pearance. It opens and shuts in the man-OPEN. CLOSED.
ner shown in the two cuts. One beauty
about it is that when the mouth is shut it
stays shut.And that, observes the reader, can't be
said of everything or everybody.

Ladies Who Can Throw Somersaults.

"I'm all black and blue turning somer-
saunts," was the startling announcement
that came from the lips of a pretty young
woman yesterday. The speaker was Miss
Jane West. Miss Ramsden is perhaps the
only woman in the theatrical company who
can turn a complete somersault on the
stage. But during the week she left the
company, and the task of flip-flopping fell
to Miss West. This young woman is dili-
gent and light on her feet, and she under-
took to turn somersaults, too. But her
efforts were not a complete success. Thanks
to a buoyant disposition, the elevation was
accomplished with considerable ease, but
the return to earth was too emphatic.
"Suppose you let the somersaults alone,"
said the manager, sympathetically. "The
acrobats will attend to that. You can't af-
ford to make yourself black and blue, you
know." And so Miss West has abandoned
flip-flops.—St. Louis Republic.

Hubsless and Spokeless.

Speaking about spokeless cycles, it may
be remarked that the machine shown here-
with was invented and built many years
ago by Charles E. Duryea. In St. LouisMr. D. used to ride it himself, and in
Washington it was frequently used with
satisfaction by a lady. It was proved to be
practical, at least for smooth roads, but
"was not beautiful and somehow never
"caught on."—Bearings.

Where Trains Are Allowable.

Demi-trains are the only correct things
for house gowns, and as one treats the vel-
vet softness of a carpet, the wearing of the
gown is perfectly safe.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been
used for over fifty years by millions of
mothers for their children while teething
with perfect success. It soothes the inflamed
gums, allays all pain, causes the child to
sleep, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
It will relieve the poor little sufferer from
diarrhoea, sold by druggists in every part of
the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be
sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing
Syrup, and take no other."—D.

BRIER GARDNER.

Philosophy from the President of the
Lime Kiln Club.I hev met heaps of people in my time
who believed in dreams, but so far as my own
experience goes I hev concluded dat it am
a dead waste o' sleepin' material. De big-
gest hit I ever made was in dreamin' dat I
found a hundred dollars on de sidewalk.
When I got up in de mornin' and went out
dar I discovered a nickle. Dat's about de
usual shrinkage of dreams so far as my in-
formashun goes.Bizness an' sentiment should allus be kept
separate. When you buy a hoss fur \$50
dat's bizness. When you find he's a kicker
an' a biter an' no good, an' a preacher
offers you \$30 for him, dat's sentiment,
an' you should let him go wid rapid sudden-
ness.Truth, honesty, an' industry am three
valuable jewels hidden in de ground. Dey
was hidden dar spectin' people to dig fur
'em, but it was a great mistake. We hev
all found dat we kin git along well 'nuff
widout 'em.De man who invents a labor savin'
masheen may not make any money out o'
it, but he has de consolashun of knowin'
dat he has helped mankind in ginerel to be-
come mo' lazy.Dar am a streak o' selfishness runnin' all
frow de human race, but in some cases it
am very artfully concealed. For instance,
when a man rubs his back agin a freshly
painted doah de owner of it pretends not to
keer how much he carries off on his clothing.I have knowed a heap o' men in my time
who took "Excelsior" fur deir motto, but I
hev allus doubted whether dey got along
any better dan de men who worked right
along six days in de week an' had chicken
fur Sunday dinner.Dar may be sunthin' in de theory of trans-
migrashun, but I see no occashun to worry
over de matter. Should any of us be turned
into a dawg in a tucher state I hev no doubt
dat bones will continer to be just as plenti-
ful as ever.I hev had a right smart o' people cum to
me fur advice. In de fust place dey want-
ed to save lawyer's fees, an' in de next dey
wanted to see if I was as big a fule as dey

COMING TO ME FOR ADVICE.

war. If I didn't agree wid 'em I was a big-
ger one, of co'se.When you kin find me a man who will
willingly admit his ignorance of what he
doan' know I will bet you dollars to cents
dat his rightful place is on de platform in a
dime museum.—M. Quad in Chicago
Tribune.

Place For Account Against Him.

She had been quite successful ever since
she started in business for herself. She
was an expert with a typewriter, was
pretty, and so much work had come to her
that she had finally hired two other type-
writer girls to help her.But with prosperity came increased cares.
She had to keep accounts and she didn't
know anything about bookkeeping.Then it was that the young man offered
to give her some lessons. She was duly
grateful and bought the books he told her
to. He told her all about the debit and
the credit sides, opened one or two ac-
counts for her just by way of illustration,
and finally asked:"By the way, you have a little account
against me, haven't you?""Yes," she replied promptly. "You owe
me \$14 for copying I have done for you at
various times.""Exactly," he said. "Now, I suppose
you would open an account with me the
same as with your other patrons."

"Of course," she returned.

"I thought so, but that's just where



THOUGHT THE MATTER OVER.

you'd show your woful lack of business
knowledge. You should do as other wise
business-men do and enter it under the head
of "Profit and Loss."

"Why?" she asked in surprise.

"Because," he explained pleasantly,
"that's where all accounts go that are con-
sidered a total loss, and if one should be
paid you're justified in considering it clear
profit. That's the place to put all accounts
against me."She thought the matter over for a mo-
ment and then asked:"What's the use of putting them down
at all then?""Ah, now you show a good business
head," he said, looking at her in admira-
tion. "It is a waste of ink."—Chicago
Tribune.

Bad for Hankinson.

Willie (entertaining the young man)—
"Mr. Hankinson, you're made of dust, just
like other men, ain't you?"Mr. Hankinson (with designs on Willie's
sister)—"I suppose I am, Willie. What of
it?"Willie—"Nothin', only I heard sis say
this mornin' your name was mud."

Opening.

The extension of the Vienna Cafe Win-
dors and Donegana's is now
finished and open for business. The new
public dining-room is 60 by 85, where a
regular dinner at 40 cents is served be-
tween 6 and 8. Six more private dining-
rooms have been added, to which ladies
will have entrance by private door.
Cher' wine and imported beers. Open
all midnight.

Children
always
Enjoy It.

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EMULSION**

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-
phosphites of Lime and Soda is
almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
It is indeed, and the little lads and
lassies who take cold easily, may be
fortified against a cough that might
prove serious, by taking Scott's
Emulsion after their meals during
the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
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will secure general patronage. Each member
will be furnished with a Metal Tag with in-
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Company, 654 Craig-street, Montreal
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that the whole story of the defendant Free-
man was literally untrue, and he regretted
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July 10, 1884.

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cal Times, January 12, 1885.

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dyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dys-
entery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne"
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timony accompanies each bottle. Sole man-
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6d., 11s.

Man's Life's a Vapor.
Full of woes—so says the poet—not's
say we, if he smokes the Hero cigar, only
coughing fit. Cigar stores keep them. J
Battray & Co., Montreal

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of hotels throughout Canada and the
United States where The Herald will
always be found on ylc. Travelers in
quest of a good stopping place can rely
upon all of these hotels as being strictly
first-class.

Boston, Mass.
TREMONT HOUSE, cor. Beacon and Tre-
mont streets.

Chamby Canton, Que.
BALMORAL HOTEL

Chicago, Ill.
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
HOTEL EMERY, European plan.

Cleveland, Ohio.
FOREST CITY HOUSE, [corner; Super
ior-street and Public-Square; rate
\$2.50 to \$5.

Corwall, Ont.
ROSSMORE HOUSE,
AMERICAN HOUSE.

Duluth, Minn.
SPALDING HOTEL

Field, B. C.
FIELD HOTEL.

Halifax, N. S.
QUEENS HOTEL,
HALIFAX HOTEL.

London, Ont.
TECUMSEH HOUSE

Montreal, Que.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
WINDSOR HOTEL,
THE RICHMOND HOTEL,
WAVERLEY HOTEL,
NEW YORK HOUSE,
WESTER HOUSE

New York
ALBEMARLE HOTEL, Madison-Sq.
European Plan.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-avenue and
24th-street.

BREVORT HOUSE,
CLARENDON HOTEL,
EVERETT HOUSE,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
HOTEL DEVONSHIRE, 42nd-street,
European plan.

HOTEL ST. MARC, 5th-avenue, 38th
and 39th-streets.

HOTEL ST. STEPHEN,
PLAZA HOTEL, Central Park,
WINDSOR HOTEL.

Ottawa, Ont.
PALACE HOTEL.

Port Arthur, Ont.
NORTHERN HOTEL.

Quebec, Que.
FLORENCE HOTEL,
HENRIOT'S HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

Sherbrooke, Que.
ALBION HOTEL,
MAGOG HOUSE.

St.
ST. JOHN'S HOTEL,
CANADA HOTEL.

Three Rivers, Que.
DUFRESNE HOTEL.

Toronto, Ont.
ARLINGTON HOTEL,
QUEENS HOTEL,
ROSSIN HOUSE.

Smiths' Falls, Ont.
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KINSELLA, No. 24 St. Antoine-st.
J. VIRTUE & SON, No. 19 Aylmer-st.

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Paper Hanger and Decorator, Gilding
(Graining, Glazing, White-
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Burdock Blood Bitters
Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing
perfect regulating powers over all the organs
of the system, and controlling their secre-
tions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES
All blood humors and diseases, from a com-
mon pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and
this combined with its un-
cleansing and purifying
secretions of the liver, k
and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all
diseases of the

SKIN
From one to two bottles will cure boils,
pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter,
and all the simple forms of skin disease.
From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum
or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, ab-
cesses, minorsores, and all skin eruptions.
It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

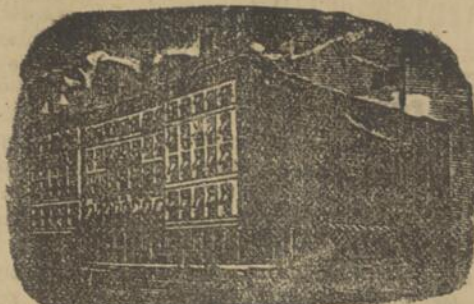
DISEASES
Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable
itching, but this quickly subsides on the
removal of the disease by B. B. B. Passing
on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as
scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA
We have undoubted proof that from three
to six bottles used internally and by outward
application (diluted if the skin is broken) to
the affected parts, will effect a cure. The
great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the
liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct
acidity and wrong action of the stomach,
and to open the sluice ways of the system
to carry off all clogged and impure secre-
tions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery
and remove without fail

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Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick
headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every
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Book describing it and how you may cure yourself
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ously and liberally managed hotel in Toronto. Immunity
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400 Elegantly appointed Rooms, \$2 a day and upward
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1 " "	5,000.00	5,000.00
1 " "	2,500.00	2,500.00
1 " "	1,250.00	1,250.00
2 prizes	500.00	1,000.00
5 " "	250.00	1,250.00
10 " "	50.00	1,250.00
100 " "	5.00	2,500.00
200 " "	1.00	3,000.00
500 " "	.50	5,000.00
Approximate Prizes.		
100 " "	25.00	2,500.00
100 " "	15.00	1,500.00
100 " "	10.00	1,000.00
100 " "	5.00	4,000.00
100 " "	5.00	4,000.00
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WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 2

A CONVERTED CONSERVATIVE SENATOR.

As a rule the Conservative party both in the Commons and Senate hang well together. The transaction between the rank and file and the leaders is a very simple one. Each man hands over his political conscience to the keeping of the Cabinet and receives in return his indemnity money, plus any little stray patronage that may be going in his district. They vote as they are told and speak as they are directed, and use their efforts to aid the common cause with all the machine like precision of a well disciplined army. This unity, undisturbed by any doubts or fears, but placing blind and implicit confidence in their leaders is one of the secrets of Tory success. Hence when one of that party gains sufficient courage to have an opinion of his own and to give utterance to it in Parliament, it causes a veritable sensation among the more orthodox supporters of the Conservative system. Senator Boulton, in a speech delivered in the Senate House during the debate on the address, must have nearly paralyzed his brother Conservatives by the audacity of his criticisms and the coolness with which he combated the Government assertion that the country is prosperous and contented under the N. P. Senator Boulton must have seen a little too much of the inner workings of the Tory boodle machine and like an honest man and a good patriot, he does not let off his superfluous steam by falling foul of the unfortunate Liberals of another province, but directly attacks the evils he knows off. Blankly and plainly he tells Premier Abbott that his Cabinet reconstruction was a mere farce, only calculated to gull the ignorant among the electors and in no way intended to restrain the immoral political methods that have been practised in support of the party. The growing power of bribery in elections he views with alarm and disgust, and as Premier Abbott does not seem disposed to take any steps to bring back a regime of honesty and political purity, Senator Boulton announces his withdrawal from the ranks of his supporters. His remarks on political morality deserve to be written in letters of gold, or, better still, inscribed on tablets of gold of sufficient weight to ensure their acceptance by the venal politicians whose backs he scores. All Mr. Boulton's strictures on dishonesty in the public service might, however, have been given while still remaining faithful to Conservative principles and the N. P., for in such manner we should expect any upright gentleman to speak whose eyes had been opened to the corruption around him, but he has evidently parted with the forbidden fruit and his eyes have been suddenly opened to the injury being wrought to Canada by the protective policy. He cites facts and figures that have convinced him that the working of the N. P. has, so far from being beneficial, proved to be ruinous. Comparing different periods he shows that exports have not increased, notwithstanding the large area of virgin soil brought under cultivation, on a basis of population they have actually decreased. The census is unsatisfactory. Internal trade has not been profitable, for while the people have had a large price to pay for the commodities they require by the increase in duties, the net trade as represented by exports has decreased. The increase in revenue has been derived during the last ten years not from increased prosperity on the part of the people but from importation of the capital, or in other words the national policy has paid the Government but not the people. All this is exactly what the Liberals have contended for years, but it is satisfactory to note that the truth has at last dawned upon one who from his position and antecedents was so likely to be prejudiced in the opposite direction.

THE THORNBURY PLATFORM.

Thornbury, Ont., is but a small place, numerically speaking, but in pluck and intellect it stands high above the heaven forsaken towns of the same province whose only idea of politics is to hang on to the party in power for the hope of a boost. In Monday night's parliamentary session Doctor Macdonald, of Huron, presented a petition from the electors of Thornbury which for comprehensiveness might well stand as the platform of the Liberal party, and yet for conciseness might form a model for all future petitions to the House. The three salient points prayed for are: (1) A greater economy in the administration of public affairs; (2) a reduction of the present representation of the House to one-

third; (3) the abolition of the Senate. They also express a desire for free trade with the United States, but we should like to inquire a little further into this portion of the petition before giving it our endorsement. With regard to the other propositions few Liberals will combat them. The necessity for economy in the administration of the public service is becoming painfully apparent. Bribing the people with their own money is a pretty expensive proceeding, and while some of the works undertaken with that object in view are classed as assets, and represent some millions that it is usual to subtract from the gross figures, yet our experience of canals and other public works that are prosecuted by fits and starts to suit electioneering exigencies, is that the public money might as well have been dumped into the lakes, so far as any public benefit is likely to accrue from them. With an ever increasing public debt and a population almost stationary, it is indeed time to practice economy. The reduction of the present representation of the House to one-third will meet little opposition from Liberals. In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom, we are told, but seventy members might easily have as much wisdom among them as the present number, and would cost a great deal less. As to the abolition of the Senate, there is scarcely anyone, whether Liberal or Tory, who can make any defence for its retention. It is a useless, cumbersome, expensive piece of machinery, a sort of fifth wheel on the state coach, whose only discoverable purpose is to enable the premier to pension off a few staunch supporters when, on account of advancing age or for other reasons, it is desirable to get them out of the way. In every way Canada is over-governed, and in the multiplicity of parliaments, senates, governors and other expensive machinery the public mind gets bewildered and cannot watch each member with the care that appears to be necessary and desirable. Taken altogether, the Thornbury platform is a solid and substantial one, and with a few added planks may be found broad enough to hold the whole Liberal party.

FROM A TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD, which appears in another column, we learn that the Supreme Court of Ohio has rendered its decision in the celebrated case of the Standard Oil Co.'s monopoly. The decision is adverse to the company, and the agreement between it and all other concerns is declared illegal. In commercial circles this is considered one of the most important decisions ever rendered by the Supreme Court.

THE LIBERAL PARTY will be gratified to see that the Hon. Wilfred Laurier has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to take his accustomed seat in Parliament. His speech on the address was quite up to his old time form and his loyal hearted supporters were enthusiastic in their reception. Mr. Laurier has passed through a trying time of late, but there is no faltering in his faith, and he carries aloft the old flag with all his former vigor.

THE MAYOR AND ALD. KENNEDY.

As Galileo asserted some centuries back, "the world does move." We, who are not able to see much motion in the little span of time during which we are allowed to take part in the procession may sometimes feel inclined to dispute the proposition, but comparisons with past times soon convince us of its truth. Take for instance the nominations of yesterday and compare them with those of twenty, thirty or forty years ago. The longer your memory will carry you back the greater will be the contrast. In the very heat of the most exciting elections that have perhaps ever taken place we see all order and decorum. Between the strongest political foes hands were clasped in friendship instead of being clinched in defiance. The proceedings generally were as orderly as church meetings, and while opinions are firmly held and each party will do its utmost to gain the day there was an absence of all unparliamentary language and an example given of courteous and polite conduct that was extremely gratifying. There was, however, one conspicuous exception, and unfortunately it took place on hustings on which the mayor of the city made his appearance. Alderman Kennedy decidedly lost his temper, and the consequence was a scene not very edifying to the voters of St. Ann's division, nor likely to win much support to his candidature. The breach between the alderman and the mayor was further widened by the interference of Mr. Kennedy, junior, who in a manner that spoke more for his filial affection than his common sense sprang on the platform and advanced upon the mayor in quite a threatening manner. Fortunately the tumult calmed down without blows being interchanged, but there was quite an exciting scene and one that might have vindicated the wisdom of the regulation that forbids public officials from taking any active part in election contests. It would decidedly come under the heading of an exhibition of "offensive partisanship." Perhaps the fact of the relationship may be pleaded as an excuse, but men of such excitable temperament had better be kept out of public positions. The action of the Board of Trade and merchants of the city in opposing the appointment of young Kennedy to the responsible position of superintendent of the Lachine Canal seems fully justified by his conduct on his first appearance on a public platform. The mayor won golden opinions by his cool and courteous behavior under such trying circumstances.

At any cigar store ask for Hero cigars, only 5c. They are first class. J. Ratray & Co., Montreal.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

The Prince of Monaco of Monte Carlo has been chosen to succeed the late Dom Pedro as a foreign associate of the French Academy of Science.

A French soldier, having had a death sentence commuted to 20 years' penal servitude, has petitioned against it on the ground that he prefers death to dishonor.

Mme. Bashkirtseff has been interviewed by Mr. Gladstone during his recent journey to France. The "Grand Old Man" intends to write an article on the accomplished young Russian girl, who died so full of promise.

The Czar of Russia has become interested in cricket and has organized two eleven among the young men of his court. Cricket in wintry Russia is almost as much of an athletic exotic as football in South Carolina.

The new Lady Arlington is not yet 20 years of age, while her husband is 68 and the father of several children older than the bride. He is popularly known by the nickname of "Bannion," and is a great favorite at Marlborough House.

Victoria has decided to confer upon the Princess May the style of Royal Highness, which George may some day elevate to "Her Majesty." By the way, this endowed young Prince is to occupy the apartments in St. James' Palace that were being arranged for the reception of his elder brother.

The Czarina of Russia receives the message treatment from German practitioners who were originally a butcher, but who has now an immense list of patients who, whether they are prince, peer, or peasant, are treated alike, so far as three minutes' service and a two dollar fee are concerned.

All Germans of either sex, over 16 years of age, and belonging to the working classes, or mercantile or trade employees receiving less than \$500 a year, are compelled to insure, and so acquire an inalienable claim to support in infirmity and old age. This is according to the law of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity, made June 22, 1889.

The lack of respect which the German Emperor displayed at the time of the death of his cousin, the Duke of Clarence, has not only shocked the English royal family, but scandalized his own subjects, who are perfect sticklers in such matters as mourning for the dead. Queen Victoria, it is said, has abandoned her projected visit to Germany, in order to avoid meeting her grandson.

The Hon. Maurice Bourke is one of the youngest post captains in the British navy, and, as the son of the late Earl of Mayo and a chum of the Duke of Edinburgh, has a pull as strong as a fifteen-inch wire cable. But all this will not save him from being court-martialed and, probably, "broke" for running the Victoria ashore in waters so shallow that a clam fisher would have considered it a happy hunting ground.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Horrible Idea.
 Thoughtful Pupil—"Is it true, professor, that nothing is ever really lost?"
 Professor (of mathematics)—"Such is the opinion of our most advanced students and thinkers. The indestructibility of matter, the sensitiveness of the all-pervading medium we call ether in responding to the slightest impression, and the infinity of space all point to such a conclusion."
 Thoughtful Pupil, in consternation—"Then those lost books of Euclid will turn up some time."

Unheard-of Threat.
 Fwedly—"He asked me if I had a chaperon! Baw Jove, I'm going to give him a piece of my mind."
 Cholly—"Do it! It will paralyze him, ole chappie—it will paralyze him!"

For Immediate Insertion.
 Butcher—"How much bologna sausage did you say?"
 Hungry Reporter—"Give me—give me about three-quarters of a column."

A Judge of Physiognomy.
 "It is not worth while for me to occupy your time, gentlemen," said the counsel for the defendant. "The case is as plain as it can be. But my client has paid me \$10 to defend him, and as an honest man I ought to do something to earn the money. I can go on with a speech six hours long if—"
 He paused a moment, took a drink of water, scanned the faces of the jury men, and proceeded:
 "If necessary. But rather than bore you with a six hours' speech, gentlemen, in a case where the law and the evidence are so plainly on the side of my client, the defendant, I will turn it over to you without another word and give him back his \$10 if your verdict goes against him."
 Without leaving the box the grateful jury found in favor of the defendant.

Every Time.
 For the pains and aches of suffering humanity there is one great remedy, of which it is said, as in the following, that it cures every time. Toronto, Ont.: "I am pleased to say I have used St. Jacobs Oil for the various purposes of a family liniment, and can confidently recommend it as a very valuable preparation. It fills the bill every time, and truly conquers all pain." H. M. STEVENSON.

Ex-Mayor Robert Bowler, Brookville, Ont., says: "I used Nasal Balm for a bad case of catarrh, and it cured me after having ineffectually tried many other remedies. It never fails to give immediate relief for cold in the head." This is the experience of thousands all over the Dominion. There is no case of cold in the head or catarrh that will not yield to Nasal Balm. Try it. Beware of substitutes.

Have you tried a Rialto cigar? If not, get one at once; they are first class. L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal.

POOR BRAZIL.

The Late Dom Pedro's Home in a Terrible Condition.

Mr. H. U. Kibbey, formerly travelling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned to the city after an absence of over nine months in Brazil. He has been through all the changes that have lately taken place, and on being interviewed by a Herald reporter gave some interesting facts about the state of the country.

Ever since the dethronement of the late Dom Pedro the country has been in a very unsettled condition. The people do not seem to know what Government they want and are trying first one kind and then another, in consequence of which trade and commerce are very much impaired. This is also due to the yellow fever and small pox, which are prevalent at Santos. There were at one time between 60 and 70 ships for which crews could not be obtained owing to death and sickness. It is not at all an uncommon occurrence for a ship to be at Santos for six months unloading and loading a cargo.

The mail service is in a most deplorable condition, as the New York and Brazil line of steamers, which run only twice a month, are so slow that it takes from 28 to 30 days to make the passage, and the Government are only too glad to send the mails by "tramp" steamers instead of the regular line, as the time is shortened by several days.

In this connection it is well to note that an improvement is proposed, as at present negotiations are being made for the construction and equipment of a line of fast steamers guaranteed to make the trip in 16 days in ordinary weather, these to run in opposition to the present line.

The value of the currency has depreciated 50 per cent in the last few months, so that the poor find it very hard to get along, and this depreciation makes it so expensive to live that many of the richer foreign residents are leaving.

The country is governed by the army and navy, and the present ruler Peixoto, who was vice-president under Da Fonseca, is a general in the army. His rule is one of might rather than right, as seen in the following incident: Having heard that certain of the citizens favored a monarchy, he was endeavoring to spread their ideas abroad, he ordered them to appear before him and told them in very plain language that if they did not stop urging their opinions they would be shot, as he did not wish to be interfered with.

The customs regulations of the country are very deficient, which with the want of proper dockage and facilities for handling cargoes, are a great hindrance to the importation.

The crops this season are large and of good quality, especially that of coffee, which they are exporting in large quantities, but the lack of crews for the ships is a serious drawback to this industry.

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THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a dividend of FORTY SHILLINGS per share will be paid on April Second next to the proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, making, with the Dividend paid in October, a distribution of SEVEN AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

The Dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the second day of April, 1892, to be fixed by the Managers.
 No transfers can be made between the 15th inst., and the 2nd prox., as the books must be closed during that period.
 (By order of the Court),
 A. G. WALLIS,
 Secretary.

No. 3 Clements Lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C., March 1st, 1892.

VOTE FOR

HON. MAYOR

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Col. Frank Bond

—A MASS MEETING OF—

Electors will be held at 749 Craig street this (WEDNESDAY) evening at EIGHT o'clock.

Several prominent speakers will address the meeting.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

—OR—

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The stockholders of La Banque Du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, for the last six months, has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday, the 7th March next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
 J. S. Bousquet,
 Montreal, January 29, 1892. Cashier.

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The Female Chappie—She is Very Blase and Wears Suspenders Like a Man—Novelties in Belts—Fashion Changes for the Coming Season.

There is a great variety just now in the way of dinner dresses. One which is particularly effective has the front of the skirt of chardon bengaline, ornamented at the bottom with three rows and little bows of chardon ribbon. The train is square and made in the shape of a court train, of broche satin and striped with chardon velvet. The corsage is made with point and broche, striped with chardon velvet, decorated over an inset of gathered chardon bengaline. Trimming of ostrich feathers at the inset, and the length in the shape of a



LATEST PARISIAN DINNER DRESS.

heart. The sleeves broche, striped, of chardon velvet, with little sleeves of varied feathers. The trimming a row of beads at the corsage.—New York Herald.

A Chapter on Petticoats.

At first a rumor crept slowly in the annals of fashion a few years ago that silken petticoats were desirable, and from the beginning the rumor grew with every day until, at this time, a petticoat of silk is one of the necessities of the wardrobe, and many fortunate women possess two and more of these dainty necessities.

In color they are black, or glaze, and combination of the latter style include light and dark shading of all of the ordinary and many of the rare colors. Red and gold are mingled with all tints, and lavender and pink are among the prettiest of the light shades. Every dress material may have a harmonizing petticoat if the wearer pleases, and the larger portion of them do thus please.

In material, taffeta, surah and China silk are used, and undoubtedly taffeta is the favorite, as this is the case where a rustling petticoat is desirable, and the soft rustle, or frou-frou, accompanies taffeta at all times.

The bit of womanly vanity pervading the sex not only desires a silken petticoat for the sake of lightness, beauty, and cleanliness, but has also a wish that everyone else should be aware of the fact that such a garment is being worn, and this is the reason that taffeta is so popular with all ages of women.

They are chiefly made in two styles, with a "tie" back, or a fan back, the latter resembling a dress skirt, which enables the wearer to use it with a dressing sacque in the privacy of her room. As for the trimming, that embraces hemmed and pinked, gathered and pleated ruffles of silk, lace flounces, tucking, lace insertion and silk embroidery.

Nothing is too dainty for this fascinating garment, and the manufacturers have exerted themselves to invent new designs and pretty finishings for the petticoats. It is a French fancy to wear the petticoat of a house toilette in contrast with the gown, as a glaze pink and blue under a gray dress, or one of red or golden tints with a gown of blue or green; and not only do they swish along with a soft frou-frou, but a clever woman understands how to sit down and modestly display just a suspicion of her silk petticoat.

Rats' Heads as Ornaments.

Rats' heads are hardly the ideal ornament for a pretty woman. Yet it appears they are common enough this winter. Furriers, finding the demand heavy for furry heads on muffs, boas and hats, began at first by supplying those of the mink instead of the orthodox sable. The mink heads were soon exhausted, and then they fell back on the squirrel. Accidentally it was discovered that rats' heads could be dressed to look exactly like those of the squirrel. Since then the rat catchers have been reaping a small harvest, and many a fashionable dame, who rather fancies the sharp nose and bead-eyed little heads that deck her fur, is admiring those of the common rodent, at which she would scream heartily were she to meet him in the flesh somewhere in the basement of her house.

It is a curious circumstance that sable should have come into fashion so decidedly and so suddenly this winter. Every court in Europe is in mourning, and sable and seal skin are, as is well known, the only colored furs that can be worn in mourning.—London Letter in Chicago Herald.

Dinner Table Decorations. Dainty scarfs of lace and satin are again used for the decoration of dinner tables, the favorite ones being of bolting cloth, with hand-painted sprays and vines, trailing from one end to another. Ferns, truly growing from silver jardinières, are still used, and the fresh green effect is just a bit of nature in which the eye delights.

Say, Chollie, where did you get that fur? Oh, this is L. O. G. & Co.'s famous Rialto; no better. L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal.

Hard to Get. Good cigars; no at all. Try a Hero at five and you will say it is first class. Ask for them at cigar stores. J. Rattray & Co., Montreal.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

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Feb 3 Britannic, Feb 17, 2 p.m. Feb 10 Majestic, Feb 24, 2 p.m. Feb 17 Germanic, Mar 3, 10 a.m.

Mar 3 Britannic, Mar 17, 10 p.m. Mar 10 Teutonic, Mar 24, 10 p.m. Mar 17 Majestic, Mar 31, 10 p.m.

Mar 24 Germanic, Apr 7, 10 p.m. Apr 1 Britannic, Apr 14, 10 p.m. Apr 8 Majestic, Apr 21, 10 p.m.

Apr 15 Germanic, Apr 28, 10 p.m. Apr 22 Britannic, May 6, 10 p.m. Apr 29 Majestic, May 13, 10 p.m.

May 6 Germanic, May 19, 10 p.m. May 13 Britannic, May 27, 10 p.m. May 20 Majestic, Jun 3, 10 p.m.

May 27 Germanic, Jun 9, 10 p.m. Jun 3 Britannic, Jun 17, 10 p.m. Jun 10 Majestic, Jun 24, 10 p.m.

Jun 17 Germanic, Jun 30, 10 p.m. Jun 24 Britannic, Jul 8, 10 p.m. Jul 1 Majestic, Jul 15, 10 p.m.

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Jul 19 Germanic, Aug 31, 10 p.m. Jul 26 Britannic, Sep 9, 10 p.m. Aug 2 Majestic, Sep 16, 10 p.m.

Aug 9 Germanic, Sep 22, 10 p.m. Aug 16 Britannic, Oct 6, 10 p.m. Aug 23 Majestic, Oct 13, 10 p.m.

Aug 30 Germanic, Oct 13, 10 p.m. Sep 6 Britannic, Oct 20, 10 p.m. Sep 13 Majestic, Oct 27, 10 p.m.

Oct 13 Germanic, Oct 27, 10 p.m. Oct 20 Britannic, Nov 3, 10 p.m. Oct 27 Majestic, Nov 10, 10 p.m.

Oct 24 Germanic, Nov 7, 10 p.m. Oct 31 Britannic, Nov 14, 10 p.m. Nov 7 Majestic, Nov 21, 10 p.m.

Nov 14 Germanic, Nov 28, 10 p.m. Nov 21 Britannic, Dec 5, 10 p.m. Nov 28 Majestic, Dec 12, 10 p.m.

Nov 28 Germanic, Dec 12, 10 p.m. Dec 5 Britannic, Dec 19, 10 p.m. Dec 12 Majestic, Dec 26, 10 p.m.

Dec 19 Germanic, Dec 31, 10 p.m. Dec 26 Britannic, Jan 6, 10 p.m. Jan 2 Majestic, Jan 13, 10 p.m.

Dec 26 Germanic, Jan 9, 10 p.m. Jan 2 Britannic, Jan 16, 10 p.m. Jan 9 Majestic, Jan 23, 10 p.m.

Jan 23 Germanic, Jan 31, 10 p.m. Jan 30 Britannic, Feb 6, 10 p.m. Feb 6 Majestic, Feb 13, 10 p.m.

Jan 31 Germanic, Feb 13, 10 p.m. Feb 7 Britannic, Feb 20, 10 p.m. Feb 14 Majestic, Feb 21, 10 p.m.

Feb 14 Germanic, Feb 28, 10 p.m. Feb 21 Britannic, Mar 7, 10 p.m. Feb 28 Majestic, Mar 14, 10 p.m.

Feb 28 Germanic, Mar 14, 10 p.m. Mar 7 Britannic, Mar 21, 10 p.m. Mar 14 Majestic, Mar 28, 10 p.m.

Mar 14 Germanic, Mar 28, 10 p.m. Mar 21 Britannic, Apr 4, 10 p.m. Mar 28 Majestic, Apr 11, 10 p.m.

Mar 28 Germanic, Apr 11, 10 p.m. Apr 4 Britannic, Apr 18, 10 p.m. Apr 11 Majestic, Apr 25, 10 p.m.

Apr 11 Germanic, Apr 25, 10 p.m. Apr 18 Britannic, May 2, 10 p.m. Apr 25 Majestic, May 9, 10 p.m.

Apr 25 Germanic, May 9, 10 p.m. May 2 Britannic, May 9, 10 p.m. May 9 Majestic, May 16, 10 p.m.

May 9 Germanic, May 23, 10 p.m. May 16 Britannic, May 30, 10 p.m. May 23 Majestic, Jun 6, 10 p.m.

May 23 Germanic, Jun 6, 10 p.m. May 30 Britannic, Jun 13, 10 p.m. Jun 6 Majestic, Jun 20, 10 p.m.

May 30 Germanic, Jun 13, 10 p.m. Jun 6 Britannic, Jun 20, 10 p.m. Jun 13 Majestic, Jun 27, 10 p.m.

Jun 13 Germanic, Jun 27, 10 p.m. Jun 20 Britannic, Jul 4, 10 p.m. Jun 27 Majestic, Jul 11, 10 p.m.

Jun 27 Germanic, Jul 11, 10 p.m. Jul 4 Britannic, Jul 18, 10 p.m. Jul 11 Majestic, Jul 25, 10 p.m.

Jul 11 Germanic, Jul 25, 10 p.m. Jul 18 Britannic, Aug 1, 10 p.m. Jul 25 Majestic, Aug 8, 10 p.m.

Jul 25 Germanic, Aug 8, 10 p.m. Aug 1 Britannic, Aug 15, 10 p.m. Aug 8 Majestic, Aug 22, 10 p.m.

Aug 8 Germanic, Aug 22, 10 p.m. Aug 15 Britannic, Aug 29, 10 p.m. Aug 22 Majestic, Sep 5, 10 p.m.

Aug 22 Germanic, Sep 5, 10 p.m. Aug 29 Britannic, Sep 12, 10 p.m. Sep 5 Majestic, Sep 19, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Sep 12, 10 p.m. Sep 5 Britannic, Sep 19, 10 p.m. Sep 12 Majestic, Sep 19, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Sep 19, 10 p.m. Sep 12 Britannic, Sep 26, 10 p.m. Sep 19 Majestic, Oct 3, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Sep 26, 10 p.m. Sep 19 Britannic, Oct 3, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Majestic, Oct 10, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Oct 3, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Oct 10, 10 p.m. Oct 3 Majestic, Oct 17, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Oct 10, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Oct 17, 10 p.m. Oct 10 Majestic, Oct 24, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Oct 17, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Oct 24, 10 p.m. Oct 17 Majestic, Oct 31, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Oct 24, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Oct 31, 10 p.m. Oct 24 Majestic, Nov 7, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Oct 31, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Nov 7, 10 p.m. Oct 31 Majestic, Nov 14, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Nov 7, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Nov 14, 10 p.m. Nov 7 Majestic, Nov 21, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Nov 14, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Nov 21, 10 p.m. Nov 14 Majestic, Nov 28, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Nov 21, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Nov 28, 10 p.m. Nov 21 Majestic, Dec 5, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Nov 28, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Dec 5, 10 p.m. Nov 28 Majestic, Dec 12, 10 p.m.

Aug 29 Germanic, Dec 5, 10 p.m. Sep 26 Britannic, Dec 12, 10 p.m. Dec 5 Majestic, Dec 19, 10 p.m.

BEAVER LINE The Canada Shipping Co's LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Boston & Liverpool

Compiling the following first-class, Clyde-built, full-powered iron steamships: Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons. Lake Superior, "Wm. Stewart, 5,000 Tons. Lake Huron, "F. Carey, 4,500 Tons. Lake Winnipeg, "C.F. Herriam, 3,300 Tons. Lake Nepegin, " " 2,300 Tons.

WINTER SAILINGS Between Liverpool and Boston Direct

PROPOSED WINTER SAILINGS—1892. From Liverpool to Boston

February 20...Lake Superior...February 20 10...Lake Huron...March 8 24...Lake Ontario...April 9 28...Lake Winnipeg...April 21 30...Lake Nepegin...April 30

From Liverpool to Boston Direct. February 20...Lake Superior...February 20 10...Lake Huron...March 8 24...Lake Ontario...April 9 28...Lake Winnipeg...April 21 30...Lake Nepegin...April 30

Rates of Passage, Boston to Liverpool. Saloon...\$40.00 Round Trip...\$70.00 Steerage...\$15.00 Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, including rail fare to Boston, \$47.50. Return, \$92.50. Each steamer carries a daily qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

Round Trip Tickets Good For One Year. Passages and berths can be secured on application to the Montreal office or any local agent.

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DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Portland and Halifax to Liverpool. From Portland, Steamer Sarnia, Mar. 12

Mar. 10 Thur...Sarnia...Mar. 12 10...Oregon...Apr. 7 10...Oregon...Apr. 7

Steamers will sail from Portland about 1 p.m. Thursday and from Halifax about 1 p.m. Saturday, after arrival of railway connections.

REDUCED WINTER RATES. Rates of passage from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or London—Cabin, \$30 to \$40. Return, \$50 to \$60. Second cabin to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Glasgow or Belfast, \$25 return \$35. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Glasgow or Belfast or Queenstown, \$20.

Midship saloons and state-rooms, ladies rooms and smoking rooms on the bridge deck. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers.

Bristol Services for Plymouth Dock. S.S. Toronto, from Portland about...Feb. 27 S.S. Toronto, from Portland about...Mar. 7

For tickets and every information apply to any agent of the Company or David Torrance & Co. Montreal, Can., and Portland,

TUESDAY'S TOWN TATTLE

TERSELY TOLD TREASURABLE TOPICS
TOLD TO THE TOWNERS.

The News of the Great Metropolis Gathered
and Edited to Suit the Her-
ald's Many Readers.

Ash Wednesday.

The courts and public offices will be closed to-day.

Special services will be held to-day in the Church of St. James the Apostle.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company has donated \$100 to the Notre Dame Hospital.

The ambulance of the General Hospital was called out 19 times during the month of February.

Special attention given to fine watch repairing at J. B. Williamson's, 1741 Notre Dame-street.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from J. Craddock Simpson, \$10; J. Murray Smith, \$5.

The usual monthly meeting of the St. George's Home was held last night. The business was purely of a routine character.

Cleaning, dyeing and repairing a specialty at J. A. Adlers, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. Parcels called for and delivered. Bell telephone 4861.

During the month of February No. 4 Salvage Corps responded to 21 calls; and one still alarm; spread 121 covers and used two Babcock chairs.

At midnight an alarm was sounded from box 256 for a fire in a stable at the rear of 89 Rachel-street. The stable was destroyed, but two horses it contained were saved.

The qualifying examinations for manufacturers of butter and cheese, who have applied for inspectorships of the butter and cheese syndicates, will be held on March 16 and 17.

The subject to be brought before the Protestant Ministerial Association at their meeting on Monday next is "French Evangelization." The discussion will be led by Rev. L. N. Tucker, M. A.

An alarm of fire at an early hour yesterday morning is thus described on the record book at No. 2 Station: March 1, 2:34 a.m.; box 16; D. Fortin, grocer, 129 St. Urbain-street. Fire in fire place. Slight damage.

The General Hospital ambulance was called to the C. P. R. work shops, Delormier-avenue, yesterday afternoon to remove to the hospital an employee named David Noble, who had sustained a bad fracture of the arm.

James N. Gravel was yesterday committed to the Court of Queen's Bench for trial on four charges of larceny; one of \$18 from Mr. Norris, another for the larceny of \$25 from a Mr. Benoit, and two other amounts from two different parties.

Joseph Berthiaume, for whose release from imprisonment Mayor McShane was some time ago instrumental in having a large signed petition forwarded to the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, was yesterday discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary on an order from the Hon. Secretary of State.

Raiding the Shebeens.

The police of No. 7 Station visited six more shebeens last night. In one of them, 148 Wellington-street, kept by Mrs. O'Leary, they found 12 bottles of beer, and the proprietor on being questioned confessed that she was in the habit of selling there.

Compromised at 50 Cents.

The well-known dry goods firm, Boisseau Bros., have compromised with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, the notes endorsed by D. McCall & Co., Toronto. Louis Boisseau is to liquidate and go into the retail again with his brother Horace.

Inspecting the Electric System.

Mr. B. D. Francis, of the Edison General Electric Company, Peterborough, is in the city on his way east. He informed a Herald reporter yesterday that quite a number of business places in the city had been fitted with their electric lighting plant. It is his intention to call and inspect as many of these as possible during his stay.

Pedestrians Have to Suffer.

Considerable annoyance was caused to a number of pedestrians on McGill-street yesterday afternoon, by the action of a railway carter who had drawn his sleigh on to the sidewalk. The result was a complete blockade for some 15 minutes, and persons wishing to pass had to climb over the snow banked on the sidewalk into the road or else over the body of the sleigh.

Perhaps He "eyed a Life."

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday a pair of horses attached to a sleigh, belonging to Capt. Shepherd, took fright while the coachman was closing the stable doors and ran away. They ran up Brunswick-street, turned west on Dorchester and had just passed Crescent-street when a Herald reporter, who was passing, succeeded in jumping on to the sleigh and quickly stopped them.

Wants \$10,000 for His Injuries.

In January last, while working at Cote St. Antoine on the excavations, Aizla Poninville, a laborer, was seriously injured by an explosion. He has now taken action against the municipality, claiming \$10,000 damages. His contention is that the accident was caused by the negligence of the corporation foreman, whose duty it was to ascertain that no more explosions were to take place before sending his men into the cutting. He has lost his eyesight and expects to be disabled for life from earning his own livelihood, and a living for his children. For these reasons he claims the above named amount.

Yesterday's Millinery Openings.

The wholesale millinery houses of the city held their spring opening yesterday. A large number of retailers were in attendance from almost all parts of the Dominion. The show of millinery goods, flowers, etc., was fully up to the average, and business was reported as more brisk than for some time. Extensive purchases are being made. There are, it is said, more than 300 different styles of spring and summer hats and bonnets this season. Flowers are in great demand, the latter being principally Russian with spots. Parasols were shown in great variety, both of color and quality. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the heads of the millinery houses at

the railway companies declining to issue reduced fare tickets to the spring openings as is the custom in the fall. This affects the number of visitors attending to a certain extent.

No Sooner Lost Than Found.

A boy residing in Coteau St. Louis reported to Sergeant Berlan at the Central Station last night that a black horse and butcher's sleigh had disappeared from the corner of Panet and Dorchester-streets, where it had been left standing. A moment after the boy left the police of No. 2 Station reported finding the missing team, which was impounded until the owner shall claim it.

Fanner Received and Acknowledged.

Mayor McShane read a letter a couple of weeks ago in the council chamber from the Duke of Connaught, which was reported in The Herald, promising a banner to be competed for by the various schools of the city. The banner has now been received and is a beautiful and costly piece of work, and a prize well worth competing for. It will no doubt prove a powerful incentive to the schools interested to work hard to secure the coveted prize. The following is a copy of the cablegram acknowledging receipt:—

Col. Egerton, Buckingham, London.

By courier received to-day in perfect order.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

His Honor's Matinee.

There were 17 cases for hearing in the Recorder's Court yesterday, but notwithstanding the number His Honor had a comparatively easy day. The list was made up of the ordinary "eight day" drunks, carters for simple infractions of the license by-law and one or two simple assault cases. The most important of these latter is elsewhere referred to, and the only other case out of the ordinary was an old woman of 60 years named Marcelline Chartrand, who was arrested on the charge of insanity. His Honor ordered her sent to St. Anne des Plaines, where she belongs.

Before the Police Magistrate.

His Honor, Judge Dugas, presided in the Police Court yesterday, when there were more than the ordinary number of cases for trial. None of the alleged crimes, however, were of any serious importance. The accused were disposed of as follows: Charles Corcoran, charged with stealing wood from Mr. Grothe, was discharged. Alfred Johnson, a boy of twelve, and Douglas Walters, a young man of 17, were charged by Dr. Thayer with larceny. These were also acquitted, there being no evidence to convict. A small boy of nine years, named O'Brien, was also acquitted on a charge of petty theft, and in the case of Henry Miller, accused of fraud by the Montreal Meat Packing Company, the prosecution was withdrawn.

Prohibition—Not Party.

An united meeting of the various temperance organizations was held in Zion Church, Mance-street, last night, under the auspices of Tourmaline Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 128. Rev. Professor Wariner took the chair, and stirring addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. J. Flanders, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Dr. Bazin, Mr. J. H. Carson, Mr. J. M. Duff, Mr. A. M. Featherstone, Mr. R. J. Latimer, Mr. A. G. Ellis, Mr. R. Macdonald, Mr. R. S. Weir, the candidate for St. Lawrence ward, also came in during the meeting, and in response to a unanimous call, gave a short address, announcing himself as thoroughly sound on the temperance question, and a prohibitionist rather than a party man. A third party "prohibitionist" was strongly urged as really necessary for sound temperance legislation. Temperance voters were also requested to be consistent with their expressed opinions, and not to cast a party vote on the day of the elections. There was a large and appreciative audience, the proceedings throughout being very enthusiastic.

Seventeen Years of Success.

The annual outing of the British American Dyeing Co., Verdun, took place on Monday evening, when a party of over one hundred employees and friends drove to the Athletic Club House, Cote des Neiges, by way of Outremont. Four large sleighs filled with happy pleasure seekers left the company's office on Notre Dame-street at 8 o'clock and reached their destination about two hours later. The large hall was soon taken possession of, and after Mr. John Cliff, one of the oldest employees, had been requested to take the chair, an excellent program of songs, recitations, &c., was given, a mouth organ and zither performance by Mr. Wm. Allen and Miss Allen, and a song contributed by Miss Loucks being deservedly encored. Supper was served about midnight, and after the many good things had been disposed of, the managing partner of the firm, Mr. Allen, was called upon for a speech. Mr. Allen referred to the progress of the company from its commencement, 17 years ago, until the present time, and expressed himself as pleased beyond measure at seeing such a large gathering of employees and past employees around him. The party then retired to the hall, where the musical program was completed, and afterwards indulged in games and dancing until an early hour in the morning.

Successful Carnival at the Victoria.

The Victoria Skating Rink was the scene last night of a gathering both gorgeous and magnificent. The occasion was the last fancy dress carnival of the season. Some hundreds of enthusiastic skaters, the majority of whom were young in years, were in attendance, clad in an infinite variety of costumes. Soldiers, sailors, hospital nurses, country bumpkins, dandies of various shades of color, inquisitors, academicians and Indians mingled together on the ice. The various nations were also well represented. The band of the Victoria Rifles furnished music for the occasion and was apparently very much appreciated by the skaters. The visitors' galleries were thronged with interested spectators, who appeared to derive much enjoyment from the contemplation of the gay scene before them. The brilliant character of the gathering, the front of the gallery was covered with blue and red cloth, ornamented with a large number of fancy coats of arms. Strips of colored cloth were suspended across the rink, and flags, large and small, were profusely hung throughout the building. The whole scene was beautifully illuminated by colored Chinese lanterns, colored lamps, etc., forming a picture that almost baffles description. The management are to be congratulated on the very successful issue of one of the best carnivals they have ever held.

THE MARCH TERM OPENED.

HON. JUDGE BABY PRESIDES AT THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lengthy Address to the Grand Jury—Convict Carters—Jury System Sustained—True Bills and No Bills.

The March term of the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, opened yesterday morning. The Hon. Judge Baby presided, and Hon. Judge Hall occupied a seat on the bench. The sheriff, the Hon. J. R. Thibault, was present in his official robes, and sitting by his side was Mr. Vallee, governor of the Montreal jail. At the opening of the court, the correctness of the report of the appointment of the new Crown prosecutors for the district of Montreal, as exclusively published in The Herald of yesterday, was verified, as it was announced that Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn and J. L. Archambault were named by the Government to fill these important positions they having received their official appointment on the previous evening. Mr. Archambault was present, but Mr. Quinn was unavoidably absent, it was said, in connection with the political nominations.

Mr. L. W. Scotte, clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Doucet, deputy clerk, filled their well known positions, and Coroner Jones, although this term he has no case on the docket, sat beside the officials named. The 12 policemen detailed for the session were on hand with Sergeant Reid in charge, and the court room was thronged with lawyers, witnesses, jury men and others interested in the proceedings about to begin. After the customary announcement of the opening of the session was made, the grand jury were sworn as follows:—

Joseph Bonchese, foreman; Abraham Rastorel, David Labonte, Edward Marcell, Pierre Penner, Camille Lippe, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, Jean Baptiste Poudrette, Eustache Brunet, Hemingdale Theriot, Leonard Theriot, Edouard Legault, James A. Gillespie, James Baxter, Thomas Hall, Peter Lang, John H. Semple, Frank Stephens, Joseph McKenney, John Piliow, John Duncan, William P. and James A. Gordon. The three last named made default and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

The Judge's Charge.

The Hon. Judge Baby then delivered his opening address in both French and English. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Since the last sittings of this court, a great affliction has befallen the royal family of England in the sad and premature death of the heir apparent to the throne, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. From all sides, on this melancholy occasion, within as well as without the British Empire, unequivocal marks of sympathy were offered to our Gracious Majesty and Their Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales. As loyal and devoted subjects, you cannot refrain, I am sure, from expressing to them like wise, in your painful bereavement, your respectful feelings of profound sorrow.

In addressing you, gentlemen, according to the well established custom, respecting the important duties which your most responsible position involves, I intend doing so briefly. I have to inform you that the jail calendar for this district, although somewhat heavy, does not mention any of these crimes which would call, on my part, for any lengthy remarks. However, I cannot pass under silence the fact that three indictments will be laid before you for

Murderous Assaults.

Since several years, notwithstanding the severity of our laws on this head, the unfortunate and illegal habit of carrying fire arms has been a growing and dangerous evil. The wisdom of the legislator, in making this a punishable offence, is a cause of every day congratulation to the law abiding citizen, no doubt, but wicked and depraved men and those unable to control their passionate and fiery dispositions will have often recourse to these weapons to forward their ends, take revenge, or defy, attack or keep at bay the defenders of law and order. Very often, on the most futile pretext, the pistol will be resorted to as the best argument. Happily for us, very much through the instrumentality of the law just alluded to, things have not reached the point it has come to in some other countries, but nevertheless, cases of the kind will be brought before the courts from time to time. In this particular instance, the evidence laid before you will show that the shooting, in most cases, was resorted to on very flimsy reasons, and had not the accused been prevailed upon to stop he might now be standing before you accused of the greater crime of murder. These remarks may also apply to one of the other cases.

Convict Carters.

Another word, and that about the facility with which licences are granted to persons acting as carters, who have just left the precincts of the jail or the penitentiary. To this may be attributed, no doubt, the many larcenies and robberies of which their honors, the police magistrates, have had so much reason to complain. Let me say to you that this kind of thing will have to stop to the detriment of the interests of the good government of the city.

As you must be aware, the criminal laws of the country are about being revised by the proper authority, and I have little doubt but that your duties, to some extent, may be made thereby less laborious than they are at present, by placing under the sole jurisdiction of the police magistrate a number of minor offences, the consideration of which takes up now a considerable part of your time, as well as that of the court, irrespective of the large expense thus imposed upon the country.

The Grand Jury System Sustained.

Whilst speaking of the near revision of our criminal laws, I may be allowed to say here that I join in with those who, consulted on the matter, have after due deliberation and from their experience acquired both on the bench and at the bar, recommended that the old and time honored institution of the grand jury be kept as part of our criminal system. For myself, I am quite at a loss to find out what kind of procedure could replace it. Society requires, at all times, to be protected against the designs of evil-disposed men to be found in all classes, and I know of no better safeguard against their unlawful attempts against persons and property than our most respected body. Those who think adversely, may point out cases in which sometimes—very rarely, however—it has allowed itself to be carried away for the nonce by some unhealthy sentiment to which, after all, every thing that is human is more or less exposed to succumb. But, on the whole, it must be confessed that from its inception the grand jury has nobly

done its duty within the sphere of action attributed to it by law and custom. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our legislators will leave untouched the part of our laws regarding the grand jury, and that the same may continue to be, as in England, a component and important part of the administration of criminal justice in the Dominion.

So much said, I do not intend delaying you much further from entering, at once, on the discharge of your important duties, but, before allowing you to withdraw, I impress upon you the sacredness of the oath you have just taken. In its terms will be found all that should guide you in the performance of the arduous task imposed upon you by law. You have been told so very often, gentlemen, what is the extent of your jurisdiction, that I need not return to the subject, sufficient is it for me to say to you, I think, that justice, and justice alone, must direct you, gentlemen, in all your proceedings.

The indictments were then delivered to the grand jurors for their consideration and the court adjourned until 3:30 p.m.

The Afternoon Session.

Although the court had adjourned to meet at 3:30 o'clock, it wanted only five minutes to four when it was announced that the grand jury were ready with their presentments. Judge Hall again occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Baby. On the proceedings being resumed Mr. Paul, one of the jurors who had made default at the morning session, appeared and explained that he was quite willing to fulfill his duties as a jurymen, but that as it was three weeks since he had received his notification to attend, the matter had entirely slipped from his memory. Judge Baby thereupon remitted the \$10 fine, but Mr. Paul said that he should not be so forgetful in the future. Mr. Paul was then sworn and took his seat with the jury, after which the foreman announced that they had found the following

True Bills.

John, alias Charles Mitchell, larceny, three indictments; attempting to commit larceny, one indictment.

Frederick Legault, forgery, one indictment.

Felix Tremblay, entering and stealing from a dwelling, one indictment.

Auguste Smith, forgery, one indictment.

Zotique Thibault, gross indecency, three indictments.

Maxime Rocheleau, gross indecency, one indictment.

Jean Baptiste Langevin, larceny, one indictment.

Jean Baptiste Gaudry alias Bourbonniere, refusing to provide for his wife, two indictments.

Auguste Moore, feloniously shooting with intent to kill and murder, one indictment.

No Bills.

"No bills" were returned in the cases of Onezime Thibault, for illegal appropriation, and Abraham Germaux, accused of rape.

With the exception of Auguste Moore, accused of attempting murder, the other prisoners against whom true bills had been found were then arraigned, all pleading not guilty as charged, with the exception of Felix Tremblay, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing from a dwelling. Onezime Thibault and Abraham Germaux were then discharged from custody after which, to-day being Ash Wednesday, a public holiday in the Province of Quebec, the court adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

This and Other Important Questions Discussed by the B. O. T. Council.

The regular meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, president; Chas. P. Herbert and James A. Cantlie, first and second vice-presidents respectively; H. Montagu Allan, treasurer; R. Bickerdike, R. M. Esdaile, Chas. H. Gould, J. B. Learmont, John B. McLea, J. Craddock Simpson and James Slessor. The president reported on behalf of the Insolvency Committee, saying that a draft bill had been prepared, taking as a basis the Curran bill of 1885, together with amendments from the local acts of the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and the old Insolvent Act. The action of the committee was sustained by the Council, who further ordered that a copy of the bill, as drafted, be sent to each of the different Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, and that their co-operation be solicited in securing its adoption by the Dominion Government. The committee on the trade of the Dominion with Newfoundland then reported that the Board of Trade, together with the Dominion Millers' Association, had signified their approval of the Council's suggestion, recommending the Government to adopt a modus vivendi, whereunder pending the settlement of the questions at issue between the colonies of Canada and Newfoundland, certain products might be exchanged between the two countries on the same terms as formerly. A communication was read from Mr. L. A. Boyer, inspector of flour and meal, saying that he had sent in his resignation to the Government, and that the deputy inspector would continue to inspect until March 31 only.

The reduction of canal tolls was discussed, commencing with the Government having been communicated with on Feb. 8. It was decided that the consideration of the numerous engagements that were being made by the Erie route, that the Government be asked to make an announcement at as early a date as possible, fixing the rate for the ensuing season.

The Building Committee held a session at the close of the meeting, at which the appointment of trustees was further dealt with. A report was also made of some additions to the subscription to the second mortgage bonds.

STABBED IN THE LEG.

Workmen Have a Discussion—One Cut, One in Jail.

An affray that might have resulted fatally occurred at dinner hour yesterday in a little shanty on St. Sacrament-street, erected for the convenience of the men excavating for the new Board of Trade building. A laborer named Pierre Villeneuve, engaged breaking stones in the sugar house yard, was in the habit of visiting the shanty to get his dinner. He went there as usual yesterday. He opened the door of the stove and the place became filled with gas and smoke. Robert Hunter, the foreman of the excavation work, asked him to shut the door. Villeneuve refused to do so. Hunter then shut it himself and Villeneuve opened it again and said something in French, which Hunter did not understand. Mr. Hunter started that he was in the

act of shutting the stove door when Villeneuve stabbed at him with a long-bladed jackknife, wounding him in the thigh. He also, it is alleged, aimed at Hunter's face, but the blow missed, the latter warded off at the expense of a cut in his hand. Villeneuve then left, followed by a man named Patrick Murphy, who, meeting Policeman Gallagher and another constable, gave Villeneuve in charge. He was taken to No. 7 Police Station on Young-street, where the wounded man was also driven, and was in the act of having his wounds dressed by Police Surgeon Bonchard when his assailant was brought in a prisoner. Hunter had a narrow escape for his life, for the wound in the leg was an inch and a half in depth. Villeneuve will appear in the Police Court to-morrow on the charge of aggravated assault.

THE YEAR'S FIRES.

An Exhaustive and Interesting Review From the Commissioners.

The report of the fire commissioners, Messrs. Perry and Poirier, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1892, has just been prepared by their efficient secretary, Mr. P. O. Cerat, and is a most complete compilation of the fires, their causes and the losses occurring during the past year. The commissioners, as the report amply proves, have been indefatigable in their investigation into all the fires, and the result of their labors will be read with interest. It is shown that during the period from Jan. 1, 1891, to the same date in the present year, there were 733 actual fires and 74 false alarms in the City of Montreal. The commissioners have made every effort to discover the origin of these fires, during which 437 witnesses have been examined and the evidence in 193 cases, thus gathered, has been filed with the clerk of the peace for this district. A large number of fires were caused by the explosion of coal oil lamps and rats, while the origin of 135 fires at which the commissioners personally assisted were easily accounted for without the necessity of examining witnesses.

FIRE LOSSES.

The losses caused by the different fires, which are specially reported in the 193 cases above mentioned, give a grand total of \$342,890.51, and are made up as follows:—

Liquors and teas	\$4,000 00
Toy shops	1,200 00
Boarding houses	500 00
Furriers	20,000 00
Frugal stores	2,500 00
Advocates	230 00
Clothing	28,139 00
Goldsmiths	2,500 00
Saloons	8,467 00
Dry goods merchants	11,617 00
Jewellers	5,500 00
Barber shops	65 00
Wood engravers	1,855 00
Photographers	4,500 00
Lumber yards	46,100 00
Quilting	2,700 00
Warehouses	280 00
Feed stores	21,500 00
Jewellers	5,500 00
Grocers	3,815 00
Chocolate factory	4,000 00
Printers	150 00
Stables	1,300 00
Cigar factory	4,919 00
Foundries	7,775 00
Crocker stores	2,775 00
Varnishes, paints, &c.	9,700 00
Goldsmiths	19,900 00
Cigar stores	1,800 00
Engineer works	4,000 00
Woolpaper, paints, &c.	25,805 31
Second hand store	300 00
Stamp manufacturers	300 00
Billiards	12,500 00
Carriage makers	1,500 00
Tanners	1,963 00
Woolpaper, paints, &c.	3,800 00
Carpenter shops	400 00
Toy manufacturers	500 00
Toy manufacturers	18,240 15

THERE WERE MANY INCENDIARIES.

In order to arrive at the above information concerning the losses of parties on whose premises fires had occurred, the commissioners made a thorough search and examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the several parties interested. They, the Commissioners, regret to state, however, that a considerable number of these fires were not accidental, and they were compelled to cause the arrest of more than one person suspected of having committed the crime of arson. Amongst the inquiries they conducted on fires of this nature they mention "The School" and famous Bondeau-Beauvais case, which occurred in the two last named being condemned, and they are now serving terms of imprisonment as penalty for the crime. In connection with these convictions the Commissioners desire to publicly recognize the efforts of the Crown prosecutors in obtaining the same.

The report then goes on to say: "It is one source of satisfaction to know that there has been no profit to any individuals who have caused their premises or effects to be set on fire; on the contrary, loss of character and credit have been generally the result. With the present efficiency of the light apparatus, with trained men and horses, and the excellent service of the Fire Telegraph Department, combined with that of the improvement in the police force, there is great risk to any parties that may attempt to set their premises on fire. The close investigation after fires is such as warrants us to believe incendiarism will, in the future, be of rare occurrence. The commissioners have to point out that the insurance companies do not pay any loss until a full investigation into the origin of fire has been held; nor is a loss paid where there is reasonable cause to believe it is dishonest, and a report is made to them as to the result of the inquiry. Formerly where loss occurred, companies were glad to avoid litigation, to have it settled as speedily as possible, even when they were satisfied it was a dishonest claim. This is now entirely changed; by our enquiry the companies are relieved from litigation. In a number of instances the claimants have abandoned their demands rather than go into court, fearing the result of the inquiry into the origin of the fire, and the fraudulent claim made might end in their imprisonment."

FIREMEN THANKED.

In conclusion the commissioners express their thanks to the officers and men of the Montreal fire brigade for the valuable assistance rendered them on all occasions, to which they largely attribute the credit of bringing the guilty before the courts, as well as being the means of establishing the fact that incendiarism cannot be practiced without being readily detected.

On the whole the report is a most satisfactory one, proving as it does the great usefulness of the Fire Commissioners, particularly such efficient ones as Messrs. Perry and Poirier have proved themselves to be, and it cannot fail to be of great interest, more particularly to insurance men both at home and abroad.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

THE COL. SPEAKS.

An Address to the Electors of St. Antoine Division.

Col. Frank Bond, the Liberal candidate in St. Antoine Division, has issued the following to the electors of that division as his platform in the present contest:

To the Electors of the St. Antoine Division.

GENTLEMEN—Having been requested by a large number of influential electors, I have decided to accept the candidature as the Liberal candidate at the coming Provincial elections in coming forward to ask your confidence and solicit your votes, I deem it my duty to give you some explanations as to my future conduct in the event of my being elected. In this Province, and in the Dominion at large, the people are divided as to party lines, in two great political parties, the Liberals or Reform party and the Conservatives or Tory party. That division is the same in Dominion as in Provincial matters. The men who to-day form the De Boucherville Government and those who support it are the same who uphold the Conservative party in Ottawa. Mr. De Boucherville himself defends in the Senate at Ottawa the Tory policy.

I contend that in this election the fight is the same old one between the two political parties, the Tories and the Liberals. The question then is, to know if there are any reasons why we Liberals should abandon our allegiance to our party, and help to strengthen the Conservative party in this country?

Does the Tory party present such guarantees of honesty and of political morality as to ensure the existence of a model Government at Quebec? Mr. De Boucherville has governed this province for some years. Under his guidance the deficits replaced surpluses, our debt was started and was rolled up with the usurious interest of the late Mr. Leclerc, he admitted that he had not the control of the Legislature and that railway rates were too strong or him. This is his record at Quebec. If I follow him to Ottawa, I see that he has assisted at the white-washing of the Tory party without a protest or even a murmur. This is a standard of political morality.

The Liberals, on the contrary, have not sanctioned nor approved any act that could be held to be reprehensible. Most of the candidates who come forward as Liberals declare that they condemn boodling, and whoever is compromised in a transaction, and whatever his name, he will be set aside.

The Liberalism of the Province of Quebec is a standard of political morality.

sterling men as this Province requires to administer its affairs, and I, as a Liberal candidate, now affirm that I will only give my vote to an honest Liberal Ministry.