

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 37.

MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1893.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO TARIFF CHANGES

"Sufficient for the Day is the Evil Thereof."

FOSTER AFRAID OF THE COMBINES.

Will Defer Action in the Way of Tariff Reduction for Another Year.—The Monopolists Have Twelve Months Longer to Put on the Tariff Screw—No Hope for the Farmer.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—There will be no tariff changes of importance this year. That may be depended upon. It is probable that the Finance Minister will, on Tuesday, declare that the Government's policy is to defer action for another twelve months. But whatever his decision may be it is certain that no interference will be made with the duties upon corn, coal, oil, and binding twine. Incidentally it may be said that a very large proportion of the Conservative members favor a change of system in the tariff policy. They want a complete substitution of specific duties for the ad valorem system. The speech which Mr. Foster will deliver on Tuesday is awaited with more interest in political circles than has been any budget speech since the well-known time when Sir Charles Tupper increased the duties upon iron.

The feature of to-morrow's sitting appears now to be the reintroduction of Mr. McCarthy's bill to abolish the dual language and separate school system in the Northwest Territories. He is, himself, absent from Ottawa, but his friends state that he will merely make a formal speech in introducing the measure. The heavy debate will occur later on.

Some sensation has been caused in political circles by the "blackballing" of Mr. Clarke Wallace, the comptroller of customs, at the Rideau Club. The ways and manners of the members of this organization are peculiar indeed.

Mr. Bely, the new member for Chatham and Saguenay, gives notice of a bill to amend the Dominion election act. Its object is to extend the time for the nomination and polling in his county to the same period as that which is now allowed to British Columbia.

The Government is likely to have considerable trouble over a question in reference to one Mr. Clarke, who is now in the civil service. He is the same man who is alleged to have pilfered the proofs of Mr. Farrer's pamphlet from the office of The Toronto Mail. It would appear that he has been promoted, which is most unusual in the case of a man who has entered the service so recently. The Opposition want to know the reason why.

Sad news was received in Rideau Hall to-day when the following cable message came to hand:

"Hon. Arthur Stanley much worse. Head symptoms very serious. Most critical. Can only hope for the best."

Late this evening a cable was received which read:

"Pulse quicker, but quite unconscious."

It is understood that the receipt of this news will put a stop to the programme of festivities at Rideau Hall which had been arranged for this week. Prayers for his preservation were offered at St. Bartholomew's, St. Alban's, and Christ's church, Anglican, and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Press Gallery—An Official Dinner—A Montreal Land Company—Electric Light Syndicate.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was held on Saturday morning, when the officers for this year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Fred Cook, Toronto Empire; vice-president, Mr. A. J. Magurn, Toronto Globe; secretary, Mr. W. J. Healy, Toronto Mail, re-elected.

Executive committee: Messrs. R. A. Payne, St. John Sun; J. A. Phillips, Montreal Gazette; R. M. McLeod, Ottawa Citizen; Fred G. H. Williams, Montreal Herald; and J. D. Clarke, London Advertiser.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. T. P. Gorman, editor of the Free Press, the retiring president of the gallery, and it was resolved to hold the annual banquet in two or three weeks.

Hon. Speaker White held his first dinner party of the session on Saturday evening. Those invited were: Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. John Carling, Hon. John Hargrave, and Messrs. Adams, Baker, Bryson, Cameron, Cockburn, Dickey, Sir Hector Langevin, McInnes, McCarthy, Mara, Hon. David Mills, Sproule, Sutherland, Taylor, Tisdale, Wilmot, Weldon, Wood (Brookville), Sir Richard Cartwright, Dugas, Dugout, Leclair, Hon. E. Geoffroy, Gillman, Jones, McNeill, Turcotte, Borden, Bechard, Amyot, Hon. L. H. Davies, Kaulbach, Paterson, Bain, Bergin, Boyd, Burnham, Carpenter, Chesley, Earle, Hearn, Robillard, Grandbois and Tyrwhitt, M.P.s; Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House; Lt.-Col. Smith, the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. H. W. Bowie, the deputy sergeant-at-arms.

Messrs. Robert Jeffrey, William MacKenzie, John Burns, F. J. Stewart, and E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, and Messrs. Robert Archer and C. J. McCaig, of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as the Montreal Land Security Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The objects of the company are to acquire by purchase, lease or other title, immovable and movable property, to erect and maintain houses or other buildings upon the lands so acquired, or upon other lands; to sell, lease, convey, mortgage, exchange, dispose of, and otherwise deal with such property, or any interest therein; to develop, improve and lay out such property; to advance money to purchasers or lessees of the company's lands for building purposes or other improvements, and to other persons; to aid, by bonus or otherwise, in the construction and maintenance of tramways or omnibuses, electric or other lighting works, and any other works which the directors may deem expedient for the promotion of the objects of the company; to take mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges, to secure payment of the purchase money of any property sold by the company, or of any money due to or advanced by the company; to borrow any sums of money for the promotion of the company, and to issue debentures therefor; to sell, assign, transfer, and otherwise deal with such mortgages, hypothecs, liens, debentures, or other securities due to the directors may seem proper, and, generally, to transact all real estate business, with power to execute such deeds, assignments, or other instruments, as may be necessary, and to enter into, make and enforce all such contracts, agreements, stipulations and conditions as the directors may from time to time deem necessary for the carrying out of the same; to purchase or invest in or lend on the security of mortgages upon property of any kind, Dominion or Provincial Government stocks or bonds, municipal debentures or securities or the debentures of any school section, or board of school trustees, or bank stocks or the shares or bonds of any loan

SHORTAGE IN GOLD.

Predicted Currency Difficulties Seem to Be Developing.

TREASURY BALANCES RUNNING LOW.

Bank Officials After Consultation Issue a Set of Rules for the Guidance of the Clearing House.—Fighting Against the Receipt of Silver Certificates and Silver Dollars Except for Small Sums.

New York, Feb. 12.—The banks made no further effort yesterday to replenish the treasury's stock of gold. In consequence of their course toward the treasury, the banks have had a number of inquiries from their customers as to various possibilities should the demand for gold increase. With a view of answering these, the following statement was prepared as the result of consultations between a number of leading bank officials and was furnished for publication. Shortly before the resumption of specie payments the clearing house made the following ruling:

First—Decline receiving gold coins as special deposits, but accept and treat them only as lawful money.

Second—Abolish special exchanges of gold checks at the clearing house.

Third—Pay and receive balances between banks at clearing house either in gold or United States legal tender.

Fourth—Receive silver dollars upon deposit only under special contract to withdraw the same in kind.

Fifth—Prohibit payment of balances at clearing house in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coin in small sums, (say under \$10.)

Sixth—Discontinue gold special accounts by notice to dealers on the first of January next, to terminate in kind.

Article five was rescinded by the Clearing House Association in 1890, when the present Sherman law came into operation, as the banks were prohibited from becoming members of any clearing house which did not allow balances to be paid in treasury notes or silver certificates.

The action of the clearing house is now in force and binding upon the members of the Clearing House Association, consequently they are prohibited from opening gold accounts.

At some of the banks it was learned that inquiry had been made in regard to the withdrawal of depositors' balances in gold, and bankers in view of the above resolution of the clearing house, stated to the parties making inquiries that under the rules of the clearing house they were prohibited from opening gold accounts, and as the New York banks generally loan the New York clearing house, they expect to pay their depositors in kind. It is understood that they will generally take this stand. The banks in this city showed a deposit line last week of \$485,475,000, of which \$84,361,800 was in specie, and which not if they wished pay their depositors in gold and they certainly would not be expected to do so, as very few customers deposit gold. There is no necessity whatever for inquiries of this kind, as every one has faith in the government and one kind of money is just as good as another and is interchangeable at the present time.

His Gladstone made passing reference to the death of the late Louis J. Jennings, M. P., for Stockport, and paid a tribute to his value. Mr. Jennings, he said, had made him the hero of a book convicting him of every kind of inconsistency. He had not had time to read the book, but nevertheless he regarded the ability of the writer and regretted his death. While Mr. Gladstone was speaking the Right Hon. A. Balfour, Conservative leader and formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, entered the House in company with the Right Hon. J. Morley, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the two shook hands before taking their seats. People outside had been amazed at seeing the two political foes coming from Downing street in close conversation. Mr. Balfour's earnest manner indicated that the topic was one of importance. The unique incident of the two men leading to the House, and friendly companionship aroused no little interest. It was reported that Mr. Morley extended to Mr. Balfour the unusual courtesy of communicating to him the outlines of the Home Rule bill.

PERSONAL FRIENDS, POLITICAL FOES.

The Irish Secretary and Ex-Secretary in Friendly Conversation.

London, Feb. 11.—Although Mr. Gladstone remained in the House of Commons until 20 minutes after 1 o'clock this morning, he appeared in the House at noon to-day looking as fresh as a daisy and made a long and effective response to an amendment offered by the Right Hon. F. Lowther asking for a bill for the restriction of the immigration of destitute aliens. Mr. Gladstone argued that Great Britain exported more working people than it imported and that any restriction would afford an excuse for other nations to stop the entrance of British emigrants to their dominions. Still, Mr. Gladstone said, the Government was willing to grant a commission of enquiry on the subject. The Board of Trade was about to send a commissioner to the United States to ascertain how far the American system could be applied to England.

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Madame Leblanc Visited by Politicians of All Shades.

[Special to The Herald.]

Quebec, Feb. 12.—Madame Leblanc's reception yesterday evening at Parliament House was unquestionably the social success of the season in Quebec. All the leading ladies of Quebec society were present and their handsome toilettes showed to best advantage in the rich and brilliantly lighted chambers of the Council and Assembly. Gentlemen of all shades of politics attended, and the simultaneous presence in Madame Leblanc's drawing rooms of Mr. Taitton, Mr. Marchand, and Mr. Morley. It is beyond all question that Mr. Speaker Leblanc has won golden opinions since his occupation of the presidential chair. Madame Leblanc did the honors with perfect courtesy, tact and dignity.

Mr. Tarte's official majority is 48. He left to-day for Ottawa to take his seat.

Ocean Travellers.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—Passengers per Labrador from Liverpool, Mr. Armaght and wife, E. Bristol, Capt. Dooker, Mr. Sutherland, Geo. Durham, Percy Tall, H. F. Tall, J. Tall, J. S. Tall, Miss F. B. Tall, Robert Garrie, Rev. S. Gibbons and wife, J. G. Graham, Miss R. Hollies, C. K. Digby Jones, R. B. Kerr, A. C. Martin, H. H. Horsford Mayo, Mrs. and Master Mail, Dr. Murray, Mr. Pearson, The Hon. W. A. Pellet, J. Peters, L. A. Roberts, B. A. L. St. George and wife, Capt. Sprague, G. T. Tuckett, Mr. Verdon, H. E. Waller, 49 intermediate and 247 steerage.

A Premium on Criminal Carelessness.

London, Feb. 12.—An insurance company here proposes to insure druggists and chemists against claims arising from errors in the filling of prescriptions and preparations of medicine generally, and to pay legal expenses where suit is brought for negligence. The scheme of this novel innovation will be eagerly watched.

An Appeal From Panama Convictions.

Paris, Feb. 12.—M. Eiffel, M. Marius Fontane and M. Henri Cottu, convicted of swindling and breach of trust in connection with the funds of the Panama Canal Co., have appealed against the findings of the Chamber of Indictments committing them for trial on charges of corrupting public officials.

Dairying Lectures in Manitoba.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, has at the request of Mr. Lariviere, M. P. for Provancher, given orders to Mr. J. C. Chagnas, assistant Dominion dairy commissioner, to deliver a course of lectures in Manitoba upon the dairy industry.

Sudden Death at Brantford.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 12.—Mr. M. Cope-land, formerly market leader, died suddenly while sitting at dinner to-day. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. Deceased was highly respected.

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THE BRITISH CONSUL'S SUGGESTION.

A Solution for the Crisis Troubling Hawaii.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Davis, formerly consul at Honolulu for Great Britain, said in an interview to-day that the Provisional Government of Hawaii was composed of men of prudent, sensible and energetic. The accession of the Princess Kaiulani to the throne, he says, is the true solution of the present trouble, as the Hawaiians would never consent to annexation. He thinks it a pity that England did not interfere in the government of the islands some time ago and thus avert the present crisis.

A Great Telegraph Man Dead.

Louisville, Feb. 12.—Dr. Morin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., died in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

His illness was only of 10 days' duration, though for six weeks he has been confined to the house, and since last fall has not been well. Dr. Yandell described the disease as catarrhal diarrhoea. A similar attack caused him suffering last summer while at Saratoga. Last night he was a victim of the grip.

He came from New York feeling indisposed, but he kept up his work though remaining indoors the greater part of the time. Dr. Green and his wife three years ago celebrated their golden wedding. For the past thirty years the greatest part of Dr. Green's time has been spent in New York, but he has retained his citizenship in this city.

Fatal Accident in a Quarry.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 11.—Miles Robertson, aged 42 years, was yesterday afternoon the victim of an accident at the Point Ann quarry which proved fatal. He was, as one of the foremen, superintending the hoisting of a large stone when it tipped up on one side, pinning the unfortunate man against a wall of stone. When extricated it was found that he had sustained severe internal injuries. Although medical aid was soon secured he died five hours after the accident. He leaves a wife and four children. The remains were sent to Thorcia for interment. He had worked at the quarry for three years and was a favorite with the men. Another man named Sanford, in attempting to save the stone from falling, had a thumb taken off by one of the chains.

Mr. Gladstone in Good Trim.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Gladstone's friends were much opposed to his speaking in the House yesterday as they wished him to save his strength for to-morrow. Their fears that he would exhaust himself, however, were groundless, for to-day Mr. Gladstone was feeling well as ever. He went to church twice and had his usual appetite. Thirty-seven questions which are to come up in the House are likely to delay the introduction of the Home Rule bill. The whips are urging the members to postpone their questions until later, so that Mr. Gladstone may be able to begin his speech as early as 4 o'clock. There is every prospect that a great street demonstration will be made during Mr. Gladstone's progress from his home in Westminster. In expectation of this demonstration a special police escort has been detailed to accompany Mr. Gladstone from Downing street to the House of Commons.

Parnellite Convention Called.

London, Feb. 12.—Timothy Harrington has sent circulars to members of the National League, requesting them to send delegates to a convention of Parnellites to be held in Dublin just before the second reading of the Home Rule bill. The object of the meeting will be to decide upon the acceptance or repudiation of the Home Rule bill by the Parnellite members of the House.

TO STOP THE EXODUS.



SIR JOHN (persuasively): "By the way, Johnathan, you couldn't amend that scheduling order so as to apply it to men as well as cattle, could you? It would be a great favor."—S. Hunter in Toronto News.

A COLLISION ON THE C. P. R.

Engines and Cars Badly Wrecked, But no Lives Lost.

A serious collision occurred in the C.P.R. yard yesterday morning. Two engines were badly smashed, a baggage car wrecked, and eight freight cars more or less broken up. The morning train from Aylmer and a pilot engine taking a train of freight from the yard collided on the "Y."

The two engines crashed into each other with terrific force. The Aylmer train was going at the rate of about 15 miles per hour. Both the engines and firemen had to jump for their lives. Fortunately none of them were injured. When the train collided the baggage cars were hurled into the engine and had the whole end stove in and raised off the track. The front of the Aylmer engine was smashed into pieces and the smoke stack broken off. The Aylmer engine was coming down backwards, that is, tender first. The pilot engine crashed into it and completely destroyed the tender. The pilot engine, however, suffered very severely too. The smoke stack was hurled off and the engine generally wrecked. Of the freight cars eight suffered considerably. The couplings were all smashed off and the cars forced together so tightly as to seem almost like one car. Some of them had their end timbers and walls also badly broken up.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

France, Russia and the United States said to Have Signed a Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The publication of despatches announcing that there was a hidden alliance in the extradition treaties recently ratified by the United States Senate with Russia and France naturally occasioned many enquiries to be addressed to officials here. According to the despatches "a triple alliance between the United States, Russia and France for mutual benefit and defence, which has been secretly pending for six years unknown to the diplomatic or political world at large, culminated in an executive session of the United States Senate two days ago in the ratification of the extradition papers with those powers. Careful enquiries from the best sources of information do not sustain this interpretation of the treaty. It is asserted that there was no provision in either of the treaties very widely differing from extradition treaties negotiated with Great Britain, Germany and other powers. More to the point still it is said there was no provision in either treaty differing essentially from the extradition treaty with Sweden, which was ratified on the same time.

The Fire Record.

Lindsay, Ont., Feb. 11.—A fire occurred here last night, about ten o'clock, destroying a frame dwelling owned by Mrs. Johnston. It was insured for \$300 in the Hartford Insurance Co's.

A second fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning in the Queen's Hotel, owned by the Lundy Estate, Peterboro, and occupied by — McArthur. The building was a large three story brick one, and was completely gutted, only the walls being left standing. While this fire was going on a third took place in the southward, destroying the outbuilding of E. Mark.

New York, Feb. 12.—Reidern and Co., lady tailors, 1128 Broadway, were burned out last night. Loss, \$70,000.

Nashville, Tenn., 12.—Frank and Co.'s building was burned last night. Loss, \$70,000. Soon afterwards, J. H. Fall & Co.'s building, next door to Frank's, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed. Fall's loss is \$25,000, and that sustained by the Globe Clothing Co. is \$30,000. This fire occurred in the City Savings Bank. The loss, which is quite heavy, is covered by insurance. This evening the office of The Banner newspaper took fire and was damaged to the extent of \$25,000.

Gold Plentiful in California.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—"The scarcity of gold in New York is not affecting this coast in the least," said assistant United States Treasurer Jackson yesterday. "Instead of the gold being scarce here, it is being accumulated. Several months ago we shipped \$20,000,000 east and that reduced the amount in vaults to \$21,000,000. Since then \$6,000,000 in gold has come in and the amount now on hand is about \$27,000,000. The flurry in New York has no perceptible effect on this coast. The outlook of the leading banks make similar statements.

Cholera in Marseilles.

Marseilles, Feb. 12.—Between 6 o'clock last evening and 2 o'clock this afternoon eight persons of the choleraic epidemic and several cases were taken to the hospital.

Earthquakes in Greece.

Athens, Feb. 12.—Zante was shaken to-day by several earthquakes. The panic among the inhabitants is increasing.

The Lancashire Strike Continues.

London, Feb. 12.—The Lancashire operative spinners have resolved to continue their fight against the master spinners. The strike pay has been reduced 50 per cent. by the unions.

REDS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mad Over the Non-Arrival of Their Government Pay.

Deer River, Feb. 12.—Several hundred Indians have been rioting here for three or four hours, using knives and clubs. Many of them are wounded and probably two or three killed, though nobody at the agency dares to go near them. There are rumors of a massacre and none of the whites will sleep to-night. T. L. Vance, the post trader, has lost all control of the savages. A week ago the Indians were notified that they would be paid by the Government here at noon yesterday. When the reds arrived yesterday morning and found no agent had appeared they were furious. The explanation that heavy snow storms had prevented the agent from coming to Deer River did not satisfy them. After filling up on bad whiskey they took possession of the town.

BAD FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A U. S. Physician Says Cholera Will Surely Break Out in March.

Berlin, Ger., February 12.—The cholera visitation at Halle has died out. Prof. P. Fuhl, of the Government Hygienic Bureau, at a party banquet in Halle last evening, congratulated the councilors and medical men present upon the success of their efforts to stamp out the plague, but he warned them that the water of the river Saale afforded special facilities for the spread of the disease.

AN ALARMING FORECAST.

Dr. Kempster, a special health officer of the United States has just arrived in Berlin after a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nettleben. He told a newspaper representative to-day that he was convinced that the present year would witness a more complete outbreak of cholera all over the continent and that instead of being as in 1892 the plague would sweep the whole of Europe. Dr. Kempster related an ominous incident connected with his visit to a certain large town, the name of which he desires to reserve for his official report. He asked the local health officer to take him to the worst slum in the town. "There are none," said the officer, "Every slum and fever hole has been closed out." Dr. Kempster then took the officer to a certain back alley, the sight and smell of which made them both retreat with hastened steps to their noses. The doctor offered to show the officer here a dozen other places in the city. The inference is that the local sanitary reports are unreliable. In one town, the local health officer told him that the total number of cases of cholera was thirty-eight, but obtaining access to the official record he found 788 cases, and in another town, which 350 had been fatal. The doctor said that the towns he alluded to were not in Germany. They are probably in Russia.

HOW THE DISEASE IS SPREAD.

Dr. Kempster also related the following incident. A Bremen lighter man and an assistant died of cholera aboard their boat while lying off the city. The boat was sent to Hamburg, no one in Bremen so far as is known having boarded it. Several weeks afterward a widow and her daughter living at the river side died of cholera. The source of infection in these cases could not be traced until Dr. Kempster, operating with a Hamburg officer proved that the widow had washed some clothes some clothes from the lighter. Regarding ships imported into the United States from infected ports, Dr. Kempster is inclined to agree with the suggestion of Consul General Edwards that disinfection on arrival in the United States would be surer and more effective than mere disinfection before shipment.

The European Money Markets.

London, Feb. 12.—Discount rates were easy during the past week at 12 for three months and 1 for short. Gold continues to be in strong demand in the open market, all arrivals being bought for Austria. It is regarded as a possible though distant eventuality that shipments may be made to America should Mr. Cleveland on assuming the Presidency decide to replenish the stock of gold in the treasury by issuing bonds. On the stock exchange speculation was dominant. American railway securities were very unsteady owing to rumors of a general strike. The continued shipments of gold also conduced to weakness. The resolve of the associated banks to supply the treasury with gold led to some recovery, yet the week's transaction shows a general decline.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Business on the Bourse during the past week was restricted. Three per cent. rentes advanced 20 centimes and credit foncier 35f. Rio Tinto dropped 82f. The other changes were unimportant.

Berlin.—Business on the Bourse was fairly active and prices were buoyant during the week. Mining stocks, Government bonds and bank shares were strong.

Frankfort.—During the week prices on the Bourse were fairly firm.

Verdi Not Grateful for the Honor.

Rome, Feb. 12.—Verdi has telegraphed to Signor Martini, Minister of Education, concerning the Marquisate, conferred upon him by the King: "My gratitude would be far greater had I been spared this honor."

SOLDIERS

Germany Not Likely to Pass the New Army Bill.

INTERESTED IN "HOME RULE."

The German Socialists Venture to Give Advice to the British Labor Leaders—They Must Trade Away Their Support of the Bill on Condition That They Receive Substantial Concessions.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Despite the valiant efforts of the semi-official press and semi-official orators the prospects of passing the Army bill without substantial concessions from the Government is again darkening. The statistical campaign of the last three weeks has failed to move popular opinion to the extent expected, and the dailies having connection with chancellor Caprivi's press bureau have been reduced to ringing the changes on the statement that the triple alliance has but 1,768,838 men in its standing armies, while the dual alliance has 1,500,000, a disparity of numerical strength to be altered only by Germany's taking the lead of Austria, Hungary and Italy in increasing her peace effective.

The Home Rule conflict in Great Britain is casting its shadow in Germany, among the social Democrats especially. The progress of the debates in the House of Commons is watched eagerly, and many newspaper leaders are devoted to the conduct of the parliamentary representative of the independent labor movement. The social Democratic chiefs express contemptuously their surprise that English labor leaders should condescend to accept the assistance of the Liberal bourgeoisie or the Tory land owners. The Vorwarts, central organ of the social Democrats, in a half conciliatory article explains that the labor interests of Great Britain may be able to gain some important points from the Liberal Cabinet just now, while Mr. Gladstone is hard pressed for a Home Rule majority, and exhorts the Vorwarts' labor contingent to demand its pound of flesh in return for its support of the Home Rule bill.

The Vorwarts lets loose a torrent of abuse upon Joseph Chamberlain, who is denounced as the renegade leader of apostate radicals, whose only present object is obstruction to please their Tory allies. Mr. Chamberlain is depicted as an "ambitious demagogue." "The most disagreeable person in the present legislative squabble either inside or outside the House, and as 'more Tory than the Tories themselves'."

Work on the bill for the prevention, suppression or supervision of epidemic diseases by imperial authority has not made satisfactory progress. The draft of the bill will be published on Monday or Tuesday, probably, and in the ordinary course of legislation the bill will not be passed before the middle of April. The delay has caused much adverse criticism among medical authorities on cholera, who have been urging constantly the necessity of immediate action. Professor Koch is said to have predicted last November in an official memorandum that cholera would reappear in Hamburg and other infected last fall during the first fortnight in next March, and his opinion has been fortified recently by the epidemic in Nettleben and the occasional deaths from cholera in Hamburg and Altona. Unless the bill be rushed through the bunderstath and reichstag in panicky haste it is likely to become operative too late for the accomplishment of anything like prevention. Most of the European powers have accepted the Government's invitation to an international conference concerning cholera. The conference will meet probably in 6 or 8 weeks and will take steps toward the international cooperation in checking the progress of the epidemic from country to country while interfering as little as possible with the course of international trade and travel.

SAD COASTING FATALITY.

A Boy of Fourteen Killed in a Collision.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 12.—

WASHED OVERBOARD.

The Allan S. S. Pomeranian
Swept By Mountain Waves.

CAPTAIN DALZIEL FATALLY INJURED.

Cabin Passengers, Officers, Seamen, and Steward, Swept Overboard by the Raging Sea—The Vessel Obligated to Put Back and Piloted by the Third Mate in Safety to Glasgow.

London, February 11.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow January 27 via Mobile for New York, has returned to Greenock after losing a number of her crew and passengers in a heavy storm. On the morning of February 4, when she was about 1,150 miles west of Glasgow, she encountered weather of unusual severity. The gales had increased with great suddenness, until a heavy sea unexpectedly swept over the deck, carrying everything before it. The deck saloon, the chart house, the bridge, and the boats were smashed and swept away by the tremendous force of the waves. When the sea had passed over, the decks were a scene of ruin, and the shrieks of perishing sailors and passengers could be heard in the waves about the dismantled steamer.

Capt. Dalziel had been on the bridge when the waves struck the vessel. He was swept from his post and dashed against the bulwarks, where he lay stunned and helpless. The mates, John Cook and John Hamilton, who were on the bridge with the captain, were swept out to sea and drowned. Two quartermasters, two stewards, four first-cabin passengers, and one second-cabin passenger perished by drowning.

James and Lillian Gibson, of Dalkeith, James Caffrey of London, and John Stuart of Glasgow were the first cabin passengers lost. They were in the deck saloon at the time of the disaster, and were hurled overboard with the ruins of the saloon. They were not seen again, but survivors say that their cries could be heard even above the roar of the waves. Peter Forbes, of Dundee, was the second cabin passenger missing, and the stewards were James Fitchard and Fred Westbury. The stewards were engaged in their usual duties when swept into the sea. The seamen named Peter McLean and William Urquhart, who were on duty at the time, also perished.

For a moment after the catastrophe the survivors were too stunned to act. With the captain disabled and the first and second officers drowned, there was no one for the moment to give orders from whom orders were expected. Every one looked about to see who was in command. Then the third officer quickly brought the crew to their senses, and took prompt action to save the steamer. The passengers and crew from further calamity. All the instruments for navigation had been swept away, except the after-compass.

Capt. Dalziel was borne below. His injuries were fatal, and he died on the following morning. The crew cleared away the wreckage and the vessel started on its return voyage, making its way back slowly and carefully to Greenock. The survivors of the passengers and crew are in a very exhausted condition after their terrible experience.

THE CAPTAIN BURIED AT SEA.

London, Feb. 11.—The Pomeranian has arrived in Glasgow. From additional accounts regarding the terrible calamity on Feb. 4 it appears that after Captain Dalziel had been carried below unconscious the vessel was brought about by the order of the officer in command and kept running before the gale. The crew cleared away the debris and battened down the hatches. The waves swept over the deck from stem to stern and flooded the passengers' quarters. There was no panic and the crew had everything snug before dark. The gale continued to rage with fury until Wednesday, last when it abated somewhat. On Thursday the weather again became stormy and gradually rose to a hurricane. Inhabitable light off the northern part of the Irish coast was sighted on Thursday evening and the position of the vessel ascertained. Owing to the terrific weather it was necessary to lie to until Friday morning, when the Pomeranian was steered for Greenock. The scene at the burial of Capt. Dalziel was one of the saddest ever witnessed at sea. The Captain breathed his last on Sunday morning, and at midday his body was committed to the waves. The crew and passengers stood by silently weeping during the simple and mournful ceremony. The waves were running high, and all felt that they too might soon be with their departed captain. Veteran sailors who were on board declare that during an experience of thirty years the storm was the worst they ever encountered. If the ship had not been staunch and discipline good they would have foundered.

Purser Lowe was asked in an interview why the vessel did not continue on her voyage westward. He replied that had not the surviving officers decided as they did there would have been a disaster. The heavy sea carried away the Quarter Master from the wheel and disabled the steering apparatus. The Pomeranian then swung her head around and the officers saw no alternative but to keep away by the wind as much as possible. Speaking of the funeral of Captain Dalziel, Purser Lowe said that it was the most solemn spectacle he had ever witnessed. One hundred and twenty people were grouped around the body mutely anticipating their own deaths, following with tear-swimming eyes the remains of their late commander as he disappeared in the hungry waves that seemed to roar for additional prey. The passengers were delighted on learning that the vessel was turned back. Although the discomfort that had been endured was very great, nobody complained. Everybody looked forward with eagerness to safe arrival on land and all were only too glad to be alive to complain of lack of accommodations.

The interior of the Pomeranian is badly damaged and will require extensive repairs.

Enlarging a Cotton Company.
Utica, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Mohawk Valley cotton mills was held in the office of that company in this city to-day, and it was voted to increase the capital of the company to \$1,000,000. The new company will consist of ten thousand shares at a par value of 100 per share and there will be no difficulty in placing the stock almost as rapidly as the certificates can be made out. The company will at once proceed to construct an additional mill for which plans are already drawn, increasing the capacity of the plant from 22,000 spindles at present operated, to 55,000 spindles.

Hudson River Ice Breaks Up.
Troy, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The ice in the Hudson River opposite this city and below the state dam broke up about one o'clock this morning. At 7:45 o'clock it moved south, this morning at this city and Albany. Little damage so far has been done and the water is rising slowly. The ice to near the Battekill, a tributary of the Hudson, broke up yesterday afternoon at Greenwich, Washington County, doing considerable damage to property.

Should Have Been Hanged Long Ago.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—Wills Howard was sentenced to death yesterday by Judge Bond in the Circuit court. Howard is a black Kentucky desperado who has killed a dozen men.

DIFFICULTIES OF ANNEXATION.

A Few Words of Solid Sense About the Hawaiian Islands.
Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10.—Col. George W. Morrill, a leading attorney of this city, who was American Minister to Hawaii from 1885 to 1889, thus expressed himself to The World correspondent to-day regarding the situation there:

The United States Government must be allowed to settle any disturbance in Hawaii in its way. I do not anticipate any interference by any nation beyond the usual formal protest. The attempt by some to utilize England as a red flag toadden Uncle Sam should cause no alarm, as our policy regarding these islands is fixed and settled. As to annexation, with all that term implies, I cannot believe the people of this country, fully understanding all the facts, will make these islands a part of a domain. We would have a heterogeneous population largely composed of a class of people against whose coming to America stringent laws constantly demanded of Congress by those wishing to preserve Americanism intact. The population consists in part of about 35,000 Asiatics and 10,000 or 12,000 from the islands of Portugal, besides about 40,000 or 45,000 natives.

According to the official statistics of Hawaii the Chinese are engaged in and hold licenses for five-eighths of the merchandise business, and are firmly fixed in all the privileges, except the ballot, enjoyed by any resident. The Americans, British, and Germans number about 4,000, and are the only ones who have fully observed the influences of Anglo-Saxon civilization, or comprehend the true spirit of a republican form of government.

Most of the Japanese and Portuguese were imported under labor contracts, permitted and enforced in that country. It has been the policy of that government for the past thirty years to promote and encourage the introduction and retention of cheap labor from the South Seas, Japan and China, and the islands of Portugal, and as a consequence a large part of the population is composed of this class.

Under the Constitution of 1887 all male residents of the kingdom of Hawaii, American or European by birth or descent, are endowed with the elective franchise, and for many years prior the native Hawaiians have been clothed with that privilege and have participated in the legislation and governmental control of affairs, while for over fifty years their country has been acknowledged by all nations as an independent state. Once enjoying these rights and privileges, no people will willingly submit to be deprived of the franchise.

Take the statistics of last year and you will find that the bounty which in the event of annexation our Government would have to pay upon the one product of sugar from Hawaii would amount to about \$5,500,000 per annum, an amount exceeding the total value of goods exported from the United States to that country, and about equal the value of all exports sent by all nations to these islands. Germans, English and Chinese, as well as Americans, all of whom are owners of sugar plantations in that country, would be the recipients of the bounty.

If it is desired to establish an American Gibraltar in the Pacific, more than two thousand miles from our own inexpressible America, we already have the exclusive rights to one of the best harbors in the world at the island, and within a few miles of the city of Honolulu, and have not utilized that as yet. Now, it seems to me, if it is found that the present Commissioners are representatives of a Government having complete authority to dispose of several islands comprising the group, that a treaty on the lines of one suggested in 1889 would place our country in sufficient control of affairs there without violation of any of the cardinal principles of the Government.

Let the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously the autonomy of the Hawaiian Government, and an indissoluble commercial and political bond would be created. As an American, it seems to me that the interests of both countries are best served by a separate but closely allied existence.

THREATENING RIVER FLOODS.

The Ohio Nearing the Danger Point at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., February 11.—The river is rapidly rising at all points above Cincinnati, and a flood seems certain. The snow and continued rain of Thursday started the rise, and the prediction is now made that the river will swell beyond the danger line. Between six and eight o'clock yesterday morning there was a rise, according to the water-gauge register, of but three inches, while in the next two hours the rise was twenty-two inches. At six o'clock there were thirty-nine feet eleven inches in the channel, and at 10 o'clock last night there were forty-one feet two inches. At midnight the river was rising at the rate of four inches an hour, and the condition of affairs above the city indicate that the rise will be continued. At 3 a.m. to-day the water had reached forty-five feet, and was rising two inches an hour. The danger line is placed at fifty-two feet, although at fifty-feet much damage is usually sustained.

At Pomeroy the river is rising two inches an hour. At Maysville the river has risen five feet since 6 o'clock last night, and is rising three inches an hour to-day. At Fremont Friday night heavy rain has had a noticeable effect upon the Sandusky river, which is gradually rising. In many places it has overflowed its banks, inundating some of the lower streets, many of the cellars of the business houses rapidly filling with water. The outlook for a flood is now more serious than ever.

THE ENTHUSIASM COOLED.

Hawaiians Protest Against Annexation and Would Prefer to Have the Queen Back.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—The reaction against the first enthusiasm for annexation is said to be strong, and Paul Hermann, the Queen's envoy to Washington, has a mass of affidavits from white people of reputation and property declaring that they favor restoring the Queen to power, under an American protectorate. An appeal signed by many native Hawaiians is now on the way to Washington for the president. Following is an extract from it:

We appeal to you for redress. We do not desire annexation. We are contented to live poor, but independent. Foreigners have come among us. They have planted large fields of cane and have built great mills. They have also flooded our peaceful island with debased coin of the Orient. As a result, the dreadful scourge of leprosy is upon us, and its roots are in every village. We do not object to foreigners, but it is not just for them to try to take away our country.

Canada at the World's Fair.
[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The executive commissioner for the World's Fair having requested that Canada should be fairly represented on the international jury who will make awards at the Columbian Exposition, a letter has been received from the exposition authorities asking for a list of persons whom the commissioner recommends to be appointed on the jury to represent Canada. Official notice has also been received that the awards at the Columbian Exposition will consist of medals and parchment diplomas, etc. They will be made by a jury in which foreign countries will be represented.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WIRINGS FROM WINNIPEG.

Developing Assiniboine Water Power—New Industrial Company—Moving For a Free Public Library.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—Roderick McQuarrie, night watchman of the Hudson Bay store at Edmonton, was found dead. Death was due to an apoplectic fit.

Fred Ashe, captain of the Winnipeg Hockey team, cannot go east to join the team, having frozen his foot and being laid up in consequence.

Representatives of the city councils of Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon met at Portage yesterday and had a conference regarding taking joint action to induce the Dominion Government to close the Assiniboine river as a navigable stream in order that locks and dams may be constructed and its water power developed for manufacturing purposes.

Winnipeg capitalists are forming a strong company for the manufacture of binding twine.

The Winnipeg City Council is taking action to establish a free public library here and will ask the Manitoba Legislature for assistance.

V. F. Conin, Government engineer here, is very dangerously ill.

Winnipeg's big curling bonspiel opens to-morrow. There will be representative rinks from all parts of Manitoba, the Northwest, Eastern Canada and the United States, and will likely prove greatest gathering of curlers that has ever taken place on the continent.

A SHE FIEND OF SIXTEEN.

Attempts to Murder a Whole Family to Escape Rapin.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12.—The desire for unrestricted liberty and the wish to possess some money to which she was heir recently, led sixteen year old Kate Horlacker to attempt to poison John Horlacker, her uncle and guardian, and his family, and the girl's murderous purpose was only defeated by her ignorance of the quantity of poison she had administered. Kate continually rebelled against her uncle, and she told Mrs. Harriet Ritter, a friend that she was tired of her guardian's restraint. Mrs. Ritter, it is said, advised the girl to rid herself of her uncle and she is alleged to have furnished the poison.

When Kate was arrested yesterday she broke down and confessed that she had attempted to kill her uncle and his family on several occasions by putting poison in their soup and coffee. Mrs. Ritter was also arrested at her home in Camden, N. J. Mr. Horlacker's mother and wife are sick now from the effects of the poison but will recover.

A Lunatic Sent to Jail.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Ephraim Legault, a farmer of Ste. Genevieve, accompanied by two other men, entered Judge Dugas' private room, conducting Alphonse, a son of the above named Legault, handcuffed. It appeared from the father's story that about a week ago the boy became violently insane, and attempted to kill some of the members of the household as well as take away his own life. He wished his son to be sent to Longue Pointe by the judge, as he was afraid to keep him any longer in the house. The Mayor of Ste. Genevieve, the secretary-treasurer and the cure, it appeared, had refused to sign the necessary papers, and by law his worship was powerless to send him without these documents. The fire brigade doctor was sent for and pronounced the young man, on examination, to be undoubtedly insane. The judge then committed him to jail for eight days, and in the meantime the authorities of Ste. Genevieve will be communicated with.

The President Wants a Railway Act.

President Van Horne is now advocating the passage of a general railway act in Canada, which, he claims, will be of great benefit to the country by shortening the session of Parliament and thereby saving money. He has not a very high opinion of this country's legislators, for he says in the course of an interview with a reporter: "I think it is a disgrace to Canada the way railway charters are given out by members of the Government." The passage of such an act, according to Mr. Van Horne, would put an end to the peddling of railway charters and "get rid of a dirty unscrupulous lobby, which is now a feature of every session." Other results which he predicts are the introduction of free trade in railways and proper protection for the public. "There is free trade in railways in the Western States and it works well, and is what we should have here," said Mr. Van Horne. "It would put an end to these small lobbying cliques who get charters which they never mean to operate themselves, but out of which they expect to make a living."

It is probable that the Dominion Government will be asked to make a move in that direction shortly.

The Engineers at Dinner.

The third annual dinner of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, held at the City Hotel on Saturday evening, was a most successful affair. About eighty members sat down to a substantial and excellent menu, which had been prepared under the personal superintendence of the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Lewis, and the manager, Mr. Rae. These gentlemen were complimented by the members on the excellence of the dinner and the good service rendered.

The menu itself was quite a novelty, including as it did such items as oysters on natural, lubricated, consommé soup, indurated style; brandons de poulet, a la engineer, and boiled Cincinnati ham a la high pressure.

All these good things had been satisfactorily disposed of, the feast of reason and flow of soul commenced. Several songs were rendered in good style, and selections on the piano were given. The following were the toasts that were proposed, received with the usual honors and suitably responded to by eloquent and appropriate speakers:

"Queen and Country," "Electrical Engineering," "Steam Engineering," "Manufacturing Interests," "Faculty of Applied Science," "License Law and Inspection," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "N.A.S.E. and C.A.S.E.," and "The Press." Great credit is due to the committee under whose management the dinner proved so successful; they are Messrs. George Hunt, chairman; Thomas Ryan, Jas. Elliott, John J. Yorke, Will. Ware, Jos. Robertson and Harry Nuttall.

No Ice in High Latitudes.

Halifax, Feb. 12.—The steamer Labrador, from Liverpool with the mails, arrived to-day after a long passage. She experienced heavy gales, but sustained no damage. The vessel brought \$170,000 for the Receiver-General of Canada. It will be of importance to captains to know that the Labrador crossed longitude 50 in 49½ and saw no ice.

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Capital Paid up in Cash, - - - \$1,250,000
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Commercial Union, - - - - - 17,000,000

Western, - - - - - 1,600,000

Scottish Union and National, - - - 20,000,000

Insurance Co., of North America, - - 9,000,000

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THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Floral Valentines.

There is, doubtless, a difference of opinion between the sexes as to whether one would like to have lived in the days of the estimable and thrifty Mr. Pepps, who, under date of Feb. 14, 1867, writes: "I am this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me five pounds; but that I must have laid out if we had not been Valentines."

To the fair sex a state of things which made it necessary for a man to lay out a substantial sum on his own wife, if he happened to draw her as his Valentine, must have been a delightful one; and when the same cheerful chronicler tells us how gloves, and silk stockings, and "ribbons," and even rings and pieces of jewelry were the common gifts, a woman's regret for this truly lavish age must be poignant. The men, we can well believe, look at things from a different point of view, that, namely, of Mr. Pepps himself, who, on finding he has drawn Mrs. Pepps' little girl, is thankful, "this easing me of more that I must have given to others."

Meantime, the pretty old custom which keeps the memory of the martyr Valentine green, has waxed and waned since Pepps' time, ranging through all the varieties of pretty trinkets, through the sending of anonymous verses of more or less merit and originality, to the deepest depths of the useless in cut and colored paper, and has slowly emerged again from the benighted days of fancy paper bonbonnières to the present poetic and acceptable fashion of sending flowers.

The florists are not the only ones who may rejoice at this; for coming at a season when flowers of all sorts are plenty and cheap, the day may make the room of a popular girl a very bower of blossoms, without absolutely impoverishing her admirers.

What to send? There is an almost endless choice; for not only are roses of every kind, from the stately American beauty to the delicate mornets in their glory; but spring flowers of all kinds are to be had, lilacs, white and pale violet, narcissus, jonquils, daisies, lilies-of-the-valley, Roman hyacinths, daffodils, and above all, violets, superb in size and perfume.

If one have but the very smallest amount of poetic fancy in one's composition, it should not be difficult to choose a bunch of blossoms which should bear "sweet speechless messages" from heart to heart, or to find a poet's words unhackneyed and fitting to convey what refuses to be said in plain prose. Such gifts need not be confined to loose flowers. There are growing plants in full bloom to choose from, wax bells of cyclamen, —genetsa whose yellow flowers remind one of the gorse and the pressing legend, which makes kisses current all the year.

In short, Valentine's Day may be made the excuse for any number of pretty floral follies.

The Coming International Match.

The London correspondent of *Vogue* writes: Of course the London gossip of the week is the Bradley-Martin engagement. Lord Craven is one of the few great catches in the English marriage market; he is the third Earl of the name and is literally connected with half the peerage. As such only he can count the Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Coventry, the Countess of Wilton, Lady Emily Van der Weyer and Lady Haldon. He can claim first cousinship also to Viscount Chelsea, Viscount Deerpur, the Hon. Lady Palk, the Marq. of Ailesbury and Lady Mabel Siever. His estates, which good Mr. Isaac Sherman's millions —peace to his bones!— will help to rehabilitate, are in Berkshire and the Midlands, Combe Abbey, near Coventry, being the most important. The Bradley-Martins have not done so badly after all, and their many years of toadyism seem to have paid well. It is not everyone who can bag an earl nowadays, and after all each one's game is worth their own candle. Miss Bradley-Martin is barely eighteen, and is to be presented at the first Queen's drawing-room. She is not at all pretty, possessing neither her mother's lovely eyes, nor her father's good features, but she has beautiful light hair, and is a very nice girl, although spoiled by too much money. The amount of her dot is still a question; doubtless her grandmother, Mrs. Sherman, will make up a goodly sum. The Martins live rather wildly in Scotland, Paris and New York, and even the half of Mrs. Sherman's portion, which was Mrs. Martin's portion, cannot prove sufficient to keep up expenses, and portion off her daughter as well. No date is fixed for the wedding, and the trousseau is to be a Worth conception, and carte blanche as to expense.

Toronto's Cookery School.

One of the most famous cookery schools on the continent is conducted by Mrs. Rorer in Philadelphia. A branch of this school is now being conducted in Toronto by Miss Lange. She has many classes. For persons almost entirely inexperienced lessons are given at the rate of twelve for \$1. On Monday and Thursday of each week, both in the morning and afternoon, courses of twelve practical lessons are given in superior cookery, for which the fee is \$5 for the course. On Tuesday and Friday afternoon the course is intended to embrace such a style of cooking as would be required for most well-to-do families, and the charge is \$3 for twelve practical lessons, and in the mornings of the same days a normal class is held, which lasts about eight months, when the pupils are taught everything about cooking, from the chemistry of food upwards. At the end of the term pupils are given certificates which qualify them to become teachers. But Miss Lange's labors are not confined to these classes, for on each Wednesday afternoon she gives a demonstration lesson in fine cooking, and again the charge is \$3 for twelve lessons, or 40 cents for a single lesson. Also on each Friday evening she gives instruction on sick cookery, which all will agree is something every woman should know, and, alas for the invalids, few understand. The nurses of the General Hospital and of the Hospital for Sick Children are attending this course.

The above is under the direction of a committee of Toronto ladies comprising Lady Gzowski, Mrs. Gunther, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. McPhedran, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Brook and Mrs. Howland.

The Extinction of the Kiss.

The kiss of affection and romantic love is celebrated in the song and story of all ages. Sacred literature justifies and honors the holy kiss of religious sympathy and fellowship. The meeting of the lips has always been with our race the universal and natural and spontaneous expression of the most tender sentiment.

Now sanitary science pushes itself forward to degrade the kiss to the level of sewer gas and the many agencies by which noxious and infectious disease is propagated. It is demanding the abolition of

the practice as a remnant of barbarous ignorance of the laws of health. It would subordinate romantic sentiment to cautious prudence, and forbid the lover to embrace his sweetheart, even as a seal of their betrothal, until they are able to produce medical certificates that they are free from the transmissible germ of disease.

For several years past prudent parents, under the instruction of their physicians, have guarded their young children jealously against the indiscriminate kissing which was once in vogue, lest those poisonous germs be admitted to the babies. It is a reasonable precaution, for undoubtedly the danger exists, and as the germ theory of disease is more generally accepted, peril of such contact is appreciated the more intelligently. If, then, there is a serious risk for children in careless kissing, say the preachers of sanitary science, it is a risk which older people must avoid also. Even the cherry red and pouting lips of beauty may convey material poison along with the rapture of love they express so romantically. The most ardent manifestation of masculine devotion may be the means of planting the seeds of disease, which will bring forth a fruitful crop of maladies sent down through generations. So says science.

Accordingly, the Secretary of the Ohio Board of Health has been urging the Pastors' Union of Sandusky to use their influence to put a stop to the practice of unsanitary kissing, or kissing which is not carefully restrained by sanitary laws. He also warns the danger of using the same wine cup in administering the rite of the holy communion to different persons. He would not let women kiss each other after the prevailing fashion, and, of course, he discounts the kissing babies by every chance corner, and he would prevent kissing among the babies themselves.

Thus cold and prudential science is invading the realm of tender and romantic, poetic and religious sentiment, and destroying as a pest house the very temple in which the love of all ages has offered up its worship. It is an appalling revolution. —N. Y. Sun.

Madam Had Her Way.

In the parlor car sat a richly dressed young woman tenderly holding a very small poodle. "Madam," said the conductor as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car."

"I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will disturb no one."

"That makes no difference," said the conductor. "I couldn't allow my own dog here. Dogs must ride in the baggage car. I'll fasten him all right for you."

"Don't touch my dog, sir," said the young woman excitedly. "I will trust him to no one." And, with indignant tread, she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog, and returned. About fifty miles further on, when the conductor came along again, she asked him: "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?" "I am very sorry," said the conductor politely, "but you tied him to a trunk and he was thrown off with it at the last station." —Pittsburgh Times.

Dress Reform For Men.

It was merely an experiment in the wearing of gaily colored garments which was made by that courageous Canadian, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Toronto, and which he has described in *The Sun*. He procured a suit of polychromatic cloth, a waistcoat of vest made from it, and wore this vest before people; but he soon threw it aside, for the reason, as he says, that it "did not catch on." The style did not become fashionable. We remark, firstly, that Toronto is not the place for an experiment in this kind of dress. It is the place, we observe, secondly, that the experimenter, instead of wearing merely a vest of polychromatic cloth, should have appeared in a whole suit of it. We affirm, finally, that the wearer of this suit should have worn it not for a while merely, but permanently; it often takes a good long time to bring about a revolution.

After giving us his experience in Toronto, Mr. Hutchinson asks this question: "Will any New Yorker kindly adopt my tartan waistcoat style to begin the reform, as Torontonians prefer the old dismal garb used in dark ages down to now. We want this question to the courageous New Yorkers, merely adding that, in our opinion, the whole of the visible attire of the reformer must be polychromatic, if he would make any impression upon such a city as New York. The Albany Times, which is interested in the enlightenment of men's dress, has recently given us the name of an amiable New Yorker, who, it thinks, would raise a sensation and attract followers if he were to appear upon Broadway, or in church, or at a banquet or elsewhere in a rainbow-hued garb; and Dr. Channocoy M. Depeux can ascertain the name of that New Yorker by applying to the editor of the Albany Times. —N. Y. Sun.

Rough on the "Better" Class.

Says Prof. Bowne, of Boston, U.S., in his recent publication, "Principles of Ethics": "In a very important sense the respectable class is the dangerous class in the community. By its example, it degrades the social conception of the meaning of life, and thus materialises, vulgarises and brutalises the public thought. Also, by its indifference to public duties it constitutes itself the guilty accomplice of all the enemies of society." Prof. Hyslop, of New York, thus writes: "The great clamor of to-day is against the unduly large wages of the wealthier class, and we certainly do not find these especially famous for virtues of any kind. There are exceptions enough, but, as a class, they can hardly be surpassed for selfishness, lying, intemperance use of their money in self-indulgence and indifference to the world's suffering." The Christian World, of London, Eng., comments upon the above as follows: "Such utterances, from such sources, are noteworthy, as typical of the present tendency of thought among American educators on the question of social reform."

Teach Girls How to Use Money.

Would it not be wise if some exercises in the mysteries of money were added to the curriculum of every girl's studies? A boy finds it all out by actual contact with the public as soon as he is out and a part of it; but a girl may become a nature woman, thinking that through the habit of long protection, and be thrown out of the world with her money to fall the prey to the first cheat and cozen. She is taught at school the spectra of the stars, and the map of Mars; what pity that she should not be instructed in the workings of life on the planet where she lives! That a knowledge of the nature and meaning and use of money should be made a part of every girl's education is growing more and more evident in this age of enlargement and prosperity, which puts money into the hands of so many women. And in the nineteenth century, the woman's century, as it is already called, in which so many women will be workers and earners of money, it is all the more important, in order that they may be neither handicapped nor too far outstripped, that they should be well instructed as to business mementos and investments, that they may be directed in the right way before they set out to earn. —Harper's Bazar.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Yes," said Philip again—quiet loud. "You are alone with her all night. Next morning she has disappeared. We leave the house together, and a few hours later the body is found in your trunk. This is a fact, at any rate, whether you admit it or not."

Philip was silent again. "And now you deny that you put it there. Yet you know it was there, for your letter to me proves that."

"Austin," said Philip hoarsely, "I always used to love and honor you as an elder brother, and, as far as I can remember, with all my faults—God knows there are plenty of them!—I have never told a lie in my life. I swear to you that I never knew of Aunt Elizabeth's death till you came into this room this morning."

"Then," said Austin roughly, "why did you write me that letter to Paris?"

Again there was a pause; but at last Philip spoke out distinctly enough. "I'd better tell you," he said, "what I remember. Of course, it's a little mixed up, you know. But—well, I suppose there's no chance for me with Edith in any case, Austin?"

"Of course not," cried Austin fiercely. "She's engaged to me. How dare you speak of it! Didn't Miss Simpkinson tell you so herself?"

"Yes, I know. Only a fellow sometimes thinks—well, after Mrs. Simpkinson told me, I resolved to break off with Lucy at the tobaccoist's all the same. And I'd told her, and written to her too. And I'd had one or two letters from her, complaining—poor thing—and abusing me, you know. Very violent letters they were, too. And when I came in on Sunday night, my box was standing ready packed, to start next morning; and I had her last letter about me, with a—portrait and a lock of hair she'd sent, poor thing, and I just threw the whole lot loose a-top of my box and shut the lid down; and I knew they were there, of course, and—well, you know, one wants to stand well with a woman, even if she don't marry you, and if Edith had opened my box, she'd have seen the whole lot of trumpery at once, and guessed the whole thing. I'd rather die than have Edith think badly of me, Austin, because I—because she's going to be your wife, I suppose."

"A very likely story," said Austin, with a sneer. "I hope you'll get the police to believe it. I can't answer for Edith or myself. So, when you left Southend, your box was full of your books, was it, with those love letters and tokens lying a-top of them?"

"Yes, by—"

"And where, between Southend and Dover, did the old lady pop in?"

"There was another silence. "I will accept, for the sake of argument, that you believe your own version," said Austin; "and now I will tell you the true one. But first answer one question. Why were you so anxious to know what had become of Aunt Elizabeth? Why did you in such a state about her?"

"I had already told you," said Philip, "I had had words with her. I pushed her. It is very possible I hurt her. Next morning she was gone. I haven't seen her since, and the thought has been constantly worrying me that I may have injured her more than I thought."

"You probably did," said Austin grimly. "Now, listen to me. When you came home, you were angry with aunt, because you believed that, if she would but promise you a share of her money, Edith Simpkinson would marry you instead of me. You had words with the old lady, and, as you say, you pushed her—in reality, you struck her to the ground."

"No," interposed Philip, "I did not."

"You pushed her, and she fell. Do you deny that?"

"I did not hear her fall. It was only next morning that I realized it might have been so."

"You are prevaricating, Philip," said Austin, with great scorn.

"But I was sure he was not. He was only trying to discriminate, as carefully as his hazy recollection would allow."

"You pushed her? There you say your memory fails you. Let us go on. When you found the old woman did not get up again, you grew frightened. You tried in vain to restore her to consciousness, and ultimately seeing it was no use, you unpacked your box, and placed the body in it, thinking to carry it away with you and get rid of it somehow. The boxes were interchanged at Charing Cross, and the rest is clear enough."

"I don't remember," said Philip.

"Do you remember doing anything else that night? Is any other explanation possible? Tell me, you who boast you never told a lie—tell me, have you not often acted as in a dream in one of your drunken fits? Tell me, did you not take again of that hateful syrup of chloral on that very Sunday night? Tell me."

"I did," said Philip. "And you wouldn't be surprised, either, if you knew what sleeplessness means to a nervous man when he's drunk."

"And can you consider yourself responsible under those circumstances? Did not you yourself admit to me, only a week or two ago, that you saw things that weren't in the room, and did things you had forgotten next morning, when you took an overdose of chloral, and even when you didn't?"

Did Philip answer? I could not hear. "I will tell you," Austin went on. "There was a man once who came into my room in a frenzy of fear, because two burglars had broken into the house, and one of them had wounded him with a knife. The blood was pouring down his night-shirt, he said. I looked, but I could see nothing. I went into his room with him, but there was no one to be seen."

"Yes, yes!" screamed Philip. "I imagined things that were not, but I didn't forget things that were."

"Is there much difference? I know a man who told me one morning that he had been in bed and asleep all night, and yet I had seen him out in the garden picking roses in the moonlight."

"Stop, stop!" cried Philip. "And we found the roses afterwards in another room."

Philip groaned aloud. "Tell me this only," said Austin passionately. "The police are on us. The whole thing is being hunted down. Tell me one thing. What do you believe you did during that night?"

"After I had taken the chloral, I fell asleep."

"And dreamed?"

"Yes."

"What did you dream?"

"I dreamed—oh, Austin—I don't remember. I dreamed that I was quarrelling with Aunt Elizabeth, I believe. But it's all very vague and uncertain, and I had a terrible headache next morning."

"And when I joined you the key of

your poor was missing. Philip do you remember where I found it?"

"Yes, in Aunt Elizabeth's room."

"Great heaven, what are you keeping back for! How can I save you! You will be captured here to-morrow—to-day, perhaps. The London detectives are working out the case. And you—you will not listen. You refuse to believe your own testimony. Fly, Philip, fly while you can. Once more, I will provide the money. Get away to some American State."

"Are they really on my track?" asked Philip, half starting up.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new house at Brattleboro, Vt., is to be ninety feet long, two stories in height, will cost about ten thousand dollars and is to be called "Crow" Nest. The Critic says: "Nothing has been constructed yet except the foundation walls. These are built of stone from the old fences on the place; each stone was carefully selected as to colour, the moss left clinging to it, adding greatly to its picturesque effect. The upper part of the house will be built of shingles stained a soft green, which will melt into the hues of the hillside and give the house the effect of having grown into the landscape rather than of having been built into it. Mr. Kipling will make this his winter as well as his summer home, descending into New York only when imperative business calls. He may leave it for some time, but Vermont will be his home. At Brattleboro his child was born, and on the Brattleboro hillside will his household gods hold sway. Where the home is, there the heart is also; so far from being 'down on America,' Mr. Kipling has evinced his affection for the country in the most emphatic way."

J. L. and J. B. Gilder, the editors of *The Critic*, have acquired the controlling interest in that paper, hitherto held by Mr. Charles E. Merrill. Mr. Joseph B. Gilder succeeds Mr. Merrill in the presidency of *The Critic* Company. Miss Gilder and her brother founded *The Critic* in January, 1881, and have always been its editors. Since the beginning of the present year the paper has appeared in a new dress of type, and illustrations have been introduced to brighten up its pages. Literature will continue to hold the first place in its columns, but an effort will be made to render the paper more attractive to the general reader. The Critic's thirteenth year bids fair to be the most prosperous in its history.

M. Zola has been defeated four times in his effort to gain a seat in the French Academy. The Immortals insist upon keeping him outside until he is thoroughly disinfectant.

The announcement by Mr. Gladstone that he will not appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson probably means the lapsing of the office of Poet Laureate. This makes Richard H. Tetherington's article in the February *Museum* on "The English Laureates" very timely. He says the laureateship had no definite beginning; it just grew like Topsy.

With Ben Jonson the unquestioned line of laureates begin; and it extends unbroken to Tennyson. Rare Ben Jonson was appointed in 1619; and his charter of 1630 provided that he should receive one hundred pounds a year, payable quarterly and "one terse of Canary Spanish wine yearly, to have, hold, perceive, receive, and take"—also provided to drink—"from the cellars of our palace at Whitehall."

Jonson succeeded, in 1637, Wm. Davenant, who boasted that he was an illegitimate son of Shakespeare, and—very an interregnum covering the period of Puritan ascendancy—reigned until 1663. In 1665 John Dryden became laureate, and held the position until the accession to the throne of William of Orange.

Refusal to take the oath led to his dismissal, and to him succeeded a line of "wretched scribblers," who brought the office into merited contempt. Shadwell, Tale, Rowe, Eusden, Cibber, Whitehead, Warton, Pye brought the Laureateship down to the present century. Then, as successor to Pye was appointed Robert Southey. Upon his death, Wordsworth was appointed; and in 1850 Tennyson succeeded to the honor. Thus in two hundred and eighty years there have been four great laureates, or five, if we name Southey by the judgment, not of posterity, but of his contemporaries. Tennyson's tenure of the office—42 years—was longer than any of his predecessors.

The following new books have been received at the Herald office.

"The Beauties of Nature," by Sir John Lubbock, New York: Macmillan & Co. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co.

"A Child of the Precinct," by Sarah Dowdney, New York: Anson, D. F. Randolph & Co. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co. Price \$1.50.

"The Camp of the Old and the New," by J. D. Edgar, M.P., Toronto: William Briggs. Bible Studies, by Henry Ward Beecher, New York: F. & S. Howard & Hulbert, Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co.

Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent. New York: Anson D. Randolph & Co. Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co.

Britannic Confederation. London: Ed. Philip & Son.

"A Born Player," by Mary West, New York: Macmillan & Co., Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co.

"The Campaign of Waterloo," by John C. Ropes, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Montreal: W. Drysdale & Co. Price 2.50.

Munsey's Magazine has some very readable departments. One is the "Contemporary Press," in which some of the best writing in the newspapers of to-day is reproduced in another—"The Stage"—current dramatic events are recorded, and pictures of prominent actors given while "Literary Chat" is always readable and instructive.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

New South Wales will impose a five per cent tax on the income derived from property in the colony by absentee owners.

A woman at Redruth died recently from blood-poisoning caused by rubbing a sun sore on her face with her black kid glove. Inflammation set in, her head swelled enormously, and she died after a very brief illness.

Tobacco and snuff have long been supplied to the paupers in the Lambeth workhouse, and now the Board of Guardians has passed a resolution: "That the old women in the workhouse who do not take snuff be supplied with sweets."

The British Isles, as has been fully told in the cable despatches, have also experienced unusually severe weather this winter. Altogether, as reports from all quarters agree, the present winter has been a remarkable one for weather in Europe.

Packs of wolves have appeared at Belgrade and other towns in Serbia. At Pozarewatz a girl was devoured by the famished brutes, and stories of similar tragedies have come from various parts of Europe. The cold in Bohemia and Serbia has been extreme.

A petition signed by several Bishops and a great body of the clergy of the Church of England has been presented to

the Archbishop of Canterbury calling attention to the increasing financial difficulties of the rural clergy. It has been computed "that there are now 3,600 benefices under £150 per annum, and 400 under £50." While the incomes of the clergy decrease their enforced expenditure increases, the value of tithes and glebe land goes down and taxes on the land go up.

French War Office experts are divided in opinion concerning the value or danger of Eiffel's Tower in case of a siege of Paris. German staff officers have written quite freely about the matter, principally holding the view that the tower would afford a fine target. Some French officers agree with this view; others say the forts around the city would keep the tower out of range, while it would afford an excellent post for observation. From it the operations of an enemy could be observed for a radius of forty-four miles.

The cold has been excessive in St. Petersburg, and for weeks wood fires have been burned in the squares and streets of the city in an effort to make necessary outdoor business endurable. The streets have, however, been practically deserted. The double windows in the stores and houses are mostly iced over and frozen up. From north and central Russia a temperature of thirty to thirty-nine degrees below zero is reported, which is twenty-seven degrees below the average. In Siberia it has fallen to forty-five degrees below zero.

The long-distance marching competitions by volunteer soldiers in England are discontinued by the Commander-in-Chief in a recent order. He thinks they result in no practical good, and may cause individual harm through undue stress of effort. It has been proposed to substitute competitions in which comparatively short distances will be marched, but other conditions tending to prove general military efficiency will be included; an especial requirement being that men shall complete the contents of a state perfectly prepared to open steady and effectual fire.

The bitter cold that has prevailed, and was still prevailing two weeks ago throughout Germany has far exceeded in intensity anything experienced there for many years. The snowfall, too, especially in Berlin, has been the heaviest in years. Traffic in the streets of the capital has been completely interrupted several times this winter. Two weeks ago the temperature in the city was 9° below zero. Railway traffic has been interrupted all over the empire, and the cold has been most severe. Many people have perished from cold, and three such deaths occurred in Berlin on Jan. 18. The port of Hamburg has been completely closed by ice, and since twelve days ago all the shipping in the harbor, including 126 large steamers and over 100 large sailing ships, were ice-bound. Navigation in the Baltic has almost entirely ceased.

BIRTHS.

GLOVER—In this city, February 8, the wife of Wm. Glover, Jr., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANSLEY—LEAGAT—On February 6, George Herbert Ansley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Celina Kingan Leggat, of Montreal.

DEATHS.

ROSAIRE—In this city, February 10th inst., Dominique Rosaire, son of the late D. Rosaire, died at his late residence, 389 St. Antoine st., to St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, on Monday, the 13th inst., at half past eight sharp. Friends and acquaintances will accept this intimation without further notice.

HAYNES—In this city, February 10th inst., Marie, aged 13 months, daughter of Professor Joseph Haynes, funeral will leave 141 Germain street, Ann's Church, at 2 p.m., for Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN—In this city, on the 11th Feb., Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLaughlin, aged 7 years and 6 months, funeral from her father's residence, 90 Murray street, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 7.30 a.m., to St. Ann's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

SCHOFIELD—In Chicago on Monday, Jan. 30, Benjamin Schofield, aged 48 years and 3 months.

BARNSTON—On the 11th inst., Helen Matthews, widow of the late George Barnston, Esq., died at her late residence, 71 Hutchison street, Bay Co., in her 79th year.

Funeral to Christ Church Cathedral, from her late residence, 71 Hutchison street, on Monday, 13th inst., at half past two o'clock.

CRAWFORD—Accidentally, at Montreal, on the 11th inst., Jane May Crawford, in her sixteenth year, second daughter of the late Alexander Crawford, of Pettie Cote, and of Windsor, Ontario.

FUNDS—At 2 p.m., Monday, from 735 Dorchester street, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

McDONALD—In this city, on the 12th inst., John J. McDonald. The remains will be conveyed from St. Lawrence Hall at 8 this morning to the Benavente Depot. Interment at Ottawa, Tuesday, 14th inst.

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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 13.

Grover Cleveland's Cabinet Making.

Grover Cleveland has been displaying his sturdy independence of character and strong common-sense in his cabinet making. For the past two months he has been deeply engrossed in this occupation, and the methods he has taken to secure his advisers have added to the public confidence in him, while it has increased the enmity towards him by the baser members of his own party. Mr. Cleveland let the public know some time ago two of the things that would guide him in his selections. He would not, he said, choose men who made a canvass for a portfolio. Furthermore he intended to make business ability the qualification, and would not be guided by partisan considerations in his attempt to give the people of the United States a thoroughly efficient executive. Mr. Cleveland has not yet announced his Cabinet; but a great sensation has been caused by a rumor, which appears to be true, that he has offered the Secretaryship of State—which involves the Premiership—to Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois. Judge Gresham until recently was a very prominent Republican. He was for some time a member of President Garfield's Cabinet, and in 1888 was the favorite candidate of the Western Republicans for the Presidency. He was a believer in tariff reform, and when the Republican party fulfilled its pledge of tariff amendment in 1888 by the enactment of the McKinley tariff he parted with his party. In the last campaign Judge Gresham's sympathy with the Democratic party was openly avowed, and he wrote a letter in favor of Mr. Cleveland's candidature, which had something to do with the Democratic victories in the West. Judge Gresham is a renowned jurist, and a public man of great experience and ability. That he would make an admirable Secretary of State is admitted, and should the rumor be verified, the appointment, to the plain people of the United States, will be an augury of clean and competent government by the incoming administration. But the consternation among the Democratic "bosses" is extreme. They are reported as being "astounded" at Mr. Cleveland's assurance in giving the chief place in his government to a man whose Democracy is not yet a year old. They consider it "bad politics." Mr. Cleveland indeed has always been noted for doing things which seemed inexplicable to the machine politicians of his party, but they have not prevented him from becoming the most successful public man in the United States. The people appreciate "bad politics" of this particular description.

The Downfall of De Lesseps.

That passionate love of liberty which ever since the revolution has been the good genius of the people of old France has never found more remarkable expression than in the trial and condemnation of the Panama swindlers, including the veteran Ferdinand De Lesseps. De Lesseps was one of the chiefest heroes of the French people, one of their dearest idols. He had carried to a successful completion one of the greatest engineering feats of the age. He had pierced the Isthmus of Suez and cast upon the name of France a lustre in which the engineers of other countries would gladly have clothed their native lands. His proposal to cut through the Isthmus of Panama was held to be a sufficient guarantee not only that the work was feasible, but that De Lesseps would carry it through. The discovery of his implication in the conspiracy for the corruption of the Chamber of Deputies and the subordination even of the press itself, was therefore peculiarly shocking, but the hand of justice was not staying. He had struck a blow at the very root of

French liberties, had perverted the representatives of the people and stopped the voice of the chosen champion of their liberties. Great as his fame had been, and dearly as he had been loved, he was tried, and convicted, and at an age when his days should be given over to the sacred quiet of the fireside he has been condemned to imprisonment for five years. It is possible that his offence may be punished no more heavily than by the sentence itself. The fact that the manipulators of the giant corruption fund have suffered alone while their equally guilty accomplices, the deputies and journalists, have escaped punishment, may tend to increase the popular pity for a man who has climbed so high and fallen so low, but the dignity of the republic and the efficiency of its magistracy has been vindicated in such manner as to point a striking moral to countries in which wickedness in high places is not so summarily and so strongly rebuked.

A Big Bluff.

The Consumers' Cordage Company has issued a circular in which after asserting loudly first that it manufactures and sells binding twine in Canada cheaper than the American companies do in the United States, and secondly that it cannot compete with the United States companies, goes on to say:

If the duty is removed it would result in our company immediately closing up all of their twine mills, with the following effect: Upwards of 1500 Canadians would be thrown out of employment. Canadian railways would lose all freight receipts on raw materials, and the greater portion of their income from the distribution of the manufactured article, and the farmers of the Dominion would make no saving in their purchases.

This is a bluff that ought to be threadbare by this time. Every manufacturer utters it when his special privileges are assailed; and it has not yet lost its power to frighten. Tariff reformers will meet it at every turn; and they ought to treat it with contempt. In ninety-five cases out of a hundred it is false, and in the other five cases it doesn't matter much whether it is true or not.

No GENERAL CONDEMNATION of the wholesome sport of tobogganing can be based upon the sad accident which resulted in the death of Miss Crawford on the Cote des Neiges hill on Saturday night. Tobogganing, when properly regulated, is attended by no greater evil than that spice of danger which seems to be essential to all outdoor enjoyment, and the records of the casualties, fatal and otherwise, which have resulted from it, have shown that either ignorance or criminal carelessness has been largely responsible. A properly constructed chute, straight if possible, and at the worst gently curved, is necessary to safety, and on such a chute few fatal accidents have happened. But the passion for sliding on the public highways, where the sport was practiced almost exclusively in the old days, has never died out. The dangers of the practice are apparent. The toboggan runs at full speed down the middle of a broad and smooth roadway. Any accurate steering of the machine is impossible, and danger lurks at every curve. Danger is often evaded, but more by good luck than good management, and when the accident does happen it is usually a serious one. Tobogganists can never be too careful, even on the most skillfully conducted chutes. Especially should they avoid sliding in the public streets, which is always attended by the gravest possible danger.

THE truth of the saying: "Give a lie a yard start and the truth will never catch it" has received a new verification in the statement which we hear on every side that the coal oil duties which are now the object of so much criticism were devised by the Mackenzie administration. This statement first appeared, we believe, in the columns of The Star of this city; and though it was immediately denied, it has since gone the rounds of the Conservative press and was used, no doubt unwittingly, by Mr. Cleveland in his motion abolishing the duty. On Friday Sir Richard Cartwright, rising to a question of privilege, correctly stated the action of the Mackenzie Government on the coal oil question. In 1868, Sir John A. Macdonald then being premier, an excise and an import duty was placed on coal oil. The import duty was 15 cents per imperial gallon. In 1877 the Mackenzie government abolished the excise duty and reduced the import duty to 7½¢ per gallon. This duty still stands, though the price of coal oil has greatly fallen since then; and it has been practically added to by regulations as to inspection and importing in barrels. This statement in Parliament by the Finance Minister of the Mackenzie administration should forever stop the circulation of the falsehood that Mr. Mackenzie, to strengthen himself with his constituents, put a heavy duty on American coal oil; but it won't.

A MAINTENANCE of the duties on British goods, which last year amounted to \$9,000,000, is claimed by The Toronto Empire as productive of a "very important and material part of the public revenue." It adds that "if the duties on British goods were swept away the farmer would have to make up the loss by direct taxation." If this be true, and it is also true that the farmer who has been bled white by the National Policy, is afraid of direct taxation, The Empire will find it hard to convince the farmer of the splendor of the scheme of preferential trade between Great Britain and Canada.

Brooklyn Eagle Almanac.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac for 1893 is worthy of the great newspaper which publishes it. It is a volume of over 300 pages jammed with all "sorts and conditions" of information. Of course many of the tables and statistics relate to Brooklyn and adjoining districts; but there is also much which would make the work a valuable one for Canadian libraries.

COTTOLENE.

The Government Meditating Increasing the Duty Upon It.

Among the prospective tariff changes is a prohibitive duty on cottonseed oil. One of the chief manufactures of cottonseed oil is cottonole which is now being manufactured by N. K. Fairbank & Co., of Chicago. Cottonole is very extensively used in the United States for cooking purposes. N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s output from Chicago being something like one million pounds per week. Cheapest, purest, selected cottonseed oil is the principal constituent in the composition of cottonole. A small percentage of beef suet stearine is used to stiffen or thicken the cottonseed oil into a semi-solid; as liquid oil is not convenient for the house-keeper's use, and a consistency like that of butter or lard is more desirable. N. K. Fairbank and Co. claim that an increase in duty will destroy the industry which they have established here two years ago. They urge that there is no reason why the trade in cottonole should be discouraged by parliamentary enactments. The ground work of this attack in Parliament on cottonseed oil is said to be a desire to prohibit anything that might enter into competition with lard; and because a few years ago oleomargarine was prohibited from entering into competition with butter. This argument they say is easily disposed of. In the first place there can be no comparison between oleomargarine and cottonseed oil. Oleomargarine is a packing-house product, made artificially of melted fats, and colored or flavored to resemble butter. Cottonseed oil, on the other hand, is a pure, sweet vegetable oil, the product of nature and of the soil. In the second place there is no reason why Cottonseed oil and Cottonole should not have a fair chance in the market in competition with pork packer's lard; for there is plenty of room for both. There should be no mistake made in supposing lard to be a farmer's product, since that is not true. Lard is a packing-house product. The growth of the demand for Cottonole in the United States has not lowered the price of lard, which is now higher than ever before.

The Cottonole promoters have made vigorous representations to the Dominion Government and hope to avert the threatened injury to their business.

SUMMER COTTAGES.

Why are They so Much More Expensive Here Than Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Would you kindly inform your readers how it is that one can get a first-class furnished house in Montreal for from seventy-five to a hundred dollars a month, yet one cannot get even the most miserable wooden shack along the river side for less than two or three hundred dollars for the season, which to most people means two months' occupation? These country houses are either mere wooden shells put up for summer use, with water, sans baths, sans everything, except the four bare walls, and usually very dirty walls and ceilings they are; or else they are the houses of country farmers, who move out for the summer months into some back shed, where their proximity is, by no means, a desideratum. These farmers let you have their houses what they call furnished. That is they will leave you a quantity of squalid looking wooden stuff, such as you would not put in your servant's bedroom at home, and which I would use for kindling wood, if compelled to use at all—and for your two, or at most three months' occupation they will charge you from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars. How is it that when people wish to rent a handsomely furnished house in town they will exorbitant every possible article of comfort and convenience? The house must have hot and cold water throughout, be heated by hot water coils, sometimes even linen and silver are expected and a hundred dollars a month is squabbled over, when the empty house itself is worth more yearly rent than some of these summer residences would cost, if bought out and out. Why is it that people are so gullible? They must have fresh air for their children. Yes, but surely we need not pay for the air itself. We grant you it would be worth any price, if for sale, but thank goodness the air cannot be bought and sold, and these country cottages have no right to charge more than a fair interest on their land and house whatever its value. What is land worth along the lakeside from Lac Beauport to Lac Beauport? Last year we looked at every house from Lac Beauport to Lac Beauport, and the very cheapest were wooden cottages without so much as a shelf in the kitchen, or a clothes hook in a bedroom, for which we were asked from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty. Those which were called furnished (save the mark) houses ran from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty. One man at Pointe Claire offered us a furnished house to see it. Furnished! Yes, with a rusty old kitchen stove that would cost more than it was worth to have it cleaned, and one modern table, and about eight rickety wooden chairs. "Only that and nothing more!" We took an empty house and spent a month in whitewashing, tinting, and papering and getting settled, and another month in fighting the flies and killing spiders, less they should bite the children, and then it was time to look for a house in town, so we spent another month coming into town every day to hunt for a house, and now we are wondering whether the game will be worth the candle this year.

What makes us madder when we contemplate this country house business is that we have friends who go to the seaside every year, and they get houses at Kamouraska and the region round about for forty dollars a year. Yes, verily forty dollars furnished, and yet, again we have other friends who betake themselves to those lovely islands around Portland, and get large rooey cottages with wide verandas for sixty dollars yearly! Yes, a year, not a month, or a season, a year! They furnish cheaply and leave everything from a bed to a table, and they have acres of land behind (the houses, not the tenants) and the glorious ocean in front. Again a friend advertised last year for a furnished house near Old Orchard Beach, and received stacks of answers, offering houses at from seventy-five to two hundred dollars, fully furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping. Even bedding, linen, crockery and cutlery.

Our friends took a fine large house, really a villa, at one hundred dollars for the season. They found it comfortable beyond their fondest expectations. Really a furnished house with every comfort, even luxury, and within half an hour's walk of Old Orchard. Right on a lovely beach itself. Now, why is this? Let us ask of THE MAN in the MOON.

Verdi Made a Marquis.

Rome, Feb. 11.—King Humbert has made Verdi, the composer of the opera of "Falstaff," in recognition of the success and merits of his last opera, "Falstaff."

ONLY NINETY PIECES.

TO THE TRADE.

To-day we are showing a special line of the

BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Consisting of Ninety Pieces in a variety of patterns greatly below regular price.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.

Wellington and Front Streets E.,
TORONTO.

A BEAUTIFUL INFLUENCE!

There is a constant struggle between the sordid and the aesthetic.

The sordid and grime and stupidity of life can only be conquered by beauty.

The country which wears the finest linen will paint the best pictures and write the best poetry.

The quality of the personal linen of a community is the measure of that community's aesthetic evolution.

The Montreal Steam Laundry

exists for business purposes.

But every parcel of linen it sends home carries a rolling infamy for everything that goes through the delicate processes which are only possible in this, the

ONLY MODERN LAUNDRY

In the city, is transferred into a thing of

Sweetness, Whiteness and Beauty.

THE GREAT

MODERN LAUNDRY

21 St. Antoine Street.

Phones—580, 881.

BATES

Automatic Numbering Machine.

(DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.)

A New and Improved Machine

FOR PRINTING NUMBERS.

Operates Consecutively, Duplicates

Steel Figures, Perfect Printing. Absolutely

Accurate Work. Each machine guaranteed in

every particular. Useful in every office. Call

and see them or send for a circular and price

list.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

STATIONERS.

Blank Book Makers and Printers,

1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

★ WATSON & DICKSON, ★

1751 Notre Dame,

cor. St. Peter.

Sterling Silverware, New Designs.

Electro Plate of every Description.

Watches in Silver and Gold Cases from

\$6 to \$150.

Jewellery, Clocks, New Lamps, Etc.

Specialties for Wedding Presents.

JEWELLRY MADE TO ORDER.

★ A Call Courteously Solicited ★

SOUTH DAKOTA SNOWED UP.

Railway Lines Blocked, and All the Big

Game Stopped Out.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 11.—The blizzard

which raged yesterday continues with

unabated fury. A general blockade prevails

on all the lines in South Dakota. Engines with

snowploughs have been snowed up and

several trains are abandoned in the snow.

In some places the drifts which cover the

railroad tracks are 10 feet deep and extend

for miles, while the surface of the snow is so

hard that it sustains the weight of horses

and cattle. The storm is general throughout

the Northwest, and in regions famous in

former years for game it is said that bears,

deer and other animals have perished by

hundreds.

Prospect of Revolution in Central America.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Herald corre-

spondent at Curacao, W. L. cables that

news has been received from Culcutta, in the

Calcutta province of Pemponia, that a se-

rious outbreak against the government in

the southern provinces of the United States

of Columbia may be expected at any mo-

ment.

Riots in Bogota have been followed by

trouble in various portions of the depart-

ment of Cuninda Maray, of which Bogota

and his capital citizens are making violent

protests against the arbitrary acts of Gov-

ernment and the department may be placed

under military law.

An outbreak is also expected in the State

of Santander, near the Venezuela frontier,

where the frontier are better prepared for

revolt than in any other part of the Repub-

lic, being well armed.

Indian Murderers Caught.

Deadwood, Dak., Feb. 11.—Mark and

Frank "Papa Boy," two of the murderers

of the cowboys, were brought here yester-

day. The prisoners allege that the Indian

police gave them no chance to surrender

but opened fire at short range without

warning, killing "White Face Horse."

"Two Strikes" staggered and rolled under

the mortal wounds he received and the

clothing of the two prisoners were riddled

with bullets. It is rumored that the grand

jury has indicted the prisoners for murder

in the first degree.

Threats to Non-Union Sailors.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 11.—The war

between the union and non-union sailors

continues. The Barkentine J. L. Stanford,

from San Francisco, which arrived here

yesterday to load lumber, last evening was

boarded by a committee from the sailors

and stevedores' union, who told the non-

union crew to leave the vessel or they would

be thrown overboard. The crew departed.

REAL ESTATE & AUCTION SALES

TRADE SALE!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

15th and 16th February Inst.,

95 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, amounting to \$8,450, consisting of Tweed, Serge, Cloaking, Dress Goods, Check Cotton, Cashmere, Hat Trimmings, Corsets, Underwear, Laces and Embroidery, Silk and Satin, Braids, Circulars, Cuffs and Collars, Woolen Goods, Prints, etc., etc., also:

300 Pieces White and Grey Cotton.

45 " Sleeve Linings.

50 " Table Linens.

75 " Engl. Ch. Linen.

50 " American "

50 " Apron "

50 " Black Canvas.

150 " French "

100 doz. Towels.

50 Pieces Italian Cloth &

80 " " " G-4.

20 " Black Cashmere.

20 " Cottonade.

40 " American and English Flannelete.

25 " Black Satin.

300 doz. Assorted Neckties.

50 " Braces.

500 Packages Fingering Yarn.

20 Pieces Brussels Carpet.

40 " Madras "

50 " Tapestry "

100 " Canadian Tweed.

50 " English and French Tweed.

150 Cases Assorted Boots and Shoes for Men, Ladies, Boys and Children of all sizes. The whole to be sold in lots to suit the trade and without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. each day.

MARCOTTE BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS.

ASHMAN

AUCTIONEER.

Spring Auction Sales of Household

Furniture, Etc.

Before making your final selection of an

Auctioneer to conduct your sale, you will, per-

haps, consult your best interests by interview-

ing the subscriber, who has conducted some of

the most important sales in and around Mont-

real during the past three years.

Special Terms, Good Advertising, Efficient

Assistance, Gentlemanly Conduct, Prompt

Settlements, always a Good Audience and

General Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Crystals Met a Crushing Defeat From the Ottawas.

The Montreal Snowshoe Club's Races—Curling for the Trophy and Medal—Trotting on the Lee-Ottawa's Big Race Meeting—Jennings at Sherbrooke—Hurst Defeats Jennings in Ten Rounds.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The championship hockey match at Rideau Rink last night between the Crystals of Montreal and Ottawas was witnessed by nearly 2000 people and proved the most uninteresting of the scheduled games so far played here. The visitors were outclassed all through the game and showed that they could not compete with the local aggregation at any stage of the game. The match was very one-sided. Ottawa did more brilliant work than ever, and coupled with extra good luck whenever an attempt at scoring was made, they had little difficulty in defeating their opponents by eleven goals to one.

The Crystals' only goal was a fluke and resulted from a scrimmage which lasted some seconds in front of Ottawa flags. The match was a very fast one, and created intense excitement at times, but the combination play of the Senators told seriously against the representatives of Montreal, and they were, under such circumstances, utterly unable to prevent the almost continuous attack on their flags. Murray, as usual, was conspicuous for his speed, and Ritchie and Boone were sent to advantage at times. Young was the star on the Ottawas and Bradley and Channery Kirby played so well that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the three. Russell did better work than ever at point, and Morel made many brilliant stops in the flag.

The summary of the games is as follows:

Games.	Won by.	Time.	Score.
1.	Ottawa.	4 min.	Kerr
2.	Ottawa.	7 min.	Bradley
3.	Ottawa.	3 min.	C. Kirby
4.	Ottawa.	2 min.	Kerr

HALF TIME.

Games.	Won by.	Time.	Score.
5.	Ottawa.	2 min.	Bradley
6.	Ottawa.	3 min.	C. Kirby
7.	Ottawa.	2 min.	Ritchie
8.	Ottawa.	3 min.	Kerr
9.	Ottawa.	2 min.	H. Kirby
10.	Ottawa.	3 min.	Bradley
11.	Ottawa.	2 min.	Russell
12.	Ottawa.	3 min.	C. Kirby

The game was in progress only a few seconds when time closed. Mr. T. Greene, of this city, was referee, and Messrs. Clondin and M. Egan, the umpires. The teams were:

OTTAWAS.	POSITIONS.	CRYSTALS.
Morel.	Goal.	Collins
Russell.	Point.	McDonald
Young.	Cover point.	Boone
Kerr.	Goal.	Ritchie
C. Kirby.	Forwards.	McQuistion
Bradley.	Forwards.	Brown
H. Kirby.	Forwards.	Murray

Military Men Play the Game.

The Victoria rink was the scene on Saturday night of a very interesting match between teams picked from the officers of the Royal Scots and Prince of Wales. The play could not be said to have been the acme of hockey, yet it was fair. The Scots came out winners by two goals to none.

THE SNOWSHOE.

The Montreal S. S. Club's Annual Races. The Montreal Snowshoe Club held their annual races on Saturday afternoon at the grounds at Cote St. Antoine. The weather was remarkably fine and the track in splendid condition for racing. There was a very large crowd of spectators and they were well repaid, for the races were first class. Davis succeeded in breaking J. G. Ross' record of 5.42 for the mile. He did it in 5.40. There was a fair number of starters in each event.

100 yards—First heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Second heat.

E. Outier, Jolly, 12.15.

Third heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Fourth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Fifth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Sixth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Seventh heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Eighth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Ninth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Tenth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Eleventh heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twelfth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Thirteenth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Fourteenth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Fifteenth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Sixteenth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Seventeenth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Eighteenth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Nineteenth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twentieth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-first heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-second heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-third heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-fourth heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-fifth heat.

A. G. Sykes, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-sixth heat.

J. Ness, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

Twenty-seventh heat.

Geo. Moffatt, M. A. A. A. 12.15.

as Mr. A. W. McElroy, of Chicago, and though this innovation was an expensive one, the horsemen were well satisfied with that gentleman's excellent work. The final heat in the free-for-all on Saturday was easily secured by Ben B., who was heavily backed by his Ottawa admirers, the balance of the competitors being at no stage speedy enough to overtake this clever trotter. There was a great deal of unnecessary scoring in this heat, but all of the drivers seemed determined to get the advantage. Jimmie Mac came to grief at the second change and ran into a snow bank which killed his chances of winning the heat. The named event caused a lot of excitement and was not finished owing to darkness and by general consent of the drivers the purse was divided according to the summary as follows:

Purse \$500, free for all trot and pace:

R. H. Founders, b. j., Ben B.	53 111
T. Crook's b. m., George B.	1 1222
T. Hay's b. k. g., Blackstone	2 2433
John Burko's g. m., Mechanic Girl	3 4 5 6
B. F. Taylor's g. g., Jimmie Mac	4 5 6 11

Time: 2:40, 2:40, 2:37, 2:40, 2:30.

Named race:

A. McQueen's b. s., Rurle F.	2 3 1 13
C. Blanchard's b. s., Little Pitt	1 1 2 2 2
E. Forest's b. k. m., Foltz	4 2 5 1
R. Arbour's g. m., Tenyson	5 5 5 2
J. Lefebvre's b. g., 6 4 2 3 4	

Time: 2:40, 2:38, 2:36, 2:41, 2:42.

NOTES.

The success of the past meeting has encouraged Messrs. Donnelly and Aubrey to give another one before the winter is over, and they have selected February 28, March 1 and 2, for three days races. This meeting will follow Hull, and it is expected the western horses will come this way on their journey home.

Mr. A. W. McElroy left for Chicago on Saturday night. He expressed himself as delighted with the way he had been treated during his stay here, and was much surprised at the gigantic proportions of winter racing in this section of Canada.

A large number of Montrealers will attend the Ottawa meeting which opens on Tuesday next. The C.P.R. has arranged a special low rate excursion for the benefit of horsemen, the tickets being good to go by evening trains Monday and all trains on Tuesday, and at the reasonable figure of \$2.50. A large number of Montreal horses will compete at Ottawa, and the renowned Herdrie will sell pools.

To-day's Entries at Gutterburg.

[Special to The Herald.]

New York, Feb. 11.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races at Gutterburg:

First race—1 mile.

Kerry	107	Max	95
Freedom	99	Elect	95
Irish colt	97	Beckford	95

Second race—1 mile.

Character	107	Panhandle	107
Annie W.	105	Xenophon	105
Enola	99	Belle D.	96

Third race—6 furlongs.

Innovation	107	St. Patrick	106
Azrael	105	Dr. Helms	105
Tasso	99	Ben March	95

Fourth race—4 furlongs.

Eleanor	98		
Oregon	113	Jack Bachelor	101
Sorrento	105	Lord of the Ha-	101

Fifth race—1 mile.

Alarm Bee	105	Marcellus	98
Sir David	105	Seabright	97
Ill Spent	105	Troublesome	97

Sixth race—1 mile.

Bolivar	101	Freemason	94
Lacy Wallace	84	Fale	84
Boat Knot	93	Miss Mary	89

Seventh race—1 mile.

Phyllis	91	Miss Annie	89
Gray Rock	110	Leather Stocking	104
Monte Carlo	107	Jeweller	104

Eighth race—1 mile.

Defaulter	107	Lucy Clark	93
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To-day's Entries at Gloucester.

[Special to The Herald.]

Gloucester, N.J., Feb. 11.—The following are the entries for Monday's races at Gloucester:

First race—7 furlongs.

Vendetta	107	National	107
Phlander	107	Darling	102
Second race—1 mile, for three year olds.			

Third race—1 mile.

Pathmar	104	Bert	90
Gainway	95	Silvana	90
Suspense	97		90

Fourth race—1 mile.

Fitzroy	112	Needmore	112
Capt. Wagner	112	Graylock	107
Goat	112		

Fifth race—6 furlongs.

Gloster	110	Martel	106
Smuggler	103	Ballston	102
Boston Tommy	93	Bright Eyes	91

Sixth race—4 furlongs.

Harry Russell	132	Over Golden	101
Shamrock	101	Leo Bridg	101
Mollie V	96		

Seventh race—6 furlongs.

Lord Stanley	108	Con Lacey	108
Late Heel and Toe	108	Woodburn	108
Parade	108	My Crat	108

Eighth race—1 mile.

Michigan	108	Rustic	108
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Racing at Ottawa.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Two events under the auspices of the Ottawa club were pulled off at the Union ice park yesterday afternoon, and they created but little excitement among horse fanciers, as the majority of the horses were local. Still the sport was interesting and some good heats were put in.

Little cat captured the named race, after pacing out a dead heat with Lady Webb and B. B., an "unknown quantity" who showed little go at Montreal, took first money in the Ottawa Valley stakes, in three straight.

The summaries are as follows:

Named race—Purse, \$50.

G. Corbett's Little Rat	0	1	1
St. Leon's Black Bear	2	2	2
St. Anne's Lady Webb	0	4	4
Chapin's Minnie Wilson	4	3	3

Time—2:31, 2:34, 2:34, 2:33.

Valley Stake—\$125 purse.

G. M. Sykes, (Lindsay), B.B.	1	1	1
A. H. Chevier's Money Maid	3	2	3
G. O'Reilly's Ottawa, Rocket	2	3	2

Time—2:45, 2:44, 2:45.

Ottawa's Big Meeting.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—On Tuesday the carnival of winter racing in this city will begin, and from present indications it would seem that the coming races were going to excel anything heretofore given in the capital.

The entry list is the largest on record, among the starters being Canada's fastest trotters and pacers. Following is the complete list:

TUESDAY, 14th.

2:35 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

2:40 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

2:45 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

2:50 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

2:55 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

3:00 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

3:05 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

3:10 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

3:15 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

3:20 class.

W. H. Simpson's Lindsay, Mammie S.			
J. Martin's Ottawa, Ruby B. and Jennie H.			
M. McPherson's Ottawa, Clan Alpin.			

D. McDonald's, Toronto, Maud L. E. Poltras, St. Antoine, Laura Girl. G. O'Reilly's, Ottawa, Rocket. 2:30 class.

R. Stewart's, Aylmer, Hurricane. J. Burke's, Ottawa, Mechanic Girl. J. McPherson's, Ottawa, Clan Alpin. J. Kelly's, Almonte, Jimmy Mac. R. H. Founders, Ottawa, Rideau Belle. S. P. Knight's, Bedford, Rockburn. 2:35 class.

Free for all: H. Sheldon's, Brockville, Skip. (2:18 3/4). W. H. Simpson's, Lindsay, Blackstone. (2:22 1/4).

W. Fitch, Hamilton, Gertie B. (2:23). J. Burke's, Ottawa, Mechanic Girl. (2:23 1/4). J. Kennedy's, Ottawa, Sorrel George. (2:21). J. Kelly's, Almonte, Jimmy Mac. (2:21 1/4). H. A. Wallace's, Iroquois, No Trouble. (2:26). Dr. McConnell's, Toronto, Dick Smith. (2:23). E. H. Winters, Whitechapel, N. Y., Jones. (2:24).

L. Wigle, Leamington, Cornacook. (2:19). Ed. Beck's, Buffalo, Simmie. (2:19). R. H. Founders, Ottawa, Ben. (2:21).

2:50 class:—R. Preston's, Carleton Place, Junnett. G. O'Reilly's, Ottawa, Rocket. T. Halpin's, Pembroke, Josie. H. M. Lawson's, Brighton, Golden Bow. J. Gravelle, Hull, Eliza B. P. Barber, Ottawa, Dolly O. H. Chevier's, Ottawa, Money Maid. R. Stewart's, Aylmer, Hurricane and Ansonia.

G. W. Curtis, Lindsay, B.B. D. McDonald's, Toronto, Maud L. E. Poltras, St. Antoine, Laura Girl. W. H. Simpson's, Lindsay, Blackstone. 2:55 class.

Dash of 5 miles: W. Fitch's, Hamilton, Sunday. J. Martin's, Ottawa, Jennie H. M. Lezer's, Lachine, McGinty. R. Arbour's, Montreal, Tenyson. H. P. Moore's, Ottawa, Stadacona. N. Edmund's, Montreal, Dolly. J. McPherson's, Montreal, Molly Johnson. J. Eberhart's, Buffalo, Simmie.

THE RING.

Hurst Defeats Jennings.

The best fight that has taken place in or around Montreal, since the Black Frank Buchanan encounter last May, took place at an early hour yesterday morning a short distance outside of Montreal. About fifty sports went out from the city and put up three dollars a ticket and the fight got good for their money. The fight was between Jimmy Hurst and Jennings. After agreeing on a referee the men entered the ring about four o'clock. The fight lasted ten rounds and was won by Hurst. On the tenth round Jennings claimed a foul, which the referee rightly went to the ground for their second throw up the sponge and the referee awarded the fight to Hurst. Hurst did all the fighting, Jennings doing the get away act. Although he got in a few hard knocks yet he would never lead. Hurst was knocked down in the first round, and slipped down again the third. Hurst looked to be the heavier man, but Jennings showed that he was well able to stand punishment.

E. W. WILSON & CO.

Stock Brokers,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
E. W. WILSON, A. A. WATSON
(Members N. Y. Stock Exchange)
J. TRY-DAVIES, AGENT,
54 St. Francois Xavier Street,
All Stocks and Bonds dealt in N. Y., bought
or sold for cash or on margin for
PRIVATE WIRE to New York and Chicago.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Dividends Payable.
Merchants Mfg. Co., 5 per cent., 1st Feb. 17.
14th Books closed, Feb. 8th to 14th.
Can. Pacific Ry., 3 per cent., 1st Feb. 17.
Books closed Jan. 21st to Feb. 17th.
Banque du Peuple, 3 per cent., 1st Feb. 17.
Books closed Feb. 15th to 25th.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS VERY DULL.

Narrow Fluctuations and Small Trading was the only feature.

Saturday, February 11th, 1893.

There was absolutely no new feature in the local stock market, and the amount of trading done was very small, even for a Saturday. Outside news was scant, and what there was had no favorable effect on prices. New York was weak, nearly all the session, London turning up a seller, but at the close the bank statement came out showing a decrease of only \$1,425 in reserves. There was much more was expected, and that market took a turn for the better, closing steady with a better feeling.

In our market Pacific was 1/2 lower at 8 1/2, in sympathy with London, and the big decrease of \$86,000 in the week's earnings. Duluth was about steady, the preferred selling at 30 1/2, and the rest of the trading was confined to old lots of the banks for investment account at former prices. There was also a small transaction in city of Montreal at 4 per cent. stock at 10 1/2.

Sales were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.
25 Pacific, 8 1/2, 1st Feb. 17, 176
75 do, 8 1/2, 1st Feb. 17, 176
100 Duluth, pfd., 30 1/2, 1st Feb. 17, 176
100 Can. Pac. Ry., 3 per cent., 1st Feb. 17, 176
25 Dom. Cotton, 10 1/2, 1st Feb. 17, 176
25 Dom. Cotton, 10 1/2, 1st Feb. 17, 176

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

Description.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 10.
BANKS.		
Montreal	235 1/2	237 1/2
Ottawa	127 1/2	127 1/2
People's	120 1/2	120 1/2
Toronto	257 1/2	258 1/2
Jacques Cartier	140 1/2	140 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/2
Quebec	140 1/2	140 1/2
Commercial	140 1/2	140 1/2
Merchants Bk. of Montreal	140 1/2	140 1/2
Bank of Montreal	140 1/2	140 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Intercolonial	45 1/2	45 1/2
Can. Pac. Ry.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Commercial Cable	170 1/2	170 1/2
Northwestern	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Mont. Street Ry.	185 1/2	185 1/2
Montreal Gas Co.	231 1/2	231 1/2
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Dul. S. & A. Ry.	31 1/2	31 1/2
Can. Pacific Ry.	80 1/2	80 1/2
Wabash	35 1/2	35 1/2
Do. pref.	35 1/2	35 1/2
Can. Central Ry.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Montreal Cotton Co.	155 1/2	155 1/2
Merchants Mfg. Co.	175 1/2	175 1/2
Dominion Cotton Co.	138 1/2	138 1/2
Mont. Loan & Mort.	142 1/2	142 1/2
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Can. Telephone Co.	105 1/2	105 1/2
"Royal Electric Light	235 1/2	235 1/2
Dominion 4 p.c. stock.	100 1/2	100 1/2
Montreal 4 p.c. stock.	100 1/2	100 1/2
BONDS.		
C.P.R. Land Grant	108 1/2	108 1/2
Can. Central	108 1/2	108 1/2
Champlain & St. L.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Can. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dominion 4 p.c.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Can. Col'd Cotton	101 1/2	101 1/2

"Ex-dividend."

THE WEEK'S STOCK MARKETS.

The Decline of the Cotton Securities was the Main Feature of Interest.

The week just passed has been the dulllest and least interesting year, the main features of which have been the decline in prices, falling off in the amount of trading, and a general disinclination to do any extensive business. Outside influences are to blame for this to a great extent, and so closely is our market connected with New York, that an unsettled state of affairs such as they have had for some time, has a similar influence here. Until there is some settlement of the silver question in the United States it will be brought up by the bears on every possible occasion to hamper prices, and although often successful, great harm is done, as the exaggerated statements that are put out, and largely circulated abroad with the natural result that American finances are regarded as being in a pretty tight place. It is now but a few weeks till Cleveland comes into power, when everyone seems to think the whole matter will be settled.

The boom in cotton stocks, which were so prominent here last week, died a natural death; and although prices were firm at the opening, a reaction quickly set in, owing to the leaders in the movement taking their profits, and these securities have settled into dullness at considerably lower prices. Montreal being the leader in the movement has declined the most, having 54 points less, while Dominion loss 4 1/2, and colored 2 1/2 from this time last week.

Richelieu has been a pretty active stock this week, as is usually the case around the annual meeting, and although no dividend was declared the statement was a fairly good one, and the stock closed firmer. The rest of the general list there is no special feature worth mentioning.

Total sales this week amounted to 7439 shares. \$13,900 bonds, against \$777 shares last week, and \$930 \$12,000 bonds the week before.

In bank stocks there has been an excellent demand for investment account, and the fact that we have before called attention to, namely, the growing scarcity of these securities, becomes more apparent every day. An order for a round lot of any of the favorite banks could not be filled without sending prices up with a rush. Sales of these stocks were 290 shares against 578 last week, and 254 the week before.

Money has ruled very easy all the week, and as was expected the local banks have reduced their values for call loans to 4 per cent. In New York there has been talk of higher rates, but these have not materialized.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest, closing and total sales of the active stocks for the week:

Description.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Telegraph	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	83
Can. Pac. Ry.	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	350
Street Railway	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	83
Richelieu	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	189
Duluth	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	300
Do. preferred	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	175
Wabash	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	25
Montreal Cotton	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	741
Can. Telephone	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	20
Dominion Cotton	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	515
Mont. Loan & Mort.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	20
Royal Electric	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	20
Northwestern	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	125
Col. Cotton Bonds	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	10100
BANKS.					
Montreal	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2	20
Ottawa	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	20
People's	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	13
Toronto	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	257 1/2	32
Jacques Cartier	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	65
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	20
Quebec	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	20
Commercial	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	20
Merchants Bk. of Montreal	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	20
Bank of Montreal	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	20

Comparing with last week's closing the following changes are seen:
Advanced Street Railway 1, Duluth 1/2, Northwest Land 1, Ontario Bank 5/8, Molsons 1/2, Merchants 1, Commerce 1, Hochelaga 1, and Toronto 3/4.
Declined, Cable 2, Gas 3/4, Richelieu 2, Duluth preferred 1/2, Pacific 1/2, Montreal cotton 1/2, Colored cotton 2 1/2, Dominion cotton 1/2, Bell Telephone 1, Royal Electric 1, Colored Cotton Bonds 1, Montreal Bank 1, and Peoples 8.
Unchanged, Telegraph, Wabash preferred, and Jacques Cartier Bank.

London Stock Exchange.
Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 60 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Stocks.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 9.
Acheson	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Canadian Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Commercial Cable	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Grand Trunk	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do do 2nd.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
do do 3rd.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Illinois Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Lake Shore	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Louisville & Nash.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Pacific	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
New York Central	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Ontario and Western	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Reading	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St. Paul	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Union Pacific	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Wabash	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Bank of England	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2

New York Stocks.

Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., Temple Building, 183 St. James street, Montreal, have received the following:

The stock market during the week has been influenced and controlled by the silver controversy in Congress and the steady outflow of gold. The unexpected action of Senator Hill in advocating free coinage and the virtual killing of the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act by placing it in the hands of the Committee on Rules disturbed the confidence of holders and the whole market showed evidences of liquidation of long accounts and the hammering of the bear contingent. It has been evident for some time that it is not the policy of the retiring administration to hamper in any way either the financial or tariff policy of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet or the defeat of the Scott act for the increase of the internal revenue tax on spirits, and the failure of the Secretary of the treasury to provide for the issue of gold bonds to meet the decrease of the gold surplus caused by the heavy exportations have been and are in the line of this policy. The most favorable feature of the whole situation at the moment is the action of the New York associated banks in paying into the Treasury part of their holdings of gold. On Tuesday the Clearing House Committee met and authorized the chairman to arrange with the various banks holding gold reserves to pay into the treasury enough of their holdings to offset the exportation of last week. This was done on Thursday and arrangements are under way looking to a continuance of this policy until Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury has determined upon the issue of gold bonds. The New York associated banks are carrying about 80 millions of free gold and the stock in the country is estimated at about 575 millions, so that the danger of the heavy exports is more in the imagination than the reality. It must also be remembered that it is almost an axiom of political economy that a depreciated money means an increase in values, and to expect anything but a period of inflation to follow a continuance of the present purchases of silver is to expect the improbable. It is quite within the remembrance of the present generation that while gold was selling at a premium, Erie was above 50, and securities of a similar character equally as high above present prices. During the entire week the market has reflected the uneasiness caused by the uncertainty as to the outcome of legislation and the treasury's position and at times has shown considerable weakness. As usual the decline has been started and helped by the wild gyrations of distillers, which has gradually declined until almost all of its recovery from the severe depression of a week ago has been lost. The Grangers have been unfavorably affected by the decrease in earnings due to the severe storms in the west, with the consequent increase in expenses, and abandonment of trains. Reading and its allied stocks have also been raided and pounded by the bears on the attack against the country, and the Albany and reports of disruptions in the pool. The industrialists as a class have shown more resistance to the decline until the exception of whiskey and tobacco. The latter has been very unfavorably commented upon, owing to the barefaced manipulation of its securities in the market, and the sale of houses are disinclined to deal in the stock. The market at the moment is legislated to death, and while the situation remains as it is—subject to the whims and caprices of our lawmakers—is liable to dullness and at times great weakness.

There, however, can be but one outcome: the repudiation of the policy of the country is beyond question, and the great stimulus given to trade due to the Columbian Exposition next year cannot help but favorably affect all classes and conditions. We think, as we have indicated, that the fears of trouble from the loss of our surplus gold are more imaginary than real. The United States is not indebted to a debt of over fifteen hundred million of dollars, and to suppose a country of the magnitude of resources which is able to accomplish a financial feat of this kind to be forced into bankruptcy or financial distress by the legislative acts of its people, speaks neither well for the sense of its people nor their patriotism.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bankers and brokers, 183 St. James street, have received the following by direct wire from New York:

The market opened with an improvement over closings. The news from Washington regarding the possibility of bond purchases led traders to believe that some move of importance would result from Mr. Foster's trip to New York, London began to sell after the opening, the demand was light, causing a drop to yesterday's lowest prices, and speculation continued very unsettled. The money market is used to great advantage by the bears to knock prices. They talk of gold shipments by Tuesday's steamer. The coalers continue to lead in activity and the short interest is now large enough to cause a sharp rally.

News from the West continues to be of an alarming nature. Talk of floods and decreased earnings keep flowing in, but we believe they are very much exaggerated. Anticipating the bank statement the market continued feverish. London began to buy at the lowest prices. The statement was very much of a surprise; everybody looked for a very much larger decrease in the reserve. Under covering and some little buying for long account the market improved to the close.

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received the following by direct wire from New York:

Description.	Closing.			
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Ask.
Acheson	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	700
Am. Sugar	133 1/2	133	133 1/2	2000
Am. Tobacco	112 1/2	109	109 1/2	10100
Can. Pac.	88 1/2	87	88	3000
C. & N. W.	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	3000
C. & S. N. W.	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	3000
Do. pref.	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	3000
C. R. & N. W.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	3000
C. R. & N. W. & O.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	3000
Do. pref.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	3000
Canada So.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	3000
Colo. Coal	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	700
C. C. & St. L.	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	700
C. R. & N. W. & O.	120 1/2	120	120 1/2	200
Can. Gas (N. Y.)	133 1/2	133	133 1/2	8300
Chicago Gas	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	300
Do. pref.	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	2000
Del. & Hud.	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	610
Do. pref.	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	610
Dist. & C. F. Co.	120 1/2	120	120 1/2	300
D. S. S. & A. P. Rd.	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	400
Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	400
Hocking Valley	120 1/2	120	120 1/2	300
Lake Shore	132 1/2	132	132 1/2	600
Louis & Nash.	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	300
L. N. & A. W. Rd.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	400
Lo. Pac.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	400
M. & K. A. T. Rd.	164 1/2	164	164 1/2	850
Manhattan	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	300
Min. & S. W.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	300
N. Y. & N. E.	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	2800
N. Y. & N. E. & W.	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	1435
Do. pref.	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	1435
N. Y. & N. E. & W.	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	100
Do. pref.	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	100
North Am.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	2887
N. Y. & N. E. & W.	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	1025
Nat. Cordage	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	73
Phil. & Reading	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	11345
Do. pref.	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	11345
Rich Term.	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	500
Do. pref.	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	500
So. Pac.	33 3/4	33	33 3/4	250
Silver Bullion	33 3/4	33	33 3/4	250
Texas Pacific	33 3/4	33	33 3/4	250
U. S. & N. M.	33 3/4	33	33 3/4	250
Tenn. Coal	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	1700
Union Pac.	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	1700
Wabash	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	900
Western Union	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	9603
Do. pref.	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	9603

NO DECISION YET.

The Injunction Against the City Receives Attention.

But More Argument Will be Heard This Morning—It is Willing That the Case For Contempt of Court Shall be Tried on the 20th—Ald. Hurteau Talks on the Possibilities of a General Election.

The case of the injunction against the city that caused such a sensation a week or so ago, was up for hearing on its merits before the courts on Saturday.

Like everything else of late connected with affairs municipal, the case is wonderfully and beautifully mixed, and the fact that the legal gentlemen engaged in the contest have during the past few days been endeavoring to get the better of each other by the sharpest kind of legal practice, did not help to straighten matters in the least. When the City hall closed at 5 o'clock, the customary hour on Friday afternoon, so far as anyone then knew, no day had been fixed for the hearing of the case, but at 8 o'clock that night a formal notice was served on Joint City Attorney Edith, ordering him to appear in court at 11 o'clock Saturday morning on behalf of the board of revisors and the city clerk, to show cause why a rule should not issue against the officers named for contempt of court, which they were alleged to have committed by proceeding to hold the elections on the 1st of February inst., in apparent defiance of the interim injunction issued by Judge Doherty on the previous day, ordering them to stay all election proceedings.

It so happened that on Saturday morning shortly before court time, Mr. MacMaster, one of the counsel for the petitioners, was served with a notice that Mr. Edith, on behalf of the city, would that morning present a motion to proceed at once with the hearing of the case on its merits. These several notices looked to be a case of diamond cut diamond and hence the further mixing of this very mixed case.

Judge Loranger was on the Bench in the Practice Court when at 10:30 o'clock Messrs. Edith and MacMaster entered. Mr. MacMaster at once stated that less than an hour before he had received the notice above referred to, viz., one to have the delays shortened in the case of Marcell, et al., vs. the city. Mr. MacMaster entered a strong protest against what he claimed appeared to be an attempt to circumvent the petitioners by evading the important question of contempt of court, which he held should have precedence over others. He also held that the notice he had received was not at all sufficient, considering the importance of the question.

A sharp discussion followed, during which the question was raised if, as the injunction had been issued by a judge in chambers, that was not the proper place for the argument to be heard.

Judge Loranger gave it as his opinion that a judge in chambers had no jurisdiction in committing for contempt of court, but Mr. MacMaster answered it was that very point he wanted to argue before the judge in chambers.

Further pointed discussion ensued, but at 11 o'clock an agreement had been come to it was arranged to suspend Mr. Edith's motion and allow Mr. MacMaster's application to be argued before Judge Tait in chambers.

The parties then interested appeared before Judge Tait, when the argument on the question of jurisdiction was made, many authorities bearing on the question at issue being quoted.

Mr. Laframme, who appeared with Mr. Edith on behalf of the city, wanted to know what reasons there could be for further delay when all the facts had been admitted by the city.

To this Mr. MacMaster answered: "The reason is to tell men who defy the courts that they must be treated summarily when in contempt of court. We do not want to have these people imprisoned at once, but we wish simply to have a rule issued for them to show cause why they should not obey the orders of the court."

At this point Judge Tait retired, and after consulting with his colleagues returned and requested that as there was some doubt upon the question of jurisdiction, they should proceed to the Practice Court and argue the question there. Still the counsel would not agree, and then the court took the matter on consideration until 2 o'clock.

When the parties reassembled in the afternoon, Mr. MacMaster said that in order to remove some of the complications he was willing to waive all questions of extending the delay in answering and that he was prepared to proceed with the case on its merits. As all the facts in the case had already been admitted on behalf of the city he then filed his replication.

The reasons were then gone over, but finally, by agreement of counsel, the case for contempt of court was fixed for hearing on Monday, 20th inst., while the further argument on the injunction case was fixed for this morning at 10 o'clock.

WHAT ALD. HURTEAU SAYS.

During the hearing of the argument the members of the Board of Revisors and other aldermen were interested listeners. When the proceedings closed in the afternoon Ald. Hurteau, who was acting chairman of the board when it had been decided to go on with the elections, was briefly interviewed. "You see," said he, "we have a new lease of freedom, and for a week or so at least you won't have to come to interview us in jail. Joking aside, however, he continued, we have not acted in contempt of court, for when the injunction was issued, it was too late to stop the election preparations as they had been already completed and then as the results have not yet been officially declared, I fail to see how we have been guilty of contempt. Another thing, said old Hurteau concerning the injunction case, it may yet come to nothing, as the election may still be legalized by the Legislature.

"Don't you think there will be a general election, then, asked the reporter?

"Of course there may be," was the reply, "but it is also possible that there may not be. One thing, however, is certain, that for my part as I thought best in the interest of the city and it is pretty hard to be put to all this annoyance in consequence of working in the public's behalf."

Other aldermen also seen yesterday seemed to be mightily in doubt if there would be general elections after all, and judging from the easy way many of them are taking matters it looks as if some at least knew far more about what was likely to happen in Quebec than has yet reached the general public.

City Hall Notes.

There is likely to be a lively time at the City Hall this afternoon over the Council meeting called for 3 o'clock. Mayor McShane is still positive that he alone has the power to call a meeting, and as he has not done so that no meeting will be held. The aldermen, however, say the meeting will be held as called. Assistant City Clerk Gosselin seems to take the wisest view of the situation. He says that a meeting had to be called in compliance with the law, which has not been repealed; that also, according to law, the business to be transacted, the election of acting mayor, had to be placed on the notices sent to members. This has been done, and the law obeyed. The best thing now to do, he thinks, would be for the council to meet and then adjourn, and this, he says, most likely will be done.

The city assessors are expressing indignation at having to leave their rooms in the city hall, which they have occupied since 1878.

It is reported that a clause is to be inserted in the city charter bill providing that in

future the mayor will be elected by the city council, who will be authorized if necessary to go outside their own body on making the appointment.

Through an error in Saturday's Herald St. Mary's ward was left out of the returns of the revised voters' lists then exclusively published. St. Mary's ward, by the new list, has 5,141 voters.

Mr. Gosselin stated on Saturday that in the event of general elections eight new polling subdivisions will be added to St. Antoine ward, two to the East ward, 1 each to the Centre, West and St. Lawrence wards, four to St. Ann's ward, one to St. Gabriel and two to St. Jean Baptiste, the other wards remaining the same as at the last election.

MR. McDONALD DEAD.

The All Conqueror Claims Its Own After a Long Struggle.

After several weeks of alternate hope and fear the end came at last when at 3:20 a.m. yesterday Mr. John J. McDonald, the well known contractor, expired at the St. Lawrence Hall. The deceased gentleman was for 20 years directly connected with many of the greatest Canadian engineering enterprises. By his death an almost unique personality is removed from the field of Canadian public life, for the late Mr. McDonald was practically a public man. Born in Glengarry in 1836, he showed early in life an aptitude for handling men and directing great enterprises, and while still a comparatively young man he was under the construction of the Belvidere branch of the Hamilton and Port Dover railway, the contract for which he successfully carried out. His next work was the superintendency of the St. Clair canal under the direction of the late John Brown of Thorold. In connection with the firm of Manning, McDonald and McLaren, he was interested in the construction of sections 15, 3, 6 and 9, of the Intercolonial railway. Acting as a principal, he was the contractor for section B. of the C.P.R. and also built the Temiscouata railroad. Mr. McDonald married in 1884 as his second wife Miss Ryan, of Ottawa, and leaves one son by his first marriage.

The deceased gentleman was taken ill on Christmas Day and has been lingering since, his extraordinary vitality enabling him to make a strong fight against death. It was a complication of pulmonary disease and kidney affection that finally carried him off. The body will be taken to Ottawa this morning by Mr. G. P. Brophy of that city, and the son of the deceased, for interment.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

"Lady Blarney" To-Night—Several Good Concerts—McGill Boys Abroad.

Annie Ward Tiffany is announced as the attraction at the Queen's this week, when she will make her initial bow, as Lady Blarney, to a Montreal audience.

This is the new comedy that was written especially for Miss Tiffany, and has received high encomiums from press and public.

The excellent impression Miss Tiffany made, when last seen here, as Biddy Ronan in "Shadows of a Great City," will doubtless be strengthened by her performance of this new character, which, it is said, affords her better opportunities for the display of her artistic ability.

The supporting company is spoken of as being thoroughly efficient and the performance exceedingly enjoyable.

LESTER AND WOOD'S.

This well-known aggregation of variety people are booked for the Theatre Royal this week. They present the burlesque "Me and Jack," which will be remembered as a very entertaining finale to an all round good program.

THE GONDOLIERS.

The dress rehearsals of the Gondoliers are to take place this week, and on Monday next the well known opera will be seen once more at the Academy. Success seems assured.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S.

The above Society intend giving a grand musical and specialty entertainment in their Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, this and to-morrow evenings. Their program is filled with songs and choruses. They have also secured the services of Messrs. Smith and Crawford of the "Olio Musical Club."

LA REGALONCITA.

In connection with the performances of "1492," New York amusement seekers are greatly taken up with the wonderful child Minnie La Regalona. She is said to daily spend hours in practicing the most difficult movements, and every night something new is exhibited by the little dancer. She is coming to Montreal soon.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMPANIES.

Madame Janaschek and her company leave for Ottawa by G. T. R. this morning. Miss Annie Ward Tiffany and her company, who perform at the Queen's this week, are expected to arrive by Delaware & Hudson train this morning.

The Canadian and Williams Specialty Company arrive by Grand Trunk to-day from Hamilton.

The Woods and Reilly company left for Toronto by G. T. R. last evening. The "Power of Gold" Company left for the west last evening.

U. V. M. CONCERT.

A very successful concert was given in Burlington, Vt., Friday night, by the McGill Banjo and U. V. M. Glee Club, Vermont, to a crowded house. Amongst the fashionable audience were noticeable the Hon. Levi R. Fuller and party, Governor of said Vermont, also quite a number of Montrealers, who accompanied the club. The program opened with a chorus by both clubs, which was well rendered, reflecting great credit on the musical directors, Messrs. Allen and Holden, U. V. M., and McGill. Then followed a banjo selection, glee, etc., which were well rendered in every case especially "Just a Song at Twilight," McGill, Medley by Mr. Knight, U. V. M.; chorus, Robin Hood, bass solo, M. A. T. Parker; Snider's Band, U. V. M. Mr. Parker, McGill, gave several selections on the banjo, receiving several encores. The program concluded by both clubs singing God save the Queen and America.

Too much cannot be said of the royal manner in which the resident club entertained their visitors. After the concert about 75 sat down to a sumptuous banquet at the Van Ness House, which was opened by remarks from Gov. Fuller. The visitors were also treated to coasting and ice yachting on Saturday. The Montreal contingent returned home feeling confident that in future their joint concert would be an annual one.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Mathewson, M.P.P. for Prince County, P. E. Island and Mrs. Mathewson, are guests of Mr. W. McLea Walbank, 214 Peel street.

Mr. C. W. Young, manager of the Cornwall Freeholder, and one of the arbitrators in the case of Maclean, Roger & Co. against the Government, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Lieut.-Colonel Massey left on the C.P.R. western train last night. Mrs. Massey and a large number of friends were at the depot to see him off.

Messrs. Jas. Finley, W. Roche, F. Marchand, A. Stephens, F. Coutant, J. Parent, C. Hebert, L. Bouchard, F. Careau, members of the St. Jean Toboggan Club, St. John's, P. Q., who have been stopping at the Riendeau Hotel, left for home last evening.

Horse cars to and from every section of the city pass the Balmoral hotel, Montreal, door every few seconds.

Confirmation Service at Sherbrooke.

[Special to The Herald.]

Sherbrooke, Feb. 11.—The Bishop of Quebec has been staying here for a few days. He will hold a confirmation service at St. Peter's to-morrow morning and will preach in the same church in the evening.

SPEECH AND SONG.

Annual Gathering of the Montreal Snowshoe Club.

The "Ladies' Ordinary" at the Windsor Scene of a Very Enjoyable Night—Addresses Which Were Listened to With Great Pleasure—The Toasts Which Were Proposed and Not Proposed.

The 53rd annual dinner of the Montreal Snowshoe Club was held in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel on Saturday evening, and was in every particular a great success. The close of carnival week was a auspicious time for the holding of such a ceremony. The credit of a successful week of winter sport is due to the M.A.A.A. in general, but more particularly to the Tuque Bleue and the various curling clubs. The latter were well represented in fact, if anything, more so than the snowshoe club. Saturday's dinner was but a pleasant finale to a week of unalloyed pleasure. There were about one hundred and fifty present altogether. Many of whom were younger members of the club, but the older blood, the bone and sinew of the M.A.A.A. men who have made the association what it is were well represented. The old time runners were present and wore their many medals, which spoke of a cold and hard run over the mountain. The younger runners were also decorated, but not to such an extent, they were prizes as highly. The dinner was characterized by one or two pleasant features chief amongst which was the presentation of the M.A.A.A. curling bonspiel trophy to the Thistle club. The prizes won at the snowshoes races on Saturday were also presented. James G. Ross, president of the club, presided, and near him sat the following: Consular General Knapp, Hon. J. J. Curran, Mayor McShane, W. L. Maltby, Col. A. A. Stevenson, W. H. Whyte, G. H. Shorey, A. Lussier, M. O'Brien.

The centre table was reserved for the curlers, and it was fittingly decorated with curlers' paraphernalia. The exponents of the roarin' game seemed to enjoy their meeting together in laughter and jest, and spirit counts for anything. At this table were G. S. Brush, president Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian curling club; F. Stancliffe, president Montreal curling club; A. Mitchell, president Montreal Thistle club; Geo. W. Sadler, vice-president Montreal curling club; Robert Harvie, president Heather club; D. Anderson, president St. Lawrence club; C. A. McNece, Ormstown, W. J. Cleghorn, W. D. Aird, G. W. Cameron, G. H. Balfour, G. R. Robertson, F. T. Campbell, of the Thistles; W. P. Scott, James Paton, R. Wilson, Jno. Robertson, J. H. Hutchison, J. W. Hughes, W. Young, W. J. Cooke, J. Usherwood, W. Briggs, J. W. W. McLaughlin, J. A. McLean, W. J. Curran, president Caledonian Club. The menu, though not elaborate, was very choice, and Head Waiter Beatty had his staff well in hand. After the menu had been discussed the chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was honored in the usual way. Wm. Young then sang the Tuque Bleue song, every one joining in the chorus. The chairman then read a telegram received from His Excellency, Lord Stanley, who regretted that he could not be present, and wished the club every success. The chairman proposed the toast "Our Guests and Sister Clubs." It was drunk with enthusiasm, and "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows" was sung.

Consular General Knapp was the first to respond. He thought it a pleasure and a privilege to be a guest at a Tuque Bleue dinner, and would warmly remember the many courtesies extended to him by the club during his stay in Montreal. He made a very happy reference as to the question of curling and snowshoes, and then he raised a question of international dispute. He spoke of Montreal's high position in the sporting world, the outcome of which was the carnival just ended, which was certainly a credit to Montreal as well as to the M.A.A.A. The snowshoes' torchlight procession, was compared to a presidential procession, with the difference that in the former the young fellows walked because they liked, but in the latter the march was a forced one, even to some back home. Athletics in general were spoken of by Mr. Knapp. In his closing remarks he said that after he had left he would always remember Montreal and the old Tuque Bleue. Some one proposed three cheers for Mr. Knapp and they were given with a vigor.

Mayor McShane next responded to the toast, as he rose the band played a few bars of the nursery song from "Wang" in which a reference is made to something about a "baby." He expressed his pleasure at being present in the capacity of Mayor of Montreal. He had been present at former dinners and had been proud of the privilege. He wished the club success. W. L. Maltby sang "Rule Britannia," with a full rousing chorus. Hon. J. J. Curran was given a rousing reception. He wished to return his heartfelt thanks, in common with the former speakers, in being present, it was indeed a pleasure to meet snowshoers when one remembered the hard work and anxiety connected with the sport. Mr. Curran then had a few happy remarks for the ladies, many of whom were interested listeners at the entrance to the dining hall. He said: "We have not such a remarkable history as that of England, our mother land," said the speaker, "yet we have a thing to be proud of, we are people of Canada, own one-third of the continent of North America. What would we be unless we had such a nation of people to back us as the Canadian people." Mr. Curran claimed that countries that put athletics to the front and preserved by their lives the expression "Men's sana et corpora" were the countries that were in the front ranks. The city had many clubs, but all honor must be given to the pioneer snowshoe club, the old Tuque Bleue. Mr. Curran next spoke of the coming departure of Consular General Knapp back to the United States and claimed that the President would win the respect of every Montrealer, if he would consent to allow Mr. Knapp to stay another year, for in him Montreal was losing a good friend. He said it would be with pleasure that he would always meet the pride of Canada, viz. the athletes.

H. O. Shorey, president of the St. George's, spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two clubs. He further spoke of his old snowshoe habits and claimed to be still able to do the mountain on shoes in pretty good form.

Harry Harwood, of Toronto, gave one of his whistling solos, for which he received a hearty encore. A. Lussier, president of Le Canadien club, spoke, and was followed by M. O'Brien, president of the Argyles.

Mr. Brophy next sang the "Spelling Bee at Angels," which was splendidly rendered. C. C. Fessenden, president of the Hollies, in replying to the toast, spoke of the time when they were without a club room the M.A.A.A. threw their doors open to them. The club had not forgotten it, and hoped to be able some time to repay the kindness.

A. Elliott also replied to the toast. F. W. Barlow sang the Boys of the Old Brigade. J. A. Taylor then sang the appropriate remarks presented the trophy to the Caledonian club. Mayor Freeman presented the medals.

Mr. Brush president of the Montreal Thistle club replied speaking of their club being the mother club.

Stancliffe gave some humorous reminiscences of the game in its early career in Montreal when the players met in the shed on the wharf and had a candle on the tee for a light. W. D. Aird sang an Irish song. A. Mitchell, president of the Thistle

Club, Geo. W. Sadler, of the Caledonia Club; Mr. Harvie, president of the Heather Club; D. Anderson, president of the St. Lawrence Club, also spoke about the roarin' game.

Col. Stevenson gave a patriotic speech, and was followed by Mayor McShane. He said he was mayor and would remain so no matter who was against him. Mr. Knapp in speaking of his departure from Montreal, said that for ever his thoughts, feelings, etc., would be associated with Montreal and the people of Canada.

C. A. McNece, of Ormstown, spoke after which the prizes won at Saturday's races were presented to the winners.

Mr. Morton, of the New York Athletic Club, gave a lengthy address on sprinting, enlivening Orton of Toronto.

There was one toast that was not proposed, that of the President of the United States, and the president thought there was not time enough to drink the health of the Montreal press.

SAD FATALITY.

A Young Lady Killed While Coasting Down the Cote des Neiges Road.

A shocking fatality marred the success of the winter carnival and brought desolation into two families. The result of the accident with a sled on the Cote des Neiges hill, on Saturday night, is that one young life was abruptly cut short and another is hanging in the balance. Mr. James Montgomery, of 944 Dorchester street, invited Miss Mary and Miss Jane May Crawford to accompany him to the Park toboggan slide for an evening's amusement. After a most enjoyable evening the party set out for the homeward trip, and on arriving at the crest of the hill it was suggested that one more slide might be taken. The suggestion was acted upon, and the two ladies with Mr. Montgomery as pilot started down the precipitous descent. A party of American visitors, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, of Bangor, Maine, were driving down the hill at the same time. They state that the toboggan flashed past their cab at a tremendous speed and rounded the corner almost before they could realize that there were three persons upon it. In rounding the corner it appears that the toboggan steered to one side and shot the occupants out upon the road. At first the girl was looking upon the snow, but when she saw the danger she threw her arms against a lamp post. The survivors and the corpse were taken to Dr. Gurd's residence, where it was found that death had been instantaneous from the effect of fracture of the skull. The deceased was only 16 years of age, and was the second daughter of the late Alexander Crawford, formerly of Petite Cote and Windsor. Governor McMahon will hold an inquest this morning at 8 a. m., if Mr. Montgomery, who is completely prostrated and delirious from the shock, is able to attend.

Dr. Potts at St. James.

The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, occupied the pulpit at the Mountain Street Methodist Church last evening. There was a large congregation and the church was handsomely decorated.

The Rev. Dr. preached a lengthy and eloquent sermon based on the text Isaiah 52:7 to 9, beginning "How beautiful upon the mountains."

He introduced his sermon by saying that the ministry and the church were one and if one prospered so must the other. He could not therefore be too particular about the men that were placed in the pulpit and sent as missionaries. They must see that they were fully equipped in every detail. There were people, he continued, who did not care for theology, dogmas, etc. Theology was really the word of God put in science. It was the "Queen of Sciences." There was no book so much and so superficially read as the Bible. This was illustrated by several anecdotes. Salvation was the next topic touched upon. Every kind of salvation had its importance, but the most important was salvation of soul from depravity and bondage.

Men prated about law, continued Dr. Potts, and yet they forget the law of God that His reign was universal. Who would amend the ten commandments or the sermon on the mount? Dr. Potts explained the worst places as being sometimes our hearts, homes, and even the pulpit. There was no fruit, he said, like hand picked fruit, and no flowers like those won by pastors and Sunday school teachers. He did not speak with a good many pessimists that the world was getting worse, but believed that all nations were flowing upward and Godward, that they would have instead of the Koran, the Bible, and in place of the crescent tri-cross. Poor, doubting Thomas was heartily compared to Bradlaugh. In general, the sermon was well received, having the very best educated and practically skilled men and women in the pulpit and as missionaries.

The sermon closed with an earnest appeal to the congregation for liberal contributions.

"Honor to Whom it is Due."

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The above was the heading of an article that appeared in The Toronto World of January 30. This article was directed particularly against Gold Lock Sec champagne, and we have since discovered that the writer is interested in the sale of the G. H. Mumm wine. His remarks are unfair and misleading, and inasmuch as they have seriously reflected upon our brand we wish to give our friends the following facts. Among other things, speaking of the Royal Caledonian Yacht Club banquet, he said: "The wine card was headed with the celebrated brand of G. H. Mumm Extra Dry; next came Pomeroy Sec, followed by Gold Lock Sec, Duc du Montebello and Private Cuvee, 1887, but the three last brands had no show except on the cards." This we deny, as we have the assurance of the gentlemen present that the Commodore of the Club, as well as other distinguished guests, were served with Gold Lock Sec champagne, and pronounced it at the time a beautiful thing. We are also told that only two cases of Mumm were used that evening. He then quoted figures of the importations of his wine into America for the year 1892, but we presume he meant the United States, and as we have nothing to do with the United States or South America; and looking carefully through the books of Her Majesty's Customs at Montreal, we find the following statistics: G. H. Mumm champagne entered Canada during the year 1892... 525 cases Gold Lock Sec Champagne entered Canada during the year 1892... 1323 cases

Gold Lock Sec leads over Mumm by 798 cases. Besides 500 cases were ordered in December for spring shipment, representing a grand total of 1823 cases of Gold Lock Sec ordered in one year, or about forty thousand dollars more business than Mumm's agents here. And this we have accomplished in two years, whereas the other wine has been in the market long enough to vote. Brand names may reign in certain circles, but good delicate, mature wine, containing "no headache," will eventually win the day. Messrs. Deutz & Geldermann, the proprietors of Gold Lock Sec, are worth facilities of buying up the finest vintages, and as our contract with them calls for the cream of their cellars, we are not alarmed about our ultimate success, and foresee the day when Gold Lock Sec will occupy the same position in Canada as it now does throughout Russia, Germany and England.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents in Canada. Montreal, Jan. 9, 1893.

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The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

Have we the Control of Our Tariff.

This question will be put at the next meeting of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. The following resolution will be proposed by Mr. J. X. Perrault:

"Whereas, By her treaties with foreign nations, Great Britain is under the obligation of yielding to the Parliament of Canada the right of controlling her own tariff with regard to her foreign trade, and

Whereas, The Parliament of Canada is thus in the impossibility of negotiating a reciprocity treaty, based on a differential tariff either with the United States or with other foreign nations; and

Whereas, The Parliament of Canada has not even the right to thus admit the products of Great Britain, herself and her colonies on terms more favorable than similar productions from foreign countries. It is moved and seconded that the Montreal Chamber of Commerce do present a petition to the Canadian Parliament, praying that they will kindly request the Imperial Government to recall, without delay, the clauses of those treaties which are thus binding on Great Britain and her colonies to the detriment of the most important commercial interests of the Dominion of Canada.

Well-Known Marks.

Larranaga, Partagas, Bock y Ca, Mannel Garcia's, Africana's, Henry Clay's and similarly well known marks of prime Havana cigars now in stock at Hirsch's Havana Cigar Depot, opp. the P.O.

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WE HAVE several very fine Chickering, Weber, and other Grand and Baby Grand Pianos, in fine order, which are very desirable instruments for Convents, Public Schools, or Halls, which we will dispose of at Great Bargains. Apply by letter or personally to N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street.

WE HAVE a number of square and upright Pianos of various makers, the accumulations of 1892, which we will sell at great bargains; these vary in price from \$25 to \$300; a beautiful English Upright Piano can be had for \$125 to \$150 at N. Y. Piano Co.'s stores, 228 St. James street.

N. Y. PIANO CO. call particular attention to their fine American Pianos, which include the magnificent Pianos of Albert, Weber, Decker & Son and Hale of New York, and the old standard Vose & Sons of Boston. All these fine makers can be had wholesale and retail at prices that defy competition and on easy terms of payment at our stores, 228 St. James street, N. Y. Piano Co.

REPAIRING PIANOS.—We do a large business in repairing and polishing pianos, and are prepared to give estimates on application personally or by Telephone 2045. We have also most of the leading Organs. Apply to 228 St. James street, N. Y. Piano Co.

TO LET.—The premises occupied by the Compagnie Generale des Bazaars, corner of St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromeo streets. Experience extends over a number of years in the sale and fine suites of apartments. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

Possession 1st March, No. 13 Leominster street, and let May, Nos. 15 and 17; good yard in common, opening on St. Helen street. Repair to suit tenants. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, 318 St. Paul street.

HELP WANTED.