TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

To-morrow—Fine and Warm.

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THE HERALD'S HEAD OFFICE WILL BE REMOVED NEXT WEEK

TO THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, CORNER ST. JAMES AND ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREETS.

TUPPER WEAKENS CONSERVATIVE CASE

The Old Knight's Egotism and Invectives Have Little Effect on the House

MR. PATERSON'S EFFORT.

He Compels Mr. Foster to Retract Campaign Statements Made at Sarnia.

LEGISLATORS ON THE SICK LIST.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, May 6.—The very hopelessness of the ground taken by the Opposition in attacking Mr. Fielding's budget was brought into bold relief yesterday, when Hon. Wm. Paterson not only swept away the last vestige of the covering thrown by Mr. Foster over the weaknesses of his argument, but actually forced that gentleman to admit the error of a campaign insinuation based upon a statement which he attempted to justify on the floor of the House. In the course of the day the leader of the Opposition again advanced the Conservative claim to the authorship of the Liberal policy. For support to the bold assertion he could advance little more than a highly colored simile, which, whilst it caused some amusement, didn't strengthen the contention advanced. Rather unexpectedly the debate came to a close shortly before midnight, most of the Opposition speakers who had not exhausted their stock in trade upon the debate on the address, having doubtless little heart for further criticism after the confusion of their leaders. The abrupt close of the debate was a matter of surprise, however, to some on both sides of the House who had speeches prepared.

The text "Lest We Forget," so fondly fondled by Mr. Foster on Thursday, was again exploited by the elder Tupper in a truly Tupperian speech, a speech Tupperian in style, though somewhat of the usual Tupperian force was lacking. Sir Charles succeeded in conveying the impression that he at least had not forgotten, could not forget, the great service which he believes was rendered to Canada by him.

The net result was to somewhat weaken the Conservative case as stated by the more acute ex-Minister of Finance. In one respect Sir Charles was up to his usual form. His invective was as strong as ever, and it was only when he was called to order by the Speaker for charging dishonesty, that he seemed to realize the significance of the superlatives he had been using. Naturally, Sir Richard Cartwright came in for a big share of abuse, and it was to the Minister of Trade and Commerce that the first instalment of bitterness in the Opposition leader's speech was devoted. He admitted that Sir Richard was no longer "a dangerous demagogue," but with highly colored adjectives he painted him as a new "Sinbad the Sailor" with an "old man of the sea" (Hon. R. R. Dobell) upon his back. From Sir Richard, Sir Charles came back to himself and dwelt upon the extent of his own sacrifice in leaving the High Commissionership in order to help his party in the general election of 1891. While speaking of Hon. Mr. Dobell, he charged the Government with neglect of the great historic city of Quebec, painting a deserted village picture of the ancient capital.

Hon. Mr. Fielding was next given attention, Sir Charles expressing his gratitude for the hours of solid enjoyment he had experienced during the delivery of the budget speech.

Continuing, he raved for some time amid the forgotten lore of old political battles in Nova Scotia, with a view to discounting Mr. Fielding's Canadianism.

The great National Policy next loomed up before Sir Charles' vision. Like his lieutenant, Mr. Foster, he claimed that the National Policy still ruled. He could see no more connection between the Liberal party and the authorship of that policy than that which could be expected to exist between "a full blooded negro and a white child." Again Sir Charles thought of himself as he sees that self, and, in comparison, the ministers were dwarfed into insignificance. The remainder of his speech was replete with such choice expressions.

The tariff changes of the Liberals he referred to as " the tinkering of 'prentice hands;" whilst of himself and his colleagues he said, "The people who understand political economy are the Conservatives."

The Laurier Government was characterized, he said, by an "utter absence of all principle and all policy."

The administration of the Post Office Department by Hon. Mr. Mulock he described as showing a "disregard of the maintenance of the rights of the people such as no country in the world had ever witnessed."

Relenting at the close, he commended the proposed iron bounties and Mr. Bertram's suggestion that ironclads should be built in this country. In his peroration he discounted much that had been said by Mr. Foster and himself by admitting that the authorship of the policy under which the present prosperity had come to pass was a matter of little moment.

Rebuke From Hon. Mr. Paterson.

Hon. Mr. Paterson followed Sir Charles Tupper in a speech full of vigor and rich in points. Sir Charles was not in the chamber during the evening session. Mr. Foster was, and evidently had an uncomfortable time of it during the greater part of the Minister of Custom's address. Mr. Paterson began by mildly rebuking the Opposition leader for dragging into the debate old Nova Scotia battles personal to himself. Sir Charles had persisted in claiming an increase in expenditure under Liberal rule, and Mr. Paterson showed how little there was in the only point advanced in support, the Intercolonial Railway appropriations.

He showed that, although at times the Conservative expenditures had been swollen by exceptional items, such outlays as these involved by the improving of waterways and transportation facilities had been faced by the Liberals. The great qualifications of the Conservatives as political economists could be seen in the way in which their prophecy that by 1890 the $58,000,000 that was to have been repaid by the C.P.R. had not been fulfilled. The Opposition criticized Liberal expenditures, and then turned around and demanded increased expenditure for civil government.

Hon. Mr. Paterson next defended the Yukon royalty as a just claim on the part of the Government from foreigners who were taking wealth out of Canadian territory and were being given protection to life and property when they were doing it.

Then came Mr. Foster's uncomfortable half-hour and his feast of crow. The unfortunate statement at Sarnia that the tariff had been remodelled so as to give the Minister of Customs a bigger rake-off in his sweet-biscuit and candy business was completely disproved. Mr. Foster appealed to a pamphlet. Mr. Paterson produced the statutes. The House demanded a retraction. Mr. Foster retracted. The element of truth in the statement, the reduction in the duty on sugar, Mr. Paterson showed to have saved the people of Canada $350,000 in hard cash.

A Fundamental Difference.

Next came the development of Sir Richard Cartwright's argument showing the essential difference between the present and the late tariff. Mr. Paterson showed that protection in the Conservative sense meant prohibition of foreign goods when pushed to its logical conclusion; a principle carried out in fact where high protected tariffs ruled. A revenue tariff was based upon a different principle, as was evidenced by the increase in imports by $20,000,000 under its operation. Duties had been reduced, yet the revenue had grown as well. Instead of Canadian industries being paralyzed, as predicted by the Conservatives, factories were running overtime, and unparalleled prosperity prevailed in industrial circles. The preferential tariff was a reality, and was appreciated as such in England. If the Conservatives were serious in their claim that the preference was a sham, they should denounce it. Otherwise their position was ridiculous and untenable.

Close of the Debate.

Mr. Pope, of Compton, followed for the Conservatives, and Mr. Heyd, of South Brant, closed the debate, Opposition criticism having petered out with the failure of the Conservatives leaders to establish even a plausible case.

Hon. Mr. Fielding withdrew the motion that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means, owing to the absence of any proposed change in the tariff, and stated that he would move that the House go into Committee of Supply at a future date.

The Sick List.

Hon. J. I. Tarte is still confined to his house through illness. Sir Charles Tupper is suffering from a severe cold. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin was back in his place yesterday with his left arm in a sling, the result of his bicycling spill.

NEWFOUNDLAND EXPECTANT.

Anxiously Waiting to See Action of Imperial Government

This Spring With Regard to the Fisheries—Where the Warships Will Be Stationed.

St. John's, Nfld., May 5.—The British armed sloop Alert will proceed to the treaty coast of Newfoundland next Sunday, to enforce the herring fishery laws in the interests of the French. The British armed sloop Blizzard will go to the Island of St. Pierre, a part of the French colony off the south coast, and the British third-class cruiser Comus, the flagship, will come to St. John's. The French squadron is expected along the coast within a month, and French lobster catchers are already landing on the coast. The colonists are eagerly awaiting the action of the Imperial Government in the settlement of the difficulty.

Central Trades and Labor Council.

At a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday the following delegates were received: Granite Cutters' Union, Messrs. F. O'Connor, R. Hurtubise and Philip Stock; Bricklayers' Union, P. Nadeau; Shoe Lasters' Union, Edward Grannard; Core Makers' Union, Joseph Carey. Numerous communications were read and acted on, amongst them one from the Heavy Carters' Union in connection with the preference of work which is usually given non-residents of the city during the summer months.

A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the action of Mayor Prefontaine for the prompt manner in which the men employed in removing the snow were paid.

$10 for False Trade Mark.

Judge Choquet gave judgment yesterday afternoon in the case of Austin Morrell, manufacturer of preserves on St. Lawrence street, charged with using a false trade mark, and imposed a fine of $10 or one month. It was shown that Morrell had purchased bottles stamped with the trade mark 'Lea & Perrins" as well as with the words "Worcestershire Sauce." These bottles he had filled with sauce of his own manufacture.

Camera Club.

At the first annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Camera Club, held in their clubroom, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Gregg; vice-president, W. E. Cushing; secretary-treasurer, J. Frotheringham; committee, Messrs. A. Dawson, E. Hutchinson, F. Shaw and B. Smith. Mr. Rice then gave an interesting talk on the making of lantern slides and offered a prize, to be competed for in the autumn, for the best lantern slide made by any member of the club.

James Robb Accidentally Killed.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—(Special.)—Mr. James Robb, of Scandinavia, accidentaly shot and killed himself a few days ago. He had been using a rifle, and left it standing, loaded, against the side of a building. Going to pick it up, he drew the muzzle towards him, when it exploded, the bullet passing through his chest.

RHODES IS WILDLY CHEERED IN LONDON

But for all That the Shares in the British South Africa Company Declined.

REFERS TO PHILIPPINES

Says the Whole of the £3,000,000 Needed for the Rhodesia Railway is Raised.

SOME GENERAL CABLE NOTES.

(Special London Cable Letter by the Associated Press.)

London, May 6.—The personality of Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been a towering figure this week. His welcome at the meting of the Chartered British South Africa Company at the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday was one of blind enthusiasm. Mr. Rhodes carried his audience away with his breezy optimism, which served as a gilded coating for the unpleasant fact that the negotiations with the Government for aid for his Cape-to-Cairo Railway had failed, and that the company needed another £3,000,000. The audience, among whom were a number of fashionable ladies, cheered him wildly. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Rhodes was obliged to address an overflow meeting outside the hall. Such an enormous crowd surrounded him, enthusiastically cheering him, that policemen were required to escort him back to the offices of the Chartered Company. The after-effect of Mr. Rhodes' speech was less favorable, however, and shares of the British South African Company suffered a decline.

Mr. Rhodes' reference to the Carnegie Company's tender for railway iron for the Rhodesian road, and his explanation of its rejection has attracted considerable attention. The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. Rhodes upon that subject. Mr. Rhodes said:

"My policy has been to support home industries wherever it can be done, from a business point of view, but there is no need for Americans to be discouraged in the future. I personally believe the open in the future. I personally believe the open market to be the best in every interest. I can see no reason why the American iron and industry should not watch us even more closely than in the past, for Rhodesia is going forward without government support, and we want to attract enterprising Anglo-Saxons and let them see the enormous scope before them. The Government's caution in supporting us is no new thing. Take Madagascar, for example. No man has done so much for that island as General Gallieni, and yet even now he is obliged to go upon his knees and supplicate the French Government to follow even our limited example and open up the country. The German Emperor, who is a man of immense intelligence, sees clearly the ultimate value of present support in similar cases. I believe that Americans are quicker to see business possibilities than the average Englishman, who is cautious, conservative and insular as a rule; but once the Briton sees clearly, then no amount of capital is enough to sink. You can say that Americans are as welcome in Rhodesia as brothers. Three years will see us on the crest of an enormous wave of prosperity.

Rhodes on Philippines.

Regarding the opening up of the Philippines, Mr. Rhodes said: "If my observation is correct, the Americans will be quick to see the great possibilities of trade in that direction, and will not stand waiting, but will rush with capital to develop the industries of the islands. It is impossible to believe that the American Government, with such facts and possibilities beyond the shadow of doubt, will hesitate a moment, as the British Government has done regarding Rhodesia."

Mr. Rhodes concluded the interview by the statement that the whole of the £3,000,000 needed for railways in Rhodesia has already been assured.

The Queen Returns.

Queen Victoria returned from her stay at Cimiez to Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was delayed one day at Cherbourg by rough weather on the English Channel.

Peerage for Sir Julian.

It is expected that the birthday honors will include a peerage for the British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in recognition of the part he has taken in the promotion of an Anglo-American understanding. This distinction will come very apropos, in view of Sir Julian Pauncefote's selection as the British representative at the peace conference.

Clemency for Convicts.

The Queen's birthday will also be the occasion for an act of grace towards Mulett, O'Hanlon and Fitz-Harris, the three men sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in the murder of Sir Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. T. H. Burke, the permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6th, 1882. The case of these men has been considered by the Cabinet, and it is understood that the prisoners will be liberated on the Queen's eightieth birthday.

Royalty and Lighting.

The Queen has overcome her dislike of electric light, which has now been introduced in all the Royal palaces. The Prince of Wales has just taken an opposite step, and has abolished electricity and reinstated gas for lighting at Sandringham.

Dunraven to Succeed Cadogan.

According to several papers, the Earl of Cadogan has decided to resign the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, owing to ill health. The Earl, however, has been induced to postpone the tender of his resignation until after the Duke of York's promised visit to Ireland. The Earl of Dunraven, it is said, will be designated as his successor.

Curzon is Ill.

Lord Curzon, of Kedlestone, gave it to be understood, when he accepted the Vice-Royalty of India, that he did so because he thought that the climate would improve his health. Private advices, however, intimate that the contrary has been the effect, and that Lord Curzon has been suffering from ill health ever since his arrival in India. According to To-Day, the Curzons have been rather overdoing the dignity of the Vice-Royalty, in contrast to the ways of former Vice-Royals.

Canadian Electrical Association.

At a meeting held recently of the committee appointed to make the local arrangemnts for the approaching annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association at Hamilton, a draft programme was considered and adopted. The dates selected for the convention, subject to the approval of the executive, are the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June. The business sessions, as well as the annual banquet, will probably be held in the new Royal Hotel. A sufficient number of papers on a variety of subjects of interest to those engaged in the various departments of electrical work have been promised, and are in course of preparation. Among the features of the entertainment will probably be a trip to the beach over the Hamilton Radial Railway and an evening excursion on the lake, a trip to Grimsby Park over the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway, and a visit of inspection to the stations of the Cataract Power Company at St. Catharines and Hamilton. The Hamilton Street Railway Company have very kindly offered free transportation to members of the association during the convention. Everything points to a successful and enjoyable meting.

THE ST. REGIS INDIANS.

The Three Indian Prisoners at Huntingdon, with Police Constable on Right.

THE ELEVATOR FELL

And Maxime Lebault Was Hit by a Heavy Weight.

His Skull Was Injured and His Death is Expected at Any Moment Now.

Maxime Lebault, a boy about 12 years of age, 771 Sanguinet street, met with a terrible accident last evening in an elevator accident at Coultee Bros., 1191 Ontario street, his skull being crushed in by a weight of over 100 pounds striking him.

Young Lebault was a schoolmate of Mr. Coultee's son and was at the store on no particular business. The boy was in the elevator with several other people, descending from an upper story, when suddenly a severe shock was felt, the ropes of the elevator snapped, and the whole thing fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. One of the weights fell on young Lebault and hit him on the head. The ambulance from the Notre Dame Hospital was called and young Lebault was taken to that institution, but he is expected to die at any moment.

The Vacancy in Woodlands.

Winnipeg, Man., May 5.—The Conservatives of Woodlands held a convention at Poplar Point to-day, when R. P. Roblin, inside leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, was renominated for the constituency. Roblin predicted that provincial elections would take place in June. Hon. Hugh John Macdonald addressed a large Conservative meeting at Portage la Prairie this evening.

Winchester Will Give $10,000,

Winchester, Ont., May 5.—The by-law authorizing the village of Winchester to grant a bonus of $10,000 to a pork packing establishment was voted on to-day, and carried by a large majority, there being only seven dissenting votes. The village is now ready for negotiations with a company to commence business.

Gold Mining

Is becoming one of the great industries of the Dominion. It will be elaborately dealt with in

The Herald's Mining Edition.

WATCH FOR IT.

MOULDERS STRIKE THIS MORNING

About 550 Men Leave Work and Every Foundry in the City is Affected.

THE FIGHT MAY EXTEND

To Other Trades Some of the Men Think—What the Trouble is About.

MINIMUM WAGE $2.50 WANTED

To-day the iron foundries of Montreal are silent; 550 iron moulders went on strike this morning. The trouble has been brewing for some time, and it reached an acute stage some ten days ago, when it became evident that the employers would not concede the demand made by the men for a minimum wage of $2.50. The iron moulders of the city, who are affiliated with the Iron Moulders' Association of North America, decided at a largely attended meeting held in their hall on Craig street last night, to leave work this morning, and they have given effect to their decision. They claim that the want of uniformity in the wages paid by the firms in the city is highly prejudicial to the interests of the men, who, when they leave one establishment, do not know what they will receive at another. In all the other cities of Canada the minimum established in the trade is not less than $2.40, and in Montreal there are men paid as low as $1.75. In the United States foundries the lowest rate paid to practical and experienced moulders is $3. The men also contend that all job work should be abolished. The employers have offered an increase of 10 per cent. to the men, but decline to accept a minimum of $2.50 at the dictation of the men.

The strike is likely to cause considerable inconvenience to a number of firms who have large orders on hand. The mechanical departments of the railways are not likely to be seriously affected, for their work is not pressing at the present time. In fact, so far as the Grand Trunk is concerned the department is not running, and they are not greatly concerned by the action of the men.

A meeting of the men was held this morning, at which the situation was again under consideration. A strong determination was expressed to continue the war against capital.

So far as can be learned but one foundry has been obliged to close down by reason of the strike.

This is Amesse's foundry, on Nazareth street, and the calling out of the fourteen moulders employed by the firm has so affected the rest of the departments that it has been found necessary to stop business for the present.

The strike effects the following thirteen foundries, representatives of which were present at the meeting: The Grand Trunk foundry, the Canadian Pacific foundry, Caledonia Iron Works, Parker's foundry, Canada Switch Company, W. Rodden & Co., The Lauria Engine Company, Garth & Co., H. R. Ives & Co., Warden King & Son, Drummond, McCall & Co., P. Amesse & Son, Beaupre's foundry.

The Men's Side.

The men claim that the wage they have been receiving has been away below what the work warrants and what is received by moulders at other places in Canada and the United States. The wages in Montreal range from $1.75 per day up. The men claim that in Toronto, Galt, Hamilton, Guelph and other towns the minimum wage is $2.40 a day. In the United States the minimum wage is $2.50 and in most places it is much higher, being $2.75 a day or higher.

About a month ago the union here met and asked the employers for an increase, making the minimum $2.50 a day. The employers refused and offered a 10 per cent. increase. This the union discussed at two different meetings and last night they refused to work longer under the old system.

The contention of the men is that the pay is out of all proportion to the work, and point to the cities and towns as examples, where moulders are paid better wages.

The Employers' Side.

The universal opinion of the firms affected by the strike is that the union is asking a little bit too much. The employers say they cannot pay a minimum wage of $2.50, neither can they concede, they say, the abolition of job work. The demand that the superintendency of the shops be given to recognized members of the union is one that the employers think unreasonable.

As the manager of one of the largest iron foundries in the city sai this morning, "The men display too much desire to run everything from the office down."

The opinion prevalent among the employers appears to be that the union was a trifle too aggressive in its demand. For instance, the $2.50 rate means an advance in made cases of nearly 60 per cent. If the men had asked for a little less advance the differences might have been amicably settled.

This large advance would mean that the manufacturers would be compelled to advance the prices of on many lines of goods, in some instances as high as 50 per cent.

What Foundrymen Say.

Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., who have one of the largest iron foundry plants in the city, are naturally very much interested in the matter. They have some sixty men out, and though temporarily it will mean considerable inconvenience and delay in the moulding department, they state that it will interefere with theother departments to a slight extent only.

At present the firm are taking no definite action in the matter, but are awaiting further developments. As yet they have received no official notice from the union as to the calling out of the men.

The Laurie Engine Company's works were as busy as usual this morning with the exception of the moulding department. Twenty moulders are out, but the company say it will not interefere in the slightest with rest of the departments. Although they, too, are quietly awaiting the next move of the union, they have no intention of giving in. They state that any moulder who applies for a position in their works will be given it without the slightest hesitation.

Messrs. Garth & Co. have also issued orders for the situations made vacant by the strinking moulders to be filled as quickly as possible. While they are prepared to discuss any reasonable plan suggested by the Moulders' Union, and have already given them the ten per cent. advance, they say they think the line should be drawn when the strikers ask that they be allowed to run the shops. They have fifteen men out, but they say this will not interfere with the general business of the firm.

At the Grand Trunk Shops.

The Mechanical Department of the Grand Trunk Railway state that they are not interested in the matter at all. The moulding department has not been running for some time, and as they employed only four men, the call-out affects them to a very slight extent.

The C.P.R. says the effect on its work will be very slight. Although they have fifty men out, the work generally is in such a condition that the strike will cause a very little inconvenience.

The strike is giving the company very little anxiety, and it will have little difficulty in carrying on the work of the moulding and other departments. Like the rest of the companies interested, the C.P.R. are simply awaiting developments.

PULLED HIS WHISKERS.

Rabbi Hirsch Cohen Charges One Adelard Girouard in the Recorder's Court With Pulling His Whiskers.

Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, of Cadieux street, applied to the Recorder's Court yesterday for a warrant against Adelard Girouard, St. Dominique street, who, he says, pulled his whiskers and assaulted him. The Rabbi produced an envelope containing a bunch of hair which he claimed the young man had pulled from his beard. The alleged assault took place on St. Dominique street about nine o'clock on Thursday night. Girouard says it was an accident. The case will be tried on Monday.

HARDWARE MEN MEET.

Regular Meeting in Toronto to Discuss Prices and Trade Matters Generally.

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—The regular spring meeting of the Canadian hardware men for the purpose of discussing prices and problems of the trade took place at the Queen's Hotel yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mr. George Child, of Montreal, Canadian agent of the American Steel and Wire Company, which is said to have bought out the Carnegie works at Pittsburg, and Mr. T. H. Newman, of the Caverhill, Learmont Company, Montreal.

Fine and Warm.

robabilities—Light, moderate winds, fine and warm to-day and on Sunday.
Montreal, 64 above to 44 above.
Kamloops, 66 above to 42 above.
Calgary, 68 above to 38 above.
Qu'Appelle, 46 above to 22 above.
Winnipeg, 52 above to 32 above.
Port Arthur, 64 above to 34 above.
Toronto, 64 above to 42 above.
Ottawa, 76 above to 42 above.
Quebec, 54 above to 34 above.
Halifax, 56 above to 30 above.

Dr. McHarrie Married.

His many friends in Montreal will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Dr. Mc. Harrie, of 53 Prince Arthur street, to Miss Lurella G. Adams, also of this city. The ceremony was performed in Washington on Wednesday.

Montreal Men for Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, May 5.—The name of the Rev. E. O'Malley, of Montreal, is mentioned with increasing frequency as successor to Rev. C. Cowen, of Holy Trinity Church here.

HE THINKS HOLDEN WANTED TO TELL

Detective Greer Received a Letter from the Napanee Jail Breaker a Few Days Ago.

HAD SOMETHING TO SAY

Detective Couldn't go to Napanee just Then—Blames Pare for the Whole Thing.

WILL THEY GO TO THE COAST?

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—Detective Inspector William Greer a week ago yesterday received a letter from the escaped bank robber Holden asking him to come down and see him, giving as a reason that he had something very particular to communicate. The detective has other duties than responding to such demands upon his time, but Mr. Greer, who had much to do with the famous bank robbery case, stated yesterday that he is satisfied Holden wanted to give away the jail-breaking scheme. Holden, he says, is an old man, and desirous of abandoning his criminal practices. Moreover, he blames Pare for getting him into the toils of the law in connection with the Napanee case, and has vowed he would get even. Mr. Greer thinks it very probable that the men will make their way north and west to the Pacific coast, where they are not known.

ST. REGIS POW-WOW IS ON TO-DAY

At 2 o'Clock This Afternoon Mitchill Pike Will Make His Report.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Hogansburg, N.Y., May 6.—A pow-wow of the Indians of St. Regis has been called for two o'clock this afternoon, when Mitchell Pike, the delegate who went to Beauharnois to watch the proceedings against Jake Fire and the others, will make his report.

What action will follow will then be discussed. A meeting of the twelve life chiefs, who still adhere to their titles, will be held on Monday morning, when other matters of moment will be considered, including the question of the advisability of obtaining a grant out of the Indian fund for the purpose of defraying the cost of the defence of the men now in Beauharnois. The situation is undoubtedly more serious now than Mr. Long will admit.

That gentleman has evidently received instructions to give no information, and is consequently obliged to restrain his natural desire to be obliging.

Frank Eel, a United States chief, said this morning that Mr. Long had "better go home to Dundee or somewhere," he was not wanted at St. Regis. The Indians, in fact, wanted no white men about at all. They wanted no going to gaol or anything like that. As for Mitchell Jacob, who had evidently given information to the Government, he had better keep away from St. Regis.

Fire in Elora, Ont.

Elora, Ont., May 5.—Early this morning, fire broke out in some outbuildings, in the rear of Morrow's drug and Thompson's grocery stores. Mr. Mororw and family escaped from their residence above the store by means of the awning, Mr. Morrow tumbling through the awning upon the pavement, had a narrow escape, and was unconscious for three hours.

Eight Hour Day in British Columbia.

Victoria, B.C., May 5.—The Government has decided to give effect to the eight hour law respecting metalliferous mines, from June 12th next.

This Evening.

Academy—"Prisoner of Zenda."
Francais—"Moths," and vaudeville.
Theatre Royal—Royal Masqueraders
Windsor Hall—Animated Pictures.

Steamship Arrivals.

Pharsalia, Manchester, from St. John, N.B., May 4.
Manchester Enterprise, Liverpool, from St. John, N.B., May 5.
Mongolian, Moville, from St. John, N.B., May 5.
Britannic, New York, from Liverpool, May 5.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, from New York, May 5.
Aller, Genoa, from New York, May 5.

Births.

BOULD—On April 27, at 76 Conway st., Point St. Charles, the wife of William Bould, of a son.

Marriages.

McHARRIE-ADAMS—On Wednesday, May 3, at Washington, D.C., in the Church of the Covenant, by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Dr. William McHarrie to Lurella G. Adams, both of Montreal.

Deaths.

COTNAM—On May 4, at her residence, 27 Wolfe st., Rosette Chain, beloved wife of John Cotnam, aged 64 years.

HAMELIN—In this city, on the 5th inst., F. X. Hamelin, aged 33 years and 5 months.

LABELLE—At Longueuil, on the 2nd inst., at the age of 7 months, Joseph Gustave Paul, infant son of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle.

BUSSELL—On the 5th inst., Harold Manning, son of Thomas W. Bussell, aged 19 years.

CUNNINGHAM—On Friday, May 5th, 1899, Bertha E., aged 23 years and 7 months, eldest daughter of John Cunningham, of 25 Murray st., city. Funeral from the family residence, May 7th, at 2.p.m. sharp, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Please omit flowers. 108*

BENOIT—In this city, on the 6th inst., Ernest, eldest son of Z. Benoit, chief of Montreal Fire Brigade, aged 23 years and 3 months. Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., at 8.30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET WAS CLOSED LAST EVENING.

MINISTER OF CUSTOMS EXPOSES OPPOSITION

Sir Charles Tupper Again Makes a Long Speech, but His Followers Are Not Much Interested. The Old War Horse Grows Jocular.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—(Special.)—The budget debate was concluded a few minutes before midnight last night, after three days only being taken up with it. This result was somewhat of a surprise to everyone, as there was an impression that the Opposition was ready to talk indefinitely. There were scarcely any Opposition members in the House during the evening, and the latter part of the time Messrs. Taylor and Clancy were the only Conservatives in the chamber. At midnight Mr. Clancy was the sole representative. As there were no tariff changes to consider, the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means was withdrawn by the Finance Minister, and the budget debate for 1899 was at an end. There were only seven speakers in all since Tuesday—Hon. Mr. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Paterson and Mr. Heyd, on the Government side; Hon. Mr. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper, and Mr. Pope, on the Opposition.

The leading feature of yesterday's sitting was the speech of the Minister of Customs, who exposed some more of the Opposition fallacies and misrepresentations in regard to the tariff.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—(Special.)—The bills from the Senate for the relief of David Stock and respecting the preservation of health on public works were introduced and given a first reading.

Mr. Flint introduced a bill to further amend the Canada Temperance Act, which was also given a first reading.

Sir Charles Tupper, in resuming the debate on the budget, said he found that it would be unnecessary for him to trouble the House with any remarks in reply to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who, instead of attempting to grapple with the unanswerable and overwhelming case put up by the member for York (Mr. Foster), had got as far from the subject as possible. He would not say even, if the Speaker had not ruled recently that the word was unparliamentary, that the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce was a mischievous demagogue; he did not thing he was, although there was a time in the history of the country when that appellation might have been properly applied to him. He charged Sir Richard Cartwright with having referred to the Maritime Provinces as the patches and shreds of the Dominion, and taunted him with having been relegated to the back seats, so to speak, by his leader, who had come to the conclusion that his party could only obtain power by keeping the hon. gentleman from going out and delivering those phillippics, which have done the country and his party so much harm, and, having succeeded in gaining power, gave the hon. gentleman a back seat on the treasury benches, and the hon. gentleman was obliged to be content with having put in his place one of those "patches," which the Premier had taken from the Maritime Provinces in order to provide an administration for the country. He also charged the Minister of Trade and Commerce with having been responsible for the defeat of the Liberal party in 1887 and for forcing the retirement of Hon. Edward Blake from the leadership by his action in kicking over the traces, and taking the most violent and determined attitude that he had ever taken in this country for free trade. Following this, the hon. gentleman afterwards declared in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, even if it was necessary to sacrifice British interests to achieve it.

Had it not been for the action of Sir Richard Cartwright, the Liberals would have been returned to power in 1891.

Sir Charles Excuses Himself.

At some length Sir Charles defended his course in leaving his post as High Commissioner to take part in the elections of '91, on the ground that British interests were at stake, a statement which was received with derisive cheers from the Government benches. He declared that had not Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the declaration that under no circumstances would Sir Richard Cartwright be allowed to become Finance Minister, in order that the manufacturing industries of the country would not be injured by him, the Liberal party would not have obtained power, even under the exceptional circumstances under which they did obtain it. The punishment inflicted upon him for his sins was to find himself charged as Minister of Trade and Commerce with dealing with the question of the fast Atlantic service, and like Sinbad of old, he found an old man of the sea on his back in the person of the hon. member for West Quebec (Hon. Mr. Dobell). He did not mean to insinuate that the hon. member from West Quebec had been for the greater part of his time since assuming office more than half-seas over. But if ever Sinbad was entitled to the sympathy of people who feel for those who suffer, this modern Sinbad, struggling and staggering about, with his old man of the sea upon his shoulders, is entitled to sympathy for the difficulties which he was compelled to face in this question of a fast Atlantic service. But the Premier has more than justly punished all the sins of this Sinbad of his Cabinet. What would it have done for Quebec if hon. gentlemen opposite, instead of their maladministration in this matter, had obtained this service, as they would have done, but for the fatal influence of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who refused to implement the contract made with Messrs. Allan, who were associated with one of the most powerful and wealthy firms in Europe, before he gained office?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Which was never made.

Sir Charles Tupper, continuing—Which was made. It is too late for the hon. gentleman to say that now. The contract would have been carried out and the service in force two years ago had the hon. gentleman not refused to carry it out. Respecting the contract of Petersen & Company, he had told the Government it was not worth the paper it was written on, but he had supported it.

Give the Deposit Back.

The paltry question is now raised about returning the subvention to Messrs. Petersen. He did not hesitate to say that he would be glad to see these gentlemen receive back every penny of the deposit which they made, and would not regret to see it returned. The delay in commencing this service was entirely due to the failure of the Government to do its duty, and the people of West Quebec are only awaiting the opportunity, and long to be represented on the floor as they were represented by Sir Hector Langevin. (Cheers.) If the contract which the late Government entered into with the Messrs. Allan had been implemented by the Government two years ago, the fast Atlantic steamships, as fine as those running to New York, every ship fitted with cold storage facilities, would have been in operation to Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter, enabling the products of the Canadian farmer to be put in the only market now remaining to them in good condition, and increasing the value to the farmer of every article of perishable goods raised in Canada.

The Cold Storage Question.

He had complimented the Minister of Agriculture upon having humbly followed in the steps of his predecessor in the matter of cold storage. But he would have to withdraw that commendation, as he found by an address presented by the fruit dealers of Nova Scotia to the Minister of Agriculture, they have told him that his cold storage has been a complete failure, and that he must grapple with it in a different manner, if it is to be of any use to Canada. The hon. Minister, however, instead of increasing the vote, was making a paltry and insignificant saving of $15,000 in the estimates this year, showing that he had practically abandoned the cold storage system, that the great agricultural population of Canada is to get no more benefit from it. The Minister of Finance had referred in a tone of exultation to the Drummond County Railway, which was the last thing he would have expected any man in the House to allude to with the facts stated to the House as they now stand upon the public records. He claimed that an increase in the traffic of the I.C.R. had resulted in connection with the Drummond County Railway, but did he tell the House the cost at which that has been purchased? Did he tell the House of the Minister of Railway's hardihood and audacity to bring a proposal to add $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to the debt of Canada for the purpose of buying the Drummond County Railway from Mr. Greenshields, and for other purposes in connection with it? That increase had not removed or weakened in the slightest the burden that the I.C.R. is upon the Government of Canada under this Administration.

It Would Have Happened Anyway.

The increase of traffic on that road would have occurred under any circumstances. Neither the C.P.R. nor the G.T.R. had a Drummond County Railway, but their receipts had increased, rolling up receipts by millions. A deeper wrong had been done Quebec, when that Drummond County Railway was undertaken. That city had been striving for years to have the Intercolonial brought in by a bridge. By the contribution of $1,000,000, and by aid from the C.P.R. and G.T.R. that bridge could have been built, which would have brought all these railways into Quebec, and by an arrangement with the C.P.R. the traffic of the Intercolonial could have been taken to Montreal in return for the privileges to be given to the C.P.R. on the Intercolonial from St. John through the Maritime Provinces without cost to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—That would not have been a very fair trade for the Government.

Sir Charles Tupper.—Well, the hon. gentleman, while he says that, knows perfectly well that it would not have cost the Government anything.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—It would have cost the Government a good deal.

Sir Charles Tupper, continuing, said that the Minister of Railways knew it would not have cost the Government anything, and he knew the City of Quebec with the pledges they had received from both Governments and both parties have a right to look for the accomplishment of their desire. There is now a potent demand, notwithstanding the enormous expenditure in purchasing the Drummond County Railway, for a large subsidy to a South Shore line to compete with the Drummond County Railway. He desired to tell the Minister of Railways that he cannot delude the people of this country into the belief that they will carry freight over the I.C.R., 250 miles further round to the east side of the harbor of St. John, in order to get it there and compete with the company that has been subsidized by the Government under an impression that its rights will be protected. The Government has no right, he cared not whether it is the C.P.R., G.T.R., or any other private company. The Government acted dishonestly when, having——

The Speaker here called Sir Charles to order with the remark: The hon. gentleman has certainly no right to use a remark of that kind in reference to the Government.

Sir Charles Tuppper.—I think, Mr. Speaker, that a moment's reflection will satisfy you that I am not using the term improperly. I do not say wilful dishonesty, but I will put my argument, and leave it for you to say, sir, whether it is honest or dishonest.

Some hon. members.—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker.—The hon. gentleman is speaking to a point of order.

Sir Charles Tupper.—I am not speaking to a point of order. I am going to put my argument, and then I will leave it for hon. gentlemen to say whether it was honest or dishonest.

Some hon. members.—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker.—I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that to make the unqualified statement that the Government is dishonest is not according to parliamentary practice.

Sir Charles Tupper.—Mr. Speaker, I abide by your decision, but I will undertake to produce fifty cases in which, with you sitting in the chair, far greater latitude has been permitted. I say that distinctly; but, I abide by your decision.

Continuing, Sir Charles said he left it to the judgment of hon. members whether it is honest for any Government to make an appropriation of public money to induce a private company to spend millions of their private capital in the construction of a certain work and then turn around and apply to Parliament to take the public money to make the expenditure of that capital worthless. When Minister of Railways, after spending large sums upon the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, he had asked for a very large sum of public money to induce the C. P. R. to build the short line from Montreal to St. John.

Hon. Mr. Blair—To compete with the I.C.R. and depreciate the value that had been imparted to it by the expenditure of public money.

Sir Charles Tupper was not sorry to allow the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals to make an interruption, as he never opens his mouth but he puts his foot into it, and he never put his foot into it worse than he had just done.

An hon. member—It would take both feet to fill the hon. gentleman's mouth.

Continuing, Sir Charles Tupper said that every man in the country who had given the subject attention has proved beyond doubt that it is impossible for the I.C.R., either at St. John or Halifax, to compete with a railway running to Portland.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—When did you discover that?

Sir Charles Tupper replied that the hon. gentleman knew that when he discovered that fact he came to the House frankly and said so and asked for the vote for the short line from Montreal to St. John.

Mr. Blair—Through Nova Scotian territory.

Mr. Fielding—I understood the hon. gentleman to say in Halifax that it was to build it to Halifax.

Sir Charles Tupper—The hon. gentleman must have taken me for an idiot if he supposed that I ever proposed anything so monstrous to this House, or to this country, as to parallel a line of railway built by the Government from St. John to Halifax with a line of the C. P. R.; I say the hon. gentleman knows that it is perfectly childish; there is nothing in his budget speech that compares for childishness with that statement. Continuing, Sir Charles Tupper charged that a debt of $6,000,000 had been put upon the people in order to sidetrack Quebec.

Returning to the budget, he complained that the Minister of Finance had read his budget speech, but declared that it was most delectable to him to hear the hon. gentlemena make his speech after the manner in which the hon. gentleman had spent years of his life in endeavoring to break down and destroy Confederation. He had gone to the people, and with all the force and power of eloquence that he could use, had wrought up a demand in Nova Scotia for secession from Canada, to convince the people of Nova Scotia that everything that was vile, everything that was dishonorable, everything that was untrustworthy, was to be found in Canada, and had committed himself under his leader to the declaration that he would put legislation on the statute book that would wipe out everything that had the smell of Canada on it. When he remembered that this gentleman (Mr. Fielding) had spent years of his life in a vain, abortive effort to break down and destroy this Confederation, that he now vaunts before the people of this country, as the most magnificent statesmanship ever accomplished, he had listened with pleasure to the speech of the hon. gentleman.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) Does the hon. gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) mean to say that I vaunt as magnificent the manner in which he carried Confederation? Sir, that is what I have denounced before this House, and that is what I shall never cease to denounce, whether the hon. gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) is present or absent.

Sir Charles Tupper—Mr. Speaker, that is a little too thin. He (Mr. Fielding) could have denounced the man; he could have denounced the mode in which Confederation was carried, but he did not do that. If he had done that I would rest content, but, Sir, he denounced Confederation itself, and I can produce pages and volumes coming from the lips of the hon. gentleman, and from the press that he controlled, to show that everything that was done by him that man could do; not against me, but against Confederation itself.

He had never seen any manager of any of the dime museums, or of places still more distinguished describe with greater and more eloquent language the beauties of the three graces; and point out all the charms of form and feature to an admiring audience than had the hon. gentleman dwelt on the beauties of the three graces—Confederation, the National Policy, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. (Cheers.)

On Anti-Confederation.

Continuing at some length, Sir Charles discussed the struggle which took place in ante-Confederation days.

Passing on to discuss the National Policy, he asked is it a controversy as to the paternity of the policy, or as to whether it exists in Canada to-day. The Finance Minister might as well try to convince the House that a full-blooded negro could claim the paternity of a white child as that he could claim the paternity of the National Policy, which to-day exists in Canada. One is as easy as the other. He had utterly failed in his three hours' speech in making good in one single particular his claim to the credit for one jot or tittle of present prosperity. All the hon. gentleman had done, tinkering with his apprentice hand with the tariff, had injured and interfered with the progress and prosperity of the country. Although hon. gentlemen had striven to stifle and strangle that child in its cradle, it struggled to manhood, and hon. gentlemen are now glad to take refuge in its arms, because it has made Canada what it is to-day. What would Canada be to-day, but for the National Policy, which had increased the revenue from $22,500,000 under its fostering care and protection to $46,000,000 to-day, and Canada has been lifted out of the slough of despond in which it had fallen under the administration of the hon. gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.)

The C. P. R. Referred to.

Discussing the C.P.R. Sir Charles quoted from the Journals of the House the demand by the Liberals as recent as 1880, that further expenditure on the C.P.R. in British Columbia should stop. If they had succeeded, where would British Columbia and a united Canada have been to-day. The trouble with the Liberal party then was their incapacity to grasp the first principles of political economic science; they had no faith in the country. They said if the road was built it could not be operated, yet during last year, the gross revenue of the road was $26,000,000, and its net revenue $10,000,000, and they had that great enterprise standing to-day with its common stock above par in London, the best advertisement Canada ever had, one of the greatest drawbacks Canada had experienced in old times was that the G.T.R. had been built at the expense of English shareholders, 20,000 or 30,000 of whom knew that Canada was the sink hole in which they had lost all their money, but he was happy to say that under its present able management that railway bids fair to steadily rise in the confidence of capitalists. The Minister of Trade and Commerce had declared that it would ruin the credit of the country to build the C. P.R., but after all the expenditure had been made, he (Sir Charles Tupper) was able to go over to England and float the first three per cent. loan ever placed by a colony on the British market. (Cheers.)

Some Quotations.

Referring to a statement which he had made during the campaign that the Conservatives could govern the country for less than the Liberal party, and to which Mr. Fielding had taken exception, he quoted from the year-book to show that the deficits on the Intercolonial Railway from to 1874 to 1878, under the Liberal regime, amounted to $3,151,463, as compared with deficits amounting to $478,145 under his management from 1880 to 1884 inclusive, and $128,310 from 1893 to 1895, under Mr. Haggart, as compared with $409,288 in 1897 and 1898, under Mr. Blair.

The Preferential Tariff.

It had been said in the House that when the preferential tariff was introduced he had denounced it. He had denounced it, but it was not the same policy as it is to-day. The Premier knew that. He would not have been given the Cobden medal had it not been that the preference was offered to every country in the world that choose to admit our products. Lord Farrer had stated that he would not give the medal had the tariff been a discrimination, because discrimination was entirely opposed to Cobdenism. The preferential tariff as it is to-day was a policy that we were all satisfied with. (Sir Wilfred Laurier—Hear, hear.) He said that while the ground had been cut from under the feet of the Opposition by the adoption of the National Policy, he would rather remain in opposition for all time than have the National Policy abandoned. He asked if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had returned the Cobden medal. It was given to him as a free trader, and now he should, for the national honor, frankly admit to Lord Farrer that he had abandoned his free trade principles, had become a protectionist, had given a preference to one country over another, and should send the medal back to Lord Farrer.

Mr. Taylor—Send it back by express?

Mr. Bergeron—C.O.D.

He asked the Premier if the result of his negotiations with the United States was that, as he had intimated, there was the bitterest feeling in Canada to-day against the United States there had ever been.

He wanted to know whose declaration we were to take, the Premier's, that the people of Canada did not want reciprocity with the United States, or Mr. Fielding's, that he still believed in reciprocity and would fight for it. A Government divided against itself could not stand. (Hear, hear.) He criticized the request in the estimates for additional appropriations for the post-office. The Postmaster-General had been held up to the admiration of the world for his economical administration of the Post-office Department. The evidence was fully sufficient to show that the post-office had been carried on with a disregard of the just rights of the people such as no country in the world had ever been scandalized with before.

The Yukon Matter Again.

He repeated his criticism made during the Yukon debate of the administration of the post-office in the Yukon, and declared that the sending of the members of the permanent corps to the Yukon was without reason or excuse. The only reason why they were sent was that there were certain officers to be provided for, and that there was transport of provisions and supplies to be jobbed by parties closely connected with honorable gentlemen opposite, and these matters would require the fullest investigation. He again denounced the imposition of the royalty upon the Yukon miners, and urged the Government to extend the system of bounties to the iron industry. A little action on the part of the Government would put the country in the foremost rank of the countries of the world for the production of iron. He concluded by again complimenting Mr. Fielding "on his brilliant essay."

Controller of Customs.

Hon. Wm. Paterson, Controller of Customs, expressed regret that Sir Charles had not criticized the budget speech, but had simply made statements without trying to substantiate them. Sir Charles had dealt with the expenditure of the Conservative Government while he was a member, and had stood by the statement that he had said he could have carried on the government for less than the Mackenzie Government had done, then to prove that he had simply said that their expenditure on the I.C.R. had been less than under the Mackenzie Government, this being only one item in the expenditure, and, as a matter of fact, they had increased the expenditure by $5,000,000 at that time. Sir Charles had claimed that in 1896 there were exceptional reasons for the increase of the public debt, but there were now exceptional circumstances, such as the Crow's Nest subsidy, the extension of the I.C.R. into Montreal, and the deepening of the canals, and this was all done in two years, and the increase in the debt had been only $2,700,000 a year, while in the eighteen years of Conservative government, the average addition to the public debt was $6,000,000. But they said that they had granted subsidies to the C.P.R. Liberal Governments had granted subsidies to railways, too. Sir Charles Tupper had induced the Conservative members to vote for the C.P.R. grant by pledging his reputation as a financier that it would be only a loan, and that by 1890 it would be paid back by the sale of Dominion lands, but when he went out of power the management of the public domain had cost more than the revenue from it. Sir Charles interrupted that he had not assumed responsibility for the calculation, that it was simply a calculation made in the Department of the Interior and placed in his hands by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Paterson replied that if that was the case, it was a striking instance of the genius of the Conservative party for governing that he had accepted the estimate of an undertaking made by a clerk in a department, in a matter that involved the most vital interests of the country.

Government Not Divided.

Sir Charles had said that a government divided against itself could not stand. There was no division in the present Government, but Sir Charles Tupper knew something of a Government that was divided against itself and that could not stand. Six or seven of its members had done what was never done before, had stood up in the House and declared that the leader of the Government was not fit to lead the Government. There were signs, too, that the present Opposition were divided against themselves, and an Opposition could never be a strong Opposition when there was a feeling among that party that the leader of that Opposition was not fit to lead it.

Mr. Paterson refrained from replying to Sir Charles' statements in regard to the Yukon post-office service, as that would be discussed when the post-office estimates were up. The Yukon had been governed in the interest of the people of Canada, and the principle had been adopted that the Yukon should pay for itself. Customs duties had been imposed, and a proportion of the amount of gold taken out mostly by foreigners was taken by the Government to pay for the expenses of administration of that country.

Mr. Foster had charged the Government with extravagance, but the Opposition had fought against the abolition of the costly franchise act, and had protested, and now protested, against assessing the aliens who came to the Yukon to take out the gold from the mines in order to pay for their protection and government.

After Recess.

The first hour after recess was devoted to the private legislation. The following bills were given third readings and passed:

An act respecting the British Columbia and Southern Railway Company—Mr. Prior.

An act to confer on the commissioner of patents certain powers for the relief of Thomas Robertson—Mr. Robertson.

Strong opposition was offered in committee by Messrs. Oliver and Bostock to the bill respecting the Columbia and Western Railway Company, which they claimed conferred upon the company extensive bonding powers, which menaced the interests of the people of the West, and might prejudicially affect freight rates in the future.

The bill was reported and stands for the third reading.

A number of bills were also given second readings.

A Difference of Opinion.

Resuming at nine o'clock, Mr. Paterson referred to the difference which had arisen between the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Government, as to what the former had said on one occasion, when he estimated that Canada would receive from the sales of land in the North-West fifty-eight million dollars, and that the C. P. R. would virtually cost nothing, because from the sales of land and other sources, the country would have the cash in hand to pay the amount. The leader of the Opposition had denied the statement and he thought it was of sufficient importance to look up the matter. On page 975 of Hansard for 1883, he found Sir Charles Tupper quoting Mr. Burgess' estimate of the land sales and saying: "It was not given me for publication, but it expresses the facts of the case, so to say, and is so much to the point, that I shall give it to the House." That seemed certainly an endorsation of the prediction, and subsequently the hon. gentleman had said: "I say the evidence on that point is very conclusive," to say nothing of the very careful calculation he made as to the amount of money which would have been received in land sales on December 31, 1890. In 1883, when the hon. gentleman had predicted that the debt would not be increased, it was $158,000,000, but so near had he come to the fact that in 1890 the debt was $237,000,000. In 1896, when he went out of office, the debt, instead of decreasing below $158,000,000, had increased by one hundred millions more than when he made the prediction. The Opposition were well within their right in criticising the Finance Minister, but gentlemen who had erred and been so fallacious should not try to draw invidious distinctions in making their criticisms. The Minister of Finance had estimated a deficit in 1897, but it was lower than he had estimated. When he estimated a surplus in the following year, he found it greater than he expected. In the light of those estimates, the House had great faith in his predictions. (Cheers.)

Foster's Argument Answered.

Mr. Paterson next took up the subject of the preferential tariff and Mr. Foster's argument that the reduction under the Fielding tariff was only one-third of one per cent. The Minister of Finance and himself had made a calculation that if the rate of taxation of one year was applied to another year's importations it would show whether there was an increase or a decrease in the taxation. Ascertaining the rate of taxation on all goods dutiable and free, entered for home consumption in 1896, and applying to the imports in that category for 1898 he found that there had been a saving of two millions to the people of Canada. He had since had a calculation made in which item after item of the imports during the last fiscal year had been taken and if he applied the rate of 1876 to these, it seemed to him the House would get almost to the point where it could not doubt the accuracy of the calculation. Since July 10 last the full 25 per cent. had been taken off goods from countries entitled to the preference, and that would mean a very large reduction in the taxation levied on the people during the present year.

It must be remembered that the Government did not make the prices of articles which the people bought, that was made in the markets of the world. The Government did not determine the quantity of dutiable articles that a man's family should buy, the man and his family determined that. Therefore, when it was found that the customs revenue was incresed some millions, the Opposition would have the people believe that this meant greater taxation, though the rate of taxation had been lowered. The rate of taxation alone the Government has control of, that they had pledged themselves to reduce, and they had not pledged themselves to anything else. The increased amount of customs duties collected was the act of the people, who in this period of prosperity under Liberal rule, found themselves in possession of greater wealth and were living in greater luxury. (Hear, hear.) There had been also a vast increase in the population of the country and in that way the country had the extra revenue along with a greatly reduced rate of taxation.

If the full 25 per cent. preference had been in operation during the last fiscal year, the average rate on the dutiable and free goods entered for consumption from Great Britain in 1898-9 would be 17.85 per cent., while the average rate on the same goods in 1895 was 22.42 per cent. In other words, there was a reduction on the previous rate of 4.57 per cent., equal to a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rate of duty payable by the people. Mr. Foster had given the people to understand that very few articles came under the preferential tariff and that therefore it was no reduction of the burdens of the people. He could not deny that during the last fiscal year the importation of dutiable goods from Great Britain was $22,556,000; from the United States $38,053,000, and from other countries $14,046,000. But he had left out the articles of cottons and woollens, which ran up into the millions, and of which a large proportion came from Britain. It had not been insisted upon in the House or the country, and the Minister wanted to insist upon it now, that when the article of cotton was taken it would be found that the importations from Great Britain were $2,127,120 and from the United States $4,763,362, and there was a 25 per cent. reduction in the rate of taxation of that three millions odd. But more than that, the greater portion of the other four and three-quarter millions had been reduced in price by virtue of the preferential tariff to the consumer. (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite could not deny that, and they were on record as saying that no matter how large or small the importation of any article, that settled the price of the home-made goods.

An English and an American cotton manufacturer came to Ottawa and quoted their prices and tried to sell. The merchant found them perhaps alike, and said to the American manufacturer that his order must go to the British manufacturer, because on British goods there was 7 1-2 per cent. less duty than on the American goods, even though there might be a little cheaper freight rates and quicker despatch. The merchant says: "You could have my order if you laid the goods down as cheaply as the British merchants," and if the American merchant took the order, as he had taken millions of dollars' worth, the preferential rate had been secured for the man that bought that cotton, while the Government's revenue got it out of the man that bought the Yankee cotton. (Cheers.)

The Same With Woollens.

It was the same with woollens. The imports from Great Britain amounted to $6,291,762, and from all other countries $8,115,928. Strange that the ex-Finance Minister should have forgotten this item and that of cotton when dealing with little $500 items. The same effect on the price of woollens bought from American manufacturers would apply here as in cotton, and so he might go on through the list. Iron and steel and manufacturings amounted to $1,880,325 from Great Britain, and $13,197,957 from other countries, but it was not alone the $1,880,000 that had the benefit of the 20 per cent. reduction as far as the consumer was concerned. A point not rapidly grasped by the people was that on a large part of that from other countries the price was reduced by the preferential tariff as well. He need not weary the House further, but it was a point worthy of attention.

A Moral Tone is Nice.

He had been delighted to hear the high moral tone the ex-Finance Minister took in his speech of the previous day, which he did not object to, but he wished it would remain with him when he got on the public platform. He intended to give theh onorable gentleman the benefit of an opportunity to deny if he saw fit to do so and make excuses for the statement which he was reported to have made at Sarnia, that he (Mr. Paterson) had reduced the duty upon sugar, which is the raw material for candy and biscuit which he manufactured, and at the same time raised the duty upon the maufactured article. The honorable member had spoken in two places after he (Mr. Paterson) had been there, and the statement went out to the people of Lambton. The honorable gentleman did not deny that he had made that statement, and he would now like to ask him whether he did not know at the time he made it that it was incorrect, and that he, himself, had levied the same rate of duty upon candy and sweetened biscuits that the present Government levied upon them. He desired to tell the honorable gentleman more, that he was correct when he says that the duty on articles going into the manufacture of candy was reduced, but if they were reduced the duty on candy was reduced too, but he did not tell the people of Lambton that, and that there was also a reduction in the duty on sweet biscuits under the preferential tariff, for these come from Great Britain as well. His (Mr. Paterson's) words now would probably reach Lambton, and the people there would know what value to place upon the word of one who would make statements that were quite personal, and dealing with a member's business, that there was no necessity to make even if they were true, which they were not. (Cheers.) The honorable member had laid down in the statements referred to the principle that by the reduction of the articles which go into the manufactured article is cheapened to the man who uses it, and he could not depart from it. Raw sugar is the principal material that enters into the manufacture of candy.

An Hon. Member—And flour.

An Honest Business.

Mr. Paterson—There is no flour, mine is an honest business. The meaning of the statements of Mr. Foster was that Paterson bought his sugar cheaper than before by virtue of that reduction. What was the reduction? The duty upon raw sugar was 50 cents and on refined $1.14 per 100 pounds, being a difference of 64 cents between the raw material and the refined article. Sugar is an article that goes into every household in the country, the consumption being from fifty to sixty pounds per head. The Fielding tariff took 14 cents per hundred pounds off the duty on refined sugar, which meant a reduction of that amount in the price to the man who bought the sugar, and as there is about 300,000,000 pounds of sugar imported and a percentage of it is lost in refining, say one-eighth, he would venture to say that there are 250,000,000 pounds of refined sugar produced in the country, on which, under the Fielding tariff, the tax paid by the people has been reduced by 14 cents per 100 pounds, and they have saved in that item alone $350,000 per annum, which is not made up by taxing some other article, because the raw sugar is still taxed precisely the same as it was under the Fielding tariff, as it was under the Foster tariff. But if he had been benefited by the reduction, every household in the country had been benefited, too. Mr. Foster enquired whether the Hon. Minister of Customs was going to prove that his statements at Sarnia were incorrect. He was waiting to hear his hon. friend say that the duties on the raw material that went into the manufacture of his candy and confectionery were not lowered and those on his finished articles increased.

Mr. Paterson—I have stated distinctly that I accepted the statement that the raw material was reduced and based, my reply upon the fact that everybody enjoyed benefit from the reduction.

Mr. Foster—My hon. friend attempted to show that I stated an untruth.

Mr. Paterson—The hon. gentleman said that the duty upon candy had been increased, and that, I say, is not true.

The Speaker—I am afraid that is hardly parliamentary.

Mr. Paterson—I referred to a speech made by a gentleman on a platform in Lambton.

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman must not so characterize the statement of any hon. gentleman, whether made in House or out of it.

Mr. Foster—Has the duty on biscuits sweetened not been lowered under the Fielding tariff?

Mr. Paterson—It is precisely the same, as I understand it.

Mr. Foster — The hon. gentleman is wrong in his understanding.

Mr. Paterson—I have the Fielding tariff here "sweetened biscuits 27 1-2 per cent. ad val."

Mr. Foster—Now, will my hon. friend kindly read the former tariff?

Mr. Paterson—"Biscuits of all kinds, unsweetened, 25 per cent." (Opposition cries—"Read on.") "Biscuits of all kinds, sweetened, 27 1-2 per cent." (Government cheers.)

Mr. Foster—Will my hon. frind read the last Foster tariff, I may call it so, not the preceding one.

Mr. Paterson—That was the tariff which was in force and was repealed by the Fielding tariff. My honorable friend does not improve his position.

Mr. Foster—What was the duty in force upon sweetened biscuits when Mr. Fielding undertook to revise the tariff?

Mr. Paterson—It was 27 1-2 per cent., the same as it is under the Fielding tariff.

Mr. Foster—My honorable friend is quite mistaken; it was 25 per cent.

Mr. Peterson—Here is the tariff.

Mr. Foster—If my honorable friend will go back to ancient history it is not my fault.

Mr. Paterson—This is the tariff of 1895 that was in force when it was repealed by the Fielding tariff. The duty was 25 per cent. on sweetened and unsweetened biscuits under the act of 1894. In 1895 the honorable gentleman who has spoken (Mr. Foster) came down to the House and proposed changes in the tariff at that time, and among the changes were—that was the time, I believe, at which he put a duty upon sugar of 1-2 a cent per pound, and when he did that he put a higher duty upon sweetened biscuits, into which sugar so largely entered—from 25 to 27 1-2 per cent., and that was the law which was in force when the Fielding tariff came in. When Mr. Fielding reduced the duty upon sugar he left biscuits the same as before, subject only to the 25 per cent. reduction under the preferential tariff.

Mr. Foster—I would simply say that my impression is that the duty upon sweet and unsweetened biscuits was the same, 25 per cent., under the tariff when the honorable gentleman came into power. If my honorable friend is right, I am wrong. I will look up the statute, and if I am wrong I shall certainly say so. I am, however, right in the contention which I made in Sarnia, and which I made elsewhere, that my honorable friend in his revision had not reduced the duty upon the article which was manufactured, and had availed himself of the lowering of the duty on raw material.

Mr. Paterson—If the honorable gentleman was correctly reported, he said that the duty had been increased, but he was wrong, as it was left the same, with the exception of the preference to British goods. I can only say this, that I do not think it is the wish or desire to drag a member's private business into the discussion, but I think the ex-Finance Minister will find I am correct. If I am wrong, I shall certainly acknowledge it. But here is the point I want to make: that the reduction of the duty on the raw material reduces the cost of the goods to the consumer not only upon the article that is imported into the country, but upon the article that is manufactured in the country. It is not the paltry one or two million dollars' saving to the people of this country in the duty paid that represents the full benefit to the people. That does not begin to represent the saving that has been made to the people of this country by reason of the Fielding tariff. When the duty is reduced upon the raw material of articles manufactured in the country the cost to the consumer is reduced, and by the reduction of the tariff there is a saving to the consumer the amount of which I will not pretend to estimate. In the item of cottons the preferential rate governs the American cottons as well as those which come from England, and when the ex-Finance Minister said that the preferential tariff is largely deceptive, that the people did not get the benefit of it, he has not grasped the full effect of the preferential tariff.

Mr. Foster—If my honorable friend will allow me, the last published tariff list was that of 1894, and in that the items appear "sweetened and unsweetened biscuits, 25 per cent." When the change was made in 1895 on sugar the item of biscuits was put back as it was before. (Government cheers.) But there was no complete publication of the revised tariff, so that we have no complete publication of the tariff, and without the little sheet that was sent out the difference would never be noticed, and that is how I fell into the error. (Government cheers.) While I am on my feet I may make the whole explanation, as far as my statement was, showing what is right and what is wrong. My statement was that sweetened biscuits were raised. I was in error there, but when I stated that the raw material that went into confectionery and sweetened biscuits had been lowered I was perfectly correct. But when I stated that the manufactured products were not lowered I was perfectly right in that.

Mr. Paterson—Not perfectly, as the preferential tariff does lower it.

Mr. Foster Should Be Careful.

Mr. Paterson suggested that a man like Mr. Foster should be careful before stating that a member of the Government, upon whom largely depended the duty of arranging this tariff by virtue of the position he occupied, had so forgotten that position as to betray his trust to further his own interest at the expense of the country, especially when the statement was without foundation as Mr. Foster had admitted this statement was.

Mr. Paterson ridiculed Mr. Foster's statement that the present tariff is the tariff of the Conservative party. As Sir Richard Cartwright had stated, the principle of the policy of the Conservative party was protection, when it reached its perfection it was prohibition. The principle of the Liberal party was to levy duties only sufficient to carry on the affairs of the country. The effect of the protective policy was seen in the United States where the imports had greatly decreased, while the Liberal policy in Canada had resulted in an increase of imports of $20,000,000. The Conservatives had said that if the duties were reduced it would destroy the manufactures of the country. The duties were lower than before, the imports had increased, but never in the history of Canada were the manufacturers so busy and mechanics so much in demand. The factories were running night and day, and new buildings were being rushed up to get the Canadian goods that had been ordered, upon the market. To prove that prosperity was not confined to the older Provinces, Mr. Paterson gave a statement of the value of the imports for consumption into Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories in 1896 and 1898. In 1896 the imports for consumption were $3,349,987, and in 1898, just two years later, they had gone up to $13,505,306, not quite double, but nearly double, in two years. This was for imports at the customs houses in these Provinces and did not include the millions of dollars' worth of goods entered at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and other eastern points in the Eastern Provinces and shipped to the West. He concluded with a resume of the results accomplished by the Liberal Government since it came into power and asked the Conservatives to join with the Liberals in rejoicing at the prosperity that the country was enjoying under the Liberal administration.

Mr. Rufus Pope (Compton) denounced the penny postage as being in the interest not of the farmers and artisans, but of the manufacturers and merchants. The Liberal party had never accomplished anything for Canada. If the page of the Liberal party were taken out of the history of Canada that history would be as intact as before. He criticized the administration of the Government in almost every respect.

Expenditures Compared.

Mr. Heyd (South Brant) was the last speaker. He compared the expenditure of the Liberal and Conservative Governments, and gave a comprehensive statement of the trade of the country during the periods of Liberal and Conservative Governments, and taking the Conservatives' list of prosperity, the balance of trade, showed by quotations from the trade and navigation returns that while under the Conservative Government the balance had been $12,000,000 against Canada, the balance under the Government was $7,000,000, a difference of nearly $20,000,000 in favor of the present Government. He lamented the decline in British imports that had gone on for many years, and complimented the Government for doing what they could to remedy this by their preferential tariff.

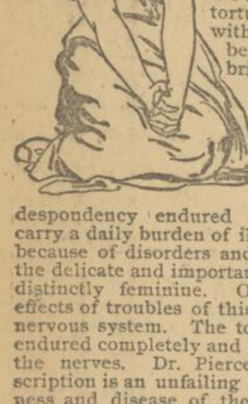
On the conclusion of Mr. Heyd's speech neither of the three Conservative members present offered to speak, and the Speaker asked if the House was ready for the question. Mr. Fielding then said that if this concluded the debate he would withdraw his motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, as there were no tariff changes, and move that the House would go into Committee of Supply on a future day.

The House adjourned at 11.50 o'clock.

Robbed an Old Man.

An old man, 94 years of age, tottered into the Central Police Station yesterday, and asked to be directed to his son's house. He gave his name as August Poitvin, and said he had come from St. Edouard de Brame, two days ago. He had then $3 and had come to see his son whose address he could not remember. Mr. Poitvin says he was taken by three men to a house and he was told they would get his son for him. The men he says gave him something to drink and when he woke up he was alone and had no money.

Richard's brandy can be found in every hotel in Great Britain, where it is kept in high esteem. This is sufficient to guarantee its merit.



The artist who is in search of attitudes descriptive of torture, and poses depicting suffering, need not go to the Christian martyrs of old. If he could only see through the walls into tens of thousands of homes all over this land, he would see women undergoing tortures in silence without complaining, before which the brief ordeals of the martyrs pale into nothingness.

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangement of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. One of the worst effects of troubles of this kind is upon the nervous system. The tortures so bravely endured completely and effectually shatter the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It makes it strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It checks exhausting drains and tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Good medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Since my last child was born, thirteen years ago, I have suffered from uterine trouble," writes Mrs. Paul Devraine, of Jellico, Campbell Co., Tenn. "I consulted several doctors and took much medicine, but found no relief. I had very bad health for twelve years. Every month I was in bed a week before the monthly period and a week after. I was obliged to keep in bed for four months last summer. I was just like a corpse. I lost twenty-six pounds in four months. I was coughing so much I was considered in consumption. I suffered severely from pains in my back, bearing down pains in the womb, chills and cold sweats. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery my coughing stopped, and after six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my periods became regular and were passed without pain. Now I am fleshy, more so than ever before. My neighbors are surprised to see me in such good health after having seen me so low."

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A SURPLUS OF NEARLY $10,000,000

That is What Statement of Revenue and Expenditure Shows.

FLOODS AROUND OTTAWA

The Supreme Court Will Take up Quebec Cases on the 16th Inst.

SOME CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette to-day will announce the following satisfactory statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion to the night of the 30th of April, 1899, as compared with the returns for the same period last year. As will be seen, the revenue up until April 30 shows a marked increase as compared with the same period of 1898:

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of April, 1899.	Total to 30th April, 1899.
Revenue—		
Customs	$2,257,771 55	$20,834,857 58
Excise	863,001 24	7,989,198 76
Postoffice	325,332 43	2,699,405 94
Public works, including railways	443,946 95	5,608,251 04
Miscellaneous.	283,807 28	2,100,987 14
Total	$4,173,859 45	$37,232,700 46
Expenditure.. ..	$2,852,929 16	$27,973,847 04
Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.—		
Public works, railways and canals	$384,899 92	$3,846,961 22
Dominion lands.	13,311 17	121,531 18
Railway subsidies	69,952 00	3,194,302 78
Militia, capital..	44,236 02	283,930 51
Northwest Territories rebellion.	—277 20	—312 19
Total	$512,121 91	$7,445,413 50

The total expenditure on account of consolidated fund up to the 30th of April last year was $25,480,343, and the total revenue $32,155,539. The expenditure on capital account for the same period was $3,825,385.

The Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt during the period is as follows:

Total gross debt, April 30th, 1898, $336,702,156.34; April 30th, 1899, $340,710,534.78 (including a Bank of England temporary loan of $2,433,333.33).

Total assets, April 30th, 1898, $78,297,520.98; April 30th, 1899, $79,431,127.34.

Total net debt, April 30th, 1898, $258,404,635.36; April 30th, 1899, $261,279,407.44.

Total net debt, March 31st, 1898, $259,337,633.84; March 31st, 1899, $262,334,255.46.

Decrease of debt in April, 1898, $932,998.48; April, 1899, $1,054,848.02.

A Smelter for Hamilton.

The announcement will be made that an application will be made for the incorporation of Messrs. A. T. Wood, M.P., A. E. Carpenter, C. S. Wilcox, John Milne, William Southam, A. M. Wilcox and C. E. Doolittle, of Hamilton, Ont., under the name of "The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company" (Limited), for the purpose of carrying on the business of exploring for, mining or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper and other metals, materials, minerals and ores; crushing, smelting, producing and manufacturing such metals, minerals and ores, and the acquiring generally of the business of smelting metals, minerals and ores and of manufacturing therefrom all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom separately or in combination with other materials.

The chief place of business of the proposed company is Hamilton, Ont., and the proposed capital stock is $2,000,000 in shares of $100 each.

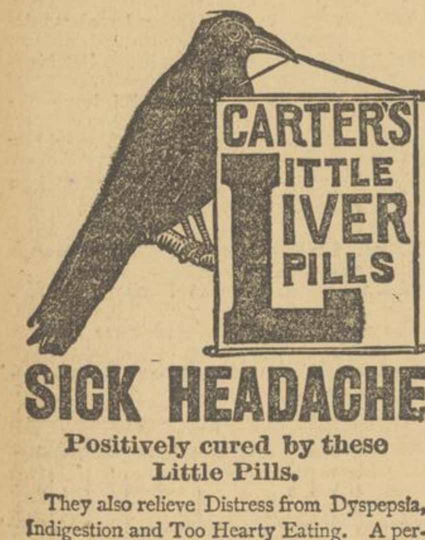
Also of the incorporation of the Colhoun Lumber Company (Limited) of New Brunswick, with a capital stock of $40,000; of the Ship Canada Company of Nova Scotia, with a capital of $32,000; and of the Ship Harvest Queen Company of Nova Scotia, with a capital stock of $25,600.

Further notice is given of the application for incorporation at the present session of Parliament of the British American Pulp and Paper Company (Limited), which is to have its headquarters in Montreal, and the proposed capital stock of which is $3,000,000.

Also of the application for an amendment to the act of incorporation of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, so as to enable it to reduce its capital stock and to change and define the borrowing powers of the company.

Appointments Announced.

The Gazette will officially announce the following appointments:—John J. Bampfield, of Niagara Falls, to be a preventive officer in Her Majesty's Customs; Thos. J. Metcalfe, of Winnipeg, to be registration clerk for the electoral district of Winnipeg; Judge Jas. E. P. Prendergast to be presiding officer of the several courts of revision of the same electoral division; A. E. Richards, barrister, of Winnipeg, to be a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba in the stead of Hon. Justice Killam, now Chief Justice; John Townsend, of Louisburg, N.S., to be deputy harbor-master for the port of Louisburg; John McMillan, of Isaac's Harbor, N.S.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

TORONTO NEWS.

Pork Packers Looking for Site—Smallpox Reported—Rev. De Soynes for St. James' Cathedral.

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—For a long time it has been understood that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., two of the largest pork-packers in Chicago, were looking for sites in Toronto on which to locate branches for the development of the English bacon trade, under Canadian conditions. Nothing definite has ever been done, but the rumor is again revived. For several days a representative of a Chicago firm has been in town in search of a ten-acre lot for the establishment of such a plant. Mr. J. A. McIlwain has been looking for a site to suit the agent, but so far has not found one at a suitable price. No details of the scheme are obtainable, but it goes without saying that an establishment covering ten acres would be one requiring a great deal of capital and a large force of employes.

A case of smallpox was reported to Dr. Bryce, Provincial Medical Health Officer, to-day by Dr. Gaboury. The case is in North Plantagenet, near the Ottawa river. The doctor attending the patient, a young man, diagnosed the case right when he saw it. It turned out that it was smallpox. He was carefully watched, and as a consequence of this. fow persons were exposed. Besides there had been a general vaccination in the district during the previous outbreak in the east. The young man had been in the lumber camps in the Ottawa district, and had come home when he took sick.

In the annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, just published, the statement is made by F. M. Webster, of Wooster, O., that the San Jose scale can be detected by a strong odor. William Lochead recommends the study of entomology in the schools. Henry Lyman, of Montreal, in a paper, makes the interesting announcement that insects in the north, while frozen stiff during the cold weather, come to life when brought into contact with anything warm.

It is understood that the Bishop of Toronto and the congregation of St. James' Cathedral have about agreed to call Rev. Mr. DeSoynes, rector of St. John, N.B., to the rectorship of St. James, although the announcement has not been formally made.

DOWN THE RAPIDS

Thrilling Trip of a Sailing Vessel in Lachine.

The J. H. Rutter a Big Four Master Successfully Performed a Difficult Feat Yesterday.

One of the most astounding exploits on record—and the annals of the St. Lawrence navigation are full of bold and adventurous deeds—was performed yesterday, when a large four-masted sailing vessel of 2,000 tons was towed through the rapids. The vessel was the J. H. Rutter, which was towed through the whirl of seething rapids by the powerful steam tug Hudson, belonging to the Sincennes-McNaughton Forwarding & Tug line. For a considerable time past the sailing ship J. H. Rutter, which is 212 feet in length and has a beam of 36 feet, has been engaged in the commerce of the Upper Lakes. She was recently sold to an American company for employment in the coal trade between the Maritime Provinces and New York city. As she was too large to pass through the canal docks, the Sincennes-McNaughton line were asked if they could bring her through to the rapids from Valleyfield to Lachine. It was a dangerous and difficult undertaking, but the company decided to risk it. They had confidence in the strong tug Hudson and in her experienced crew. They were despatched to the scene, and on Thursday night Captain G. H. Matthews, president of the company; Mr. Dupre, general manager, and Mr. J. O. Gravel went to Valleyfield to direct operations and to take part in the exciting and exhilarating feat. The Hudson started from Valleyfield with these gentlemen on board, and with her charge securely fastened to her, at 11.45 a.m. yesterday. It was a sensational trip, but the navigation was excellent, and the tug behaved herself gallantly. In the afternoon at three o'clock the J. H. Rutter was securely moored at Lachine. Some idea of the hazardous character of the voyage may be gathered from the fact that the channel at the split rock is only 45 feet wide, while the beam of the sailing vessel is 36 feet. It was to the skill of Pilot George Hains and his son that the success of the exploit was due. Captain Legault, of the tug Hudson, made provision for probability of accident by stationing his men with axes on each side of the vessel for the purpose of severing the hawsers should necessity arise.

CORNWALL GOSSIP.

Cornwall, Ont., May 5.—Arrangements have been made for another fistic carnival at Hogensburg, on Monday, May 12. Among the contestants will be J. Kenny vs. Charles Morton; Jas. May vs. M. Caul, of Cornwall; Jas. Dwyer will be put up against Dowling, of Hogensburg. An excursion will be run from Cornwall.

Louis Rubenstein, president of the C.W.A., will confer with the wheelmen here to-morrow night, over matters in connection with the world's meet at Montreal. C. W. Cresswell, of Apple Hill, was in town yesterday. Jas. Ferry, of Valleyfield, is visiting Cornwall friends. J. B. Archibald, of Chicago, accompanied by Mr. Archibald and child, are visiting friends in town. Mrs. John Ross, who has been visiting friends in town, has returned to Montreal. Charles Maybury has gone to Montreal, where he will spend the summer. F. McLennan has returned from Belgium, where he has been for the past year perfecting himself in electrical engineering. Peter McLennan and Louis Grant, of the South Branch, have gone to Port Arthur, where they have secured lucrative positions. The Court House has been greatly improved during the last couple of months, the old benches and the clerk's and sheriff's desks having been practically rebuilt, and the space within the railing reduced, and 260 modern chairs have been purchased and are being placed in position.

A service of praise in English will be held in the French Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon, at 4.15.

The May Chapter of the Deanery of Stormont was held at the Village of South Mountain on Wednesday. On the Tuesday evening previous, Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Aultsville, delivered an excellent sermon on the Atonement, and Rev. Rural Dean Houstan gave a very encouraging address. R. A. Whalley, of Lancaster, was elected Chapter Clerk, in place of the Rev. R. W. Samwell, of Wales, who has retired after filling the office for five years. The next meeting of the Chapter will be held in Cornwall at the time of the annual Deanery in October.

R. McKenzie, manager of the Bank of Montreal, presented an encyclopedia dictionary of 14 volumes to the Public School.

A. P. McDonald, of Silverton, B.C., is visiting friends at Monkland.

The St. Patrick's Society have acknowledged the services of the young ladies who took part in "Shaun Aroon," on March 17, by presenting each of them with a solid gold pin in the shape of a heart.

Adam Rutley, of Newington, has gone to Southern California, where he has secured a lucrative position with his uncle, A. Baker.

Mrs. John McGinnis, who died on Monday, at the residence of her husband, was a highly respected resident of Glen Payne. Her maiden name was Barbara McIntyre. Much sympathy is expressed for her husband and family.

DONALD SNELL MURDERED

The Brockville Boy's Body Found After Months and Shows Violence.

Mrs. Webster Committed for Trial—The Brockville Regatta to Come Off in August.

Brockville, May 5.—The preliminary trial before the Police Magistrate of Mrs. Webster, of Watertown, N.Y., charged with attempting to levy blackmail upon Antoine Wendley, was concluded this afternoon, and she was committed for trial. The only witness examined was Chief of Police Rose, whose evidence corroborated that of Wendley, given the day previous.

James Snell, father of Donald J. Snell, whose strange disappearance from near Depot Harbor in November last has been the subject of considerable controversy, returned home last night from that place, whither he went in response to a telegram announcing the finding of a body. On arrival there he had no difficulty in identifying the body as that of his son. Mr. Snell says that all doubts as to how deceased came to his death had been removed at the inquest. He had been murdered. The examining physician testified that death had taken place before the body struck the water where it was found. There was a wound on the head as though deceased had been struck from behind with a board, near the end of which a nail had been placed. The nail, or whatever instrument, inflicted the wound, had penetrated the brain. Ontario detectives are now at work trying to run down the perpetrators of the crime. It is known that at least three men were with deceased on the night of the murder, and two of these, it is understood, can be secured at any time. Deceased is said to have been called out of his boarding house at Depot Harbor, where he was asleep, on the night in question, to go to a party at Rose's Point, a short distance away, and was never seen again until his body was fished out of the lake. A valise owned by deceased, and which contained a quantity of clothing, has disappeared, also a trunk he left behind him at Ottawa. The detectives have a good clue to work upon, and within the next few days it is expected that something further will be heard of the case.

The formal opening of the Rowing Club's headquarters for 1899 took place last night. Judge McDonald was in the chair. It was unanimously decided to accept the offer of the C.A.A.O. to hold the annual regatta here in August, for a bonus of $500. The following were named a general committee to be entrusted with the handling of the regatta: Geo. T. Fulford, Judge McDonald, D. S. Booth, Geo. B. Graham, M.P.P., F. B. Cassell, John C. Bann, Geo. E. Shields, Major Walsh, John MacLaren, W. H. Comstock, M.P., W. H. Harrison, W. A. Gilmour, F. B. Steacy, E. H. Bisset, C. A. McNaughton, A. G. Bowie and W. C. MacLaren. After the business meeting an informal entertainment programme was given, with T. G. Marquis in the chair.

Tete-a-Tete.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' wedding present to Lord Rosebery's daughter was, from its originality, considered about the most attractive gift in a long case packed with jewels of rare design and workmanship. It was a pendant in the form of a caduceus, composed of a stem of gold, round which two diamond serpents, with ruby eyes, entwine upward toward a pair of extended diamond Mercury wings. These are surmounted by an uncut emerald of great beauty. At the base of the jewel depends a large pearl. On a card, in the Princess' handwriting, were the words, "With very best wishes for dear little Peggy's happiness, from Alexandra and Albert Edward." The Prince gave Lord Crewe a beautifully bound edition of the works of Joachim du Bellay.

* * *

The numerous heirs to the British Crown move up two pegs by the renunciation of all his rights by the Duke of Connaught, who becomes now direct successor to his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The pressure brought to bear on the Duke of Connaught to accept this succession has been very great. It is, of course, a family affair, yet none the less repugnant to this favorite prince, who loves England far better than he does Germany. But necessity knows no sentimental tie. When the Duke of Connaught's only son was told he must quit Eton and enter the German army, he burst into tears, and his English instructors have had a difficult task to reconcile him to the impending change in his happy life. The younger English princes are imbued with anything but admiration of their German relations. Yet, as no child of Queen Victoria has ever gone contrary to her wishes, much less to her commands, there was nothing for the Connaughts but to obey.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Several Judgments Rendered — Procedure as to Removal of Interdiction Laid Down.

Ex parte W. Roussin, petitioner.—In this case a demand was made for the removal of the interdiction of J. E. Roussin, as being irregular. The court held that the interdict on an application for interdiction must be interrogated by a judge, or by the prothonotary, and the interrogatory must be reduced to writing. (Article 336 C. C.) This was not done in the present case, and the court held that the removal of the interdiction of J. E. Roussin was irregular, and the demand for revision of the judgment of the deputy prothonotary, under article 1310 of the Code of Procedure, was maintained, and the removal of interdiction was annulled, and it was ordered that proceedings be resumed de novo on the petition of J. E. Roussin for the removal of his interdiction.

Brunet vs. Dame M. M. S. Herault dit Dominique et al.—The plaintiff claimed $212.50 as the balance due for work done under contract sous seing prive, dated 20th February, 1893. The defendants pleaded that they never agreed to pay more than $1,000; that they had never signed or authorized anyone to sign a writing agreeing to pay $1,100. They admitted a balance due of $112.50, which was tendered by their plea. The court held that the tender was sufficient.

May et al. vs. J. R. Paquin.—Judgment by default for $2,648.41, for goods sold and delivered.

Wilson vs. Lebrun.—Judgment by default for $236.03, on promissory notes and for goods sold and delivered.

Archambault vs. Bastien.—Judgment by default in ejectment, and maintaining the saisie gagerie for $150.

Dame E. Therrien vs. Mathieu.—Judgment on inscription for judgment for separation as to property in favor of the plaintiff.

Dame Elizabeth Miller vs. Dame F. Stephens et vir.—Judgment granting a delay to the defendants to file replication.

Dame Emelie Riendeau vs. Charron.—Judgment granting acte to plaintiff of her renunciation to the community.

Dame M. Mercier vs. Roy, and Dame M. E. Milard, opposant.—The plaintiff moved for peremption of the suit of the opposant. The motion was granted, and the opposition of the opposant was declared perempted, with costs against opposant.

Vin St. Lehon stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, and I consider that its use will be attended by the best results in all cases where a wholesome and reliable stimulant is required.—Granville H. Sharpe.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Thirty-first Annual Meeting—The First Independent College Diploma is Granted.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday, May 4th, in the College Building, 595 Lagauchetiere street, a number of the members and students of the college being present. W. H. Chapman, president, in the chair.

E. Munr, secretary-treasurer, read the annual report, and also the financial statement, which, on motion, wer duly received and adopted.

The President then delivered his address, touching upon several points interesting to the college, amongst others, the question of day lectures, the adoption of means to increase the revenue, and the desirability of securing a more suitable building than the one at present occupied by the college.

The secretary's report showed a slight falling off in the number of students at last session's lectures, and the financial statement also showed a failing off in receipts.

For the first time since the adoption of the sessional examinations, an independent College Diploma was presented to the following students, who had taken the full course of the college, and had passed all the sessional examinations, namely: A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Lemaitre, H. Guerin, A. Adrienne revost, H. St. Georges, G. Richard and Allan T. Christie. Prizes wer also presented to the following students, who had gained the highest points in their respective classes, namely: A. J. Bedard (2 prizes), M. Albert, H. Guerin and Jos. Vaiois. During the counting of the ballot papers, Dr. T. D. Reid gave an interesting lecture on opitcal illusion, with demonstrations.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Advisory Board, namely: Joseph Contant, G. Lachance, J. E. Tremble, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lanctot, J. R. arkin, Wm. T. King, Thos. R. Goulden and R. W. Williams. These, with Mr. W. H. Chapman as president, A. J. Laurence, vice-president, and E. Muir, treasurer, will form the College Board for the ensuing year.

FIREBUGS CAUGHT.

Perth, Ont., May 6.—(Special.)—H. Anderson, a man, and Jos. Cleroux, a 15-year-old boy, of Almonte, are in jail here awaiting trial on charges of arson. On April 20th three residences in the village were destroyed by fire. Two nights later Wylie's mill and stables and Mrs. Nolan's residence were burned. Suspicion attached to Cleroux, and he was arrested. He confessed, and said he had been advised to light the fire by two other boys, but later he made a clean breast of the matter, and told how he and Anderson, with whom he had been living, did the work. The boy says the motive in the case of the Wylie fire was that they would get a lot of cheap hay, the carcasses of horses, old iron, etc. Anderson was arrested and committed for trial.

THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

Toronto, May 6.—(Special.)—The tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Temperance League held last evening will be handed down in the archives of the society as one of the most successful in its history. The president, in presenting his annual report, spoke of the success that had attended the society. The decision made some years ago to eschew politics had proved a wise one. The vice-president dealt with with the recent plebiscite campaign and intimated that the Government's time to be brought to book would come later. Mr. D. J. Ferguson, chairman of the mission committee, stated that as a result of the mission meetings 142 had been induced to sign the temperance pledge. Mr. R. S. Shenstone, treasurer, pointed out that from May 1st, 1898, to date the receipts had amounted to $1,549.15 and the disbursements to $1,169.08. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. S. Robertson; vice-president, Mr. W. J. Mitchell; financial secretary, Mr. John H. Conian; treasurer, Mr. R. Shenstone; chaplaini Mr. J. S. Foster; guard, Mr. L. Mackenzie; platform committee, Mr. Murdoch McDonald; missionary committee, Mr. W. B. Speight; educational committee, Mr. J. Del Warren; auditors, Mr. J. H. Ferguson and Miss Nellie Maginn.

Stock Market.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning Canadian Pacific sold at 97 1-2, starting in London at 99 3-4. Richelieu was offered at 113 7-8, bid 113. Street was offered at 338, buyers 333. Toronto Ry., seller 118 3-4, buyer 118 1-2. Gas, seller 205, buyer 202. Payne, $400 bid.

New York Sailing Dates.

Anchoria, for Glasgow, May 6.
Normandie, for Havre, May 6.
Ems, for Genoa, May 6.
Lucania, for Liverpool, May 6.
Palatia, for Hamburg, May 6.
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, May 6.
King Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen. May 9.
Aurania, for Liverpool, May 9.
Paris, for Suothampton, May 10.
Britannic, for Liverpool, May 10.
Friesland, for Antwerp, May 10.
Marquette, for London, May 13.
Champagne, for Havre, May 13.
Etruria, for Liverpool, May 13.
Furnessia, for Glasgow, May 13.
Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, May 13.
Pretoria, for Hamburg, May 13.
Lahn, for Bremen, May 16.
Tartar Prince, for Naples, Genoa, May 16.
Tartar Prince, for Azores, May 16.
Brasilica, for Hamburg, May 16.
Teutonic, for Liverpool, May 17.
St. Paul, for Southampton, May 17.
Southwark, for Antwerp, May 17.
Barbarossa, for Bremen, May 18.
Mesaba, for London, May 20.
Saale, for Genoa, May 20.
Campania, for Liverpool, May 20.
Bretagne, for Havre, May 20.
Patria, for Hamburg, May 20.
Statendam, for Rotterdam, May 20.
King Friedrich, for Bremen, May 23.
St. Louis, for Southampton, May 24.
Cymric, for Liverpool, May 24.

Shipping Notes.

Turret Bay, for Sydney, C.B., from Blythe, May 3.

Leustra, for Miramichi, from Shields, May 3.
Alladin, for Louisburg, from Boston, May 5.
Turret Crown, for Sydney, C.B., from Baltimore, May 5.
Memnon, for Montreal, from Bristol, May 5.

Allan Line steamer Manitoban arrived at Philadelphia at 11 a.m. to-day.

Allan Line steamer Siberian sailed from St. John's, Nfld., for Halifax and Philadelphia, at 5.30 a.m. to-day.

Vin St. Lehon stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, and I consider that its use will be attended by the best results in all cases where a wholesome and reliable stimulant is required.—Granville H. Sharpe.

PERSONAL.

The Allan line R.M.S. Numidian, Captain McNicol, sails this morning with a full general cargo and the following list of saloon passengers: Mrs. J. Y. Ackles, Miss Kate Archibald, Amherst, N.S.; Mr. Chas. W. Buckham, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. B. Chadwick, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Thos. Duncan, Ottawa; Mr. C. Elliott, Belleville, Ont.; Mrs. Elliott, Belleville, Ont.; Mrs. Farley, St. Thomas, Ont.; Mrs. Johnston, two children, Winnipeg; Miss Lindsay, Montreal; Miss Lane, Toronto; Miss Constance Lane, Toronto; Mr. J. M. Milne, Miss Milne, Columbus, O.; Prof. Mavor, Toronto; Miss P. E. Paget, Muscatine, Ia.; Miss Parker, Ottawa, Ont.. Mr. G. W. Robinson, Miss Boyle, Mr. Edouard Richard, Montreal; Mr. W. T. Stein, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. H. B. Travers, Mrs. Travers, two children, St. Thomas, Ont.; Mr. H. W. Walker, Mr. W. Williams, Mrs. Williams and child, Montreal.

Mrs. Cummings, of Toronto, and Madame Dandurand, of Montreal, have been appointed delegates by the Local Council of Women to the International Council of Women at London, Eng.

Messrs. Armstrong, Binns and Jones, returning to the city after three days at St. Agathe and surrounding country, report the lakes for the most part pretty well heightened up with ice. This, however, did not interfere with the party securing a goodly share of the speckled trout for which this part of the country is no noted. The total catch was 296 fish.

ALLEGED "CON" GAME

A Man Drops $125 and Causes the Arrest of Another.

Arrested Man Says He Was One of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Sergeant Detective Campeau and Detective Vaughan last night arrested one Charles Worsley, who has recently come to the city, and who, it is claimed, is an adventurer in the gambling line. Worsley is a man thirty-one years of age, and lived while here in the rear of 6 St. Charles Borrome street.

He operated, it is alleged, by means of a brace-box, and played faro bank generally to the great loss of the other person. His arrest was made on the information of Louis St. Onge, 155 1-2 St. Antoine street, a waiter in the Continental Hotel, who said he had been induced to play faro bank with Worsley and had lost $125.

Chief Carpenter said this morning that Worsley did not operate alone. He had confederates, and it was one of these, it is alleged, who induced St. Onge to play faro.

St. Onge's story is that a man invited him to a saloon on Dorchester street, and that there he was asked to go to one of the back rooms where a game was in progress. His companion then said he ought to try his luck on the bank. St. Onge did try, and lost $125. The game as played, it is said, is one at which it is impossible for an outsider to win.

Faro bank, Mr. Carpenter said, is generally supposed to be fair. A person bets so much that a certain card will come out, and then the top card is drawn. It is alleged that this was not the way with Worsley's faro bank. There were springs on the box, and by some contrivance any card could be brought out. Thus it was impossible for a person to win. The box was made in Chicago, and is, according to Mr. Carpenter, one of the cleverest tricks ever known to the gambling fraternity.

J. Worsley says he is a good man and staes that he was among Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish war. He says he makes a living by gabling. Worsley was among the men arrested in the raid on the St. Jean Baptiste Club, 8 St. Charles Borrommee street, a few days ago.

One of Worsley's friends said this morning that his arrest was the outcome of personal spite. One of the gang, he said, had offered a man $100 to peach on Worsley.

MOTORMAN BLAMED.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in the Quebec Trolley Accident—Accident at Louie Basin.

Quebec, May 5.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury, to-day, in the investigation into the death of Fenton Horan, conductor of the Electric Railway, brought in a verdict to the effect that the man was killed by the collision of cars 45 and 49, and that William Delaney, motorman, in the employ of the said company, was not prudent enough in the fulfilment of his duty on that occasion. Mr. Delaney will be brought before Judge Chauveau for a preliminary examination.

Last night, the Levis Council approved unanimously of the abattoir scheme of Messrs. Grinnis and Hollingshead.

Three men, while working at Louise Basin, this morning, were unfortunate enough to fall into the water, owing to the collapse of some scaffolding. Two of the men were rescued uninjured, but the third, Mr. J. M. Beaudet had his leg broken in two places. He was removed to the Hotel Dieu.

Quebec, May 5.—Trepanier, the mail-carrier who was arrested lately under the accusation of having stolen a decoy letter containing the sum of three dollars, which had been marked specially by the post-office inspector, was honorably discharged this afternoon by the Hon. Justice Chauveau, since the evidence was not strong enough or sufficient to condemn him to a trial.

St. Patrick's Church was crowded this morning at the funeral of the late Finton Horan. The entire staff of the railway company were present in uniform, and the pall-bearers were taken from the conductors. The interment took place in St. Patrick's cemetery.

The Montreal Harbor Commissioners' tug and the new iron dredge No. 4, which are being built by the iron works of Carrier, Laine & Co., are advancing nicely. Both boats will be ready for launching about the middle of June.

THE CABLE OFFER OF B.C.

The Victoria Colonist Predicts the Opposition Will Back Up the Government.

Victoria, B.C., May 6.—Referring to the offer of the British Columbia Government to bear one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable, the Colonist, of this city, Opposition, will say to-morrow that it "thinks itself safe in promising, on behalf of the Opposition, that such a measure will be unopposed," and it congratulates Mr. Semlin and his colleagues upon "their prompt and patriotic action.'

Gentlemen Cooks.

How bachelors living in chambers used to cook a chop over the coals anybody may read in the novels of Dickens and Thackeray. But it is now a fad for gentlemen to keep apartments without servants, doing all their own cooking, or at least only going out for dinner. It is the gas range that enables them to do it. But what they do for amusement, thousands of people do from motives of economy and convenience. The gas range is always instantly serviceable; if water is required to be heated in the night for a sick person, if a hasty lunch is to be prepared, there it is—always ready, always clean, and its economy is greater than its convenience.

THAT PACIFIC CABLE.

Ottawa, May 6.—(Special.)—Great Britain's sudden reversal of policy on the Pacific cable question, volunteering a subsidy, when a straight contribution was expected, has at least served to awaken a lively interest in the subject on the part of the Province of British Columbia. Yesterday the Premier received from the Government at Victoria an offer to give, in view of Mr. Chamberlain's apparent backdown, the equivalent of about half the expected Imperial contribution, namely, two-eighteenths of the total cost. The offer is thus set forth in the despatch of British Columbia's Finance Minister to the Premier of Canada:—

Victoria, B.C., May 5, 1899.

To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa:—

This Government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen in connection with the Pacific cable scheme. It regards the enterprise as of vast importance, and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure a proper share of Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On those grounds this Government feels justified in assisting the realization of the scheme beyond what is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This Government, therefore, will assume for the province one-ninth of the cost of cable on arrangements similar to those with Australian colonies. Hoping in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion Government the consummation of this Imperial enterprise may be achieved. (Signed),

F. Carter Cotton,
Minister of Finance of British Columbia.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. May 6th, 1899.

Ladies' Costumes and Capes.

Stylish Costumes

Everything that is new and desirable in Ladies' Costumes is readily found here.

Ladies' Smart English Serge Costume jacket made double breasted, with white pearl buttons, skirt cut full and newest style. Special, $7.55

Ladies' Jaunty Costume, in New Box Cloth, reefer jacket, lined taffeta silk, skirt is full four yards wide and lined percaline. Special $16.25

Ladies' Black and Colored Covert Cloth Costumes, Chesterfield jacket, lined silk, skirt is cut in the newest style. Special $17.50

Ladies' Cape Specials

To-morrow's specials in the Mantle Salon will be worthy of close attention. These three to talk about:

A Lady's Short Box Cloth Cape, trimmed self applique and fancy stitching, lined through, stylish slashed collar, $4.50

Ladies' Black Braid Applique Capes, over peau de soie foundation, trimmed jet and goffered silk. Special.. $6.25

Ladies' Handsome Black Applique Cape, over black silk foundation, with double frill of goffered chiffon. Special .. $12.00

RARE VALUES IN

DRESS GOODS and SILKS

On Monday a most elaborate array of Novelties in Dress Goods and Silks will divide honors with the Costume display. They are exclusive productions of the great Looms of Lyons and Alsace. The event will be particularly momentous because the goods are the very newest and most popular in the fashion centres of the Old World. These Price Hints:

Dress Goods Novelties

New "Voile" Dress Materials, magnificent fabrics for Summer Dresses, in the newest colorings and 12 different makes, 46 inches wide .. .. 60c yard

New "Bedford" Cord Fabrics—Heavy and serviceable, splendidly reliable, 12 different shades, 42 inches wide. Special Price .. .. 70c yard

New Poplin Dress Goods—French weave, in 10 popular shades, extra heavy cord, 46 inches wide. Special .. 90c yard

New Gloria Silk—For Ladies' Dresses, very stylish goods, beautiful silk surface, in 10 elegant color-tones, 46 inches wide. Special Price 95c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Rich Summer Suits

New Damas Raye Silks—In rich and elegant color-tones, mostly white foundations, with dainty colored stripes and broche effects .. .. 95c yard

New Checked Taffeta Silks — The season's favorite silk, chiefest for summer wear, in variety of exquisite colorings, $1.10

New French Satins—In a splendid collection of handsome colorings, all pure silk and extra bright finish. Special value, $1.10

New Striped Taffeta Silks—Very choice and exclusive designs, in a variety of stripes, handsomely grouped colorings. Special value $1.25

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Baby Carriages

Don't take the baby out before you provide it with one of those Handsome Carriages that The Big Store people are selling so cheap.

A Very Pretty Rattan Baby Carriage, extra strong springs and gearings, neatly upholstered, has pretty parasol. Special Price .. $3.65

A handsome collection of Baby Carriages, up to $20.00

Men's Bicycle Suits

Told you on Saturday last about these Splendid Suits. That Cyclists appreciate them is proved by the fact that one-half the lot is gone. Still there's ample choosing.

Made of splendid quality Brown and Grey Diagonal Tweed, thoroughly well finished, cut in the newest sac style, with patch pockets in jacket, pants have re-inforced seats, safety back pocket, strap and buckle at knee. Regular $4.50 suit. Special, for $2.95

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS.

The Big Store claims to be Headquarters for Men's Shirts. These Favored Shirts are in greater demand than ever before. There's a goodness of quality and newness of style not matched anywhere at the price.

150 Dozen Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, usual 65c value. Special 47c

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

PIANOS PIANOS

Steinway.......

Nordheimer

Heintzman....

These are instruments recognized everywhere as the best. To purchase one is to have assured value and satisfaction.

Prices not more than other dealers ask for Pianos of inferior tone and reputation.

Terms as low as $8.00 monthly, Old instruments, any make, taken in exchange.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

New Commercial Special Train.

As a result of an interview between Messrs. C. J. Smith and J. E. Walsh, general passenger agents of the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa & Parry Sound railways, and Mr. James Croil, vice-president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, a fast special express train will leave Ottawa for Pembroke and intermediate points on arrival of their morning express from Montreal. This train will run on Mondays only and will be put on about June 1.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

IMPORTANT SALE.

The subscribers have received instructions to sell, at the residence of

H. R. IVES, Esq.,

No. 200 University St.

All the Elegant Household Effects, viz:

Karn Cabinet Grand Piano, fine tone and action; Wire Back Drawing Room Suite, by Thomson, covered in Silk Brocatelle; Fancy Odd Chairs, Mahogany Centre Tables, Cabinets, Two Fine Turkish Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Ornaments and Bric-a-brac, Piano Lamp, Best Proof Engravings and Etchings, Mantel Mirror, etc., etc.; Oak Sideboard, Ex. Dining Table and Chairs, Kensington Carpet, Silverware, Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, etc., etc.; Beautiful Brass Canopy Bedstead, with Spring, Hair Mattress, etc., complete; Cherry Bedroom Sets, Cherry Wardrobe, Rattan Chairs and Lounges, Toilet Sets, Brass and Enamel Iron Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, etc.; Brass Hall Light, Hall Stand, Hall and Stair Carpets, Walnut Bookcase and Desk, Library Table, Oak Corner Book Shelves, Brussels Carpets, H. W. Collender, N.Y., Billiard Table, with Ivory Balls, Cues, etc., etc., complete; Buffalo Range, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Ice Box, Parlor Grate.

Contents of Servants' Bedrooms.

Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Sale Wednesday Morning, May 10th, at Ten O'Clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL TO VAUDREUIL.

9.00 A.M.—Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, only. 9.30 A.M.—All Stations to Vaudreuil. 1.30 P.M.—Lachine, and all Stations beyond to Vaudreuil. 5.50 P.M.—Convent, Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Pt. Claire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil. 8.00 P.M.—Lachine, Pt. Claire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil. 9.00 P.M—All Stations to Vaudreuil.

FROM VAUDREUIL TO MONTREAL.

6.34 A.M.—Ste. Anne's, Montreal, only. 7.55 A.M.—Lachine and all Intermediate Stations, also Montreal. 10.55 A.M.—All Stations to Montreal. 5.20 P.M.—Pt. Claire, Dixie, Lachine, Montreal. 7.12 P.M. and 10.00 P.M.—All Stations to Montreal.

FROM MONTREAL TO ST. HYACINTHE

9.45 A.M. and 8.30 P.M.—All Stations to St. Hyacinthe.

FROM ST. HYACINTHE TO MONTREAL.

5.27 A.M.—St. Hilaire, Beloeil, St. Lambert, Montreal. 8.00 A.M. and 5.40 P.M.—All Stations to Montreal.

Cheap Excursion Tickets.

In connection with above Sunday Train service between Montreal and Vaudreuil and Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, round trip tickets will be sold at first-class single fare, plus ten cents, between Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, or Montreal and Vaudreuil, and vice versa, or between any two intermediate stations in above district. Tickets will be good going and returning on Sundays only.

City Ticket Offices—137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

WANTED — Three Moulders (stove plate), steady employment, at piecework; can earn from $12 to $20 per week, according to their ability. Apply to Mr. Robinson, 99 King st. 109*

WANTED—By a young man, a position to learn trade; speaks both languages fluently, and is a good worker; aged 17. Address A. E. Paquette, Coaticooke. 109*

WANTED—Boy to attend door and telephone, and make himself useful about the house. Apply at 900 Dorchester st. 107*

The Herald.

FOUNDED, 1808.

141 St. James St. Montreal, Que.

DAILY EDITION,
Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION.
Seventy-five Cents per Year.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Jas. S. Brierley, Managing Director.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

A BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The head offices of The Herald will in a few days be removed from 141 St. James street to the commodious and centrally-located premises on the corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier Sts., now occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The new offices are admirably adapted for the purposes for which they will now be used. Their interior arrangements will be first-class in every particular, and arranged with special reference to the convenience of customers and employes, thus permitting the greatly increased volume of business to be transacted with greater expedition than is possible in the offices now occupied.

This change marks another forward step in The Herald's progress. The tangible results of the efforts of its publishers to make The Herald a newspaper in the best sense of the term—to present the news faithfully and promptly, and to win the confidence of the public by faithful service—are seen in a constantly-widening circle of readers. These, in their turn, constitute the paper a valuable advertising medium, and thus makes possible the important change outlined above, and others equally important that are in contemplation.

A REMARKABLE SCHEME.

A pamphlet entitled "The Abattoir Question—How it Interests the Farmers of the Province of Quebec," is being circulated through the Province. It is issued anonymously, and its object, very palpably, is to create public opinion to support a demand upon the Government of the Province to guarantee the issue, in principal and interest, of bonds to the extent of $1,000,000, whose proceeds shall be used in the establishment of a provincial abattoir, in the neighborhood of the city of Quebec. The credit of initiating the project lies, it is understood, with Mr. Bender, of Montmagny, whose name is not now for the first time associated with a dead-meat scheme. The pamphlet is written in glowing terms, which recall the language used when the beet root sugar scheme was employed as a lever to get some thousands of dollars out of our much-besieged Provincial treasury. At that time, all that was required to make an Eldorado of the Province of Quebec, in the interests of the farmers, of course, was the establishment of the beet root sugar industry. Now it is the abattoir industry. But abattoirs we have at present in the Province of Quebec, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital have been invested, yet our farmers still must earn their living by the sweat of their brow! Does the reason lie in the fact that the capital at present invested is private capital, and is there something magical about getting the money of the Province into the new scheme?

The pamphleteer writes: "It is an everyday occurrence to hear farmers complain that farming no longer pays, that they can no longer make both ends meet, and that their struggle for existence is a hard and miserable one. Yet there is a remedy at hand for all the evils of their lamentable situation, if they only knew how to avail themselves of it." What is this panacea for the hardships of the farmers? Why are there these hardships? In the language of the pamphlet: "This question is easily answered. Because Canada is without the abattoirs needful to prepare her superabundant supplies for shipment." So that not only the Province of Quebec, but the governments of the Dominion and the other Provinces, and all the capitalists of this and other lands have been stupidly blind to the wonderful advantages lying dormant in this direction, and now so kindly pointed out by our unknown pamphleteer! He shows by statistics that the consumption of beef in Great Britain is practically unlimited; that the city of Quebec is only 2,600 miles from England; that Australia is 13,500 miles, New Zealand 12,000, Argentine, 6,000, and Chicago 4,000 distant, and yet these places supply immense quantities of meat to England. "But the immense advantage of vastly shorter transit is not the only one that this Province enjoys. The conditions of temperature are also in its favor. All the mutton and a considerable quantity of the beef now imported into England from abroad, have to cross the equator, and must be frozen solid in order to keep it. Even then 20 per cent. of those cargoes arrive damaged, while Canadian meat needs only to be chilled, and the time of transit from Quebec to Liverpool or London, being only eight days by steamer, fresh-killed meat sent from here and kept in a properly cooled chamber would improve in quality and tenderness, and arrive in the best condition at its destination, thus commanding the highest prices in the British market."

Although we are willing to forgive our own capitalists for having overlooked these supremely favorable conditions, what we cannot understand, in view of them, is why the "British capitalists of the highest standing and respectability" who now publish to the world this discovery, still find it necessary to ask the Province of Quebec for its guarantee for a million dollars and the interest thereon for forty years. Experience has shown that when "British capitalists of the highest standing and respectability," discover even a small-sized Eldorado, they say nothing about it, until they have made it securely their own, and are willing enough to invest their money if they can get a moderate return. But in this instance they exhibit no fear lest these advantages be secured by more venturesome investors, and are content, through their agents, to wait for twelve months or more around the now securely-guarded doors of the Quebec Treasury, without making any effort to secure the harvest of this marvellous investment. Their object now, by their pamphlet campaign is, apparently to appeal to the hopes or cupidity of the unthinking, and so create a demand upon the guardians of the public funds.

The real facts of this matter are that the conditions of this Province are not suitable for the raising of large beef cattle, which alone are profitable for the dressed beef industry; that our farmers are wisely and profitably directing their efforts to butter and cheese-making, for which our climate and our cattle are suited. It is true that the promoters agree to pay the value of the cattle received at the abattoir "according to their value in the English market as dressed meat, less two and a half cents per pound for handling, etc.," but who is to determine the value of a particular animal in the English market as dressed beef? The result of a discussion on this point would be disappointing to the farmer every time. The company, moreover, reserves the right to refuse any animal it may judge "unfit." The farmer would thus be at the mercy of the company, and the "unfitness" would be found to result in a considerable reduction of the price. Experience would show that this scheme, founded with the money of the Province of Quebec, would result in our having an abattoir at which, at the best, cattle from other Provinces and other States would be slaughtered, and we would once more learn the costly lesson that it is better for the Province of Quebec to let business enterprises establish themselves on their own merits, and with the money of their promoters.

The Provincial Government can more legitimately and effectively assist the farmers by following out the present policy, including the encouragement of improved road-making and more thorough elementary education, than by forwarding such schemes as this. The Province of Quebec has been brought to the brink of ruin by schemes clothed in fancy terms to capture the imagination of our people. The March-and Government was elected as an evidence of the determination of the people to close the era of such speculations, and to bring in a period of careful economy and practical usefulness, and there is no doubt that it will continue to be true to this mandate.

THE MACHINERY TAX A FAILURE.

The attempt to put into operation the power secured from the Legislature last year to tax "immovable" machinery has led to the development of a very interesting condition. Briefly stated, the only interpretation of the taxing clause in question that is possible, having regard to the law as defined in the Civil Code, is to exempt certain classes of machinery when put in a building by a tenant and to tax the same kinds of machinery when they are in use by the proprietor of the premises. For example, supposing one newspaper to be carrying on business in a building of its own, its presses, boilers and engines would be subject to taxation, while a newspaper published in rented premises would be exempt from the taxation. This state of things must, if allowed to go into operation, work such palpable injustice that every person concerned must be solicitious about the best means of getting out of the difficulty. As the law now stands, the assessors are bound by their oath of office to assess all this class of property when they find it in the possession of the proprietors of the building. They are also prohibited from assessing similar machinery when it is found to belong to a tenant; or, what amounts to the same thing, the tenant is not, under the law, obliged to pay the tax. Unless, therefore, the tenants all obligingly become proprietors of the lands and buildings they occupy, most of the machinery it was designed to assess cannot be added to the rolls this year. Unless, on the other hand, the proprietors who find themselves caught with machinery on the premises, suddenly become tenants of the land and buildings they occupy, they are liable to find themselves paying good-sized tax bills for which their competitors are not similarly liable.

The difficulty arises out of the legal definition of "immovable property." The Civil Code says (par. 379): "Movable things which a proprietor has placed on his real property for a permanency, or which he has incorporated therewith, are immovable by their destination, so long as they remain there."

It will be observed that these "movable things" must be placed permanently on the real property by the proprietor of both. Chief Justice Strong laid down this principle in a suit between the Bank of Hochelaga and the Waterous Engine Co. in 1897, saying that "in order to give movable property the character of immovable by destination it is necessary that the person incorporating the movables with the immovables should be at the same time owner both of the movables and of the real property with which they are so incorporated." Mr. Justice Gwynne agreed in this view, remarking that "it is contrary to natural justice and to reason that an owner of real property by incorporating with such real property a chattel which is the property of a stranger, can give such chattel the character of realty." And Mr. Justice Wurtele, whose decision was upheld by the Supreme Court in this case, said of such movables that "to be immobilized it is necessary that they be placed in the building by its proprietor and also that they belong to him."

The immediate difficulty arises out of the fact that while the aldermen went to the Legislature to get power to tax certain machinery they contented themselves with asking leave to tax "machinery and other property so fixed or related to any building or land as to form part of the realty," and as we have just seen, this lets out the machinery belonging to any tenant, because in law it cannot "form part of the realty."

Something might perhaps be said of the singular oversight of the half dozen or more lawyers associated in one way or another with the revision of the charter in permitting this anomaly to pass into legislation without being noticed. Particularly is this true concerning the city attorneys, to whom the aldermen were entitled to look for guidance. Perhaps, entitled to look for guidance.

IS THE N.P. STILL IN FORCE?

Failing the fulfilment of their predictions that the Liberal tariff enactments would paralyze the industries of the Dominion, the Conservatives are now doing their best to get people to believe that the Liberals have left the protective tariff as it was and that any credit for present business conditions is due to Mr. Foster, rather than to Mr. Fielding. What is there in this statement? It will probably be admitted even by the most zealous Conservative newspaper that Mr. Fielding's activity was necessarily limited to raising a duty, lowering it, or letting it alone. He could not escape following one of these courses. He did, in fact, as Mr. Paterson pointed out some little time ago, increase the duty very slightly on some eight or nine items, the aggregate importations of which amount to about $80,000. He did leave a great many duties as they were. And he did reduce a great many duties. It is worth while examining whether there was any saving to the Canadian people arising out of these reductions, it will be borne in mind, could not be made until the Conservative party had been driven from office. Here are a few items:

On bituminous coal there is a saving of seven cents a ton, on 1,942,000 tons, a saving of $135,940 on the importation.

On collars there was a saving of about 17 per cent., in money $9,860.

On cotton embroideries the saving was 5 per cent. at least, in money $5,686.

On rubber shoes the saving is $1,758; on rubber belting, $1,671; the combined importation being less than $60,000.

On scythes and snaths the saving was one-tenth of the whole importation, or $2,285; on builders' and like hardware, $10,602; on windmills, $848; on portable engines, $2,807; on various machinery of ordinary use, $40,802.

On one item of metal used for plows and other agricultural implements, the saving was $14,508; on skates the saving was about $22,696; on stones, $2,220; on table cutlery, $2,877.

On adzes, cleavers, etc., the saving was $1,883; on axes, $3,671; on saws, $2,030; on files and rasps, $3,662; on hand and machine tools, $18,886.

On coal oil the saving was $81,458; on other products of petroleum, $1,486; on olive oil, $2,385. On glucose the saving was $16,055; on watch cases, $3,914; on woollen stockings, $30,171, and so on throughout the list.

Mr. Fielding has calculated that the total direct gain in the first year of the tariff was about two millions of dollars, and that in the second year it will be three millions. The foregoing are some of the savings which in the first year contributed towards making up the two millions. There is nothing mythical or indefinite about the character of the saving, for the goods are in common use everywhere, and there is no possibility of a tariff reduction not going into effect. These savings, it is to be added, are all calculated upon the general tariff, and without reference to the farther saving derivable in some cases through the operation of the British preference. And it has to be further remembered that these savings on imported goods, nine times out of ten, also imply an equal saving to the consumer on goods made in the Dominion. It hardly looks, therefore, as though the much-lauded National Policy is still in force, as the Conservative papers and parliamentary leaders would have us believe.

MR. FORGET'S EXPLANATION.

If a man without a sense of humor is a lost soul, an official similarly destitute can hardly expect mercy at the hands of his employers. The document submitted by Mr. Forget, clerk of the Recorder's Court, in explanation of certain charges against his management, which are the natural inference from a recent report by City Auditor Dufresne, must be in some respects about the most amusing public document that has ever come to the notice of any alderman at the City Hall. And were it not that there are grave issues involved and that Mr. Forget's continued tenancy of his office, a most important consideration for him, hangs upon the view taken of his explanations by the Finance Committee and the other aldermen, the report might be considered simply as a contribution to the comic literature of the day.

We have no desire to express an opinion on the merits of Mr. Forget's general administration of his department. That subject has been gone into under directions of the committee which employs him and the members of which are responsible to the public for the proper conduct of the work. It must be said, however, that in his voluminous report Mr. Forget has left himself open to attack from many quarters, and if there are persons in the City Council or out of it who care to seize the opportunity they are now placed in the position of the man who boasted "Mine enemy hath written a book." Mr. Forget claims that the City Treasurer is very severe towards him and finds fault with the auditor who went over his books. His explanations, while they apparently justify his shortcomings in his own eyes, go very lamely when it is remembered that he is the clerk of a court, an institution above all others whose regulations should compel respect. He explains that he allowed an outsider to come in and relieve him of his work in connection with butchers' fines. "His power was explained to me. I was nothing but a servant in his hands. I let him go to work with my best wishes, and I put myself under his orders with humble obedience." Here, truly, is extraordinary and altogether unusual complacency in a court official. "But not," he adds, "without some demur, for this intervention humiliated me somewhat. With a simple order from the Treasurer I could have settled the matter myself." Mr. Forget ingeniously admits that when a woman paid thirty dollars on account of a large fine the treasury only received twenty-two dollars. "I took, first, $8 due me as counsel for the prosecution in the case." This, of course, may have been a perfectly legitimate proceeding, for all we know, but it will not strike the reader as being just the best way to go about collecting fees due the "counsel for the prosecution."

One ray of comfort, and one only, has come to the clerk of the court since this unpleasant investigation began. He was very ill when it began, and on getting word through the press of what was going forward, disobeyed his doctor, left his house and hastened to lay his case before the Mayor. His Worship, whose consideration for officials has been strikingly demonstrated on more than one occasion, appears to have been very gracious. "Never shall I forget," Mr. Forget assures the Finance Committee, "the consoling reception his Honor gave me, nor the wisdom of his advice." The advice, we are bound to say, was deserving of this unreserved appreciation. We gather that Mr. Forget had devised a plan of receiving instalments of fines when the persons so fined found it inconvenient to pay all at once, and had good and sufficient objections to serving the terms of imprisonment imposed as an optional punishment. These sums received had not been entered in the books and the cash had not been paid into the treasury. The Mayor's advice, according to Mr. Forget, was simplicity itself. "Since you did not give up the deposits you received, it is easy for you to satisfy the Treasurer by paying them into his hands." The clerk lost no time in complying with this counsel.

It is to be hoped the Finance Committee will carefully consider the explanations Mr. Forget has given, not only so far as they present evidences of his own competency or incompetency, but also because of the admission of interference by outsiders in the administration of his department. It is necessary that the public should know how the president of the Butchers' Association came to be placed in temporary charge of a branch of the Recorder's Court office with power to collect or remit fines.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

Governments come and go in Italy with a rapidity equalled by Republican France alone among the nations. Italy, since the risorgimento, has not been conspicuous for stability of purpose and policy in the administration of the country's affairs, and greatly as she has interested political students and statesmen in all parts of the world, her well-wishers would have had greater confidence in her future had she been more steadfast in pursuing the high ideals after which her statesmen have aspired. Her capital has played a great part in history—in some respects the greatest ever played by a city—and it is not to be wondered that a free and regenerated Italy should wish to make herself felt among the nations that have the ordering of the affairs of the world to-day. She is, however, crippled by two things—her financial weakness and the fickleness and discontent of her people. The life of the present Ministry of General Pelloux, whose history is only numbered by months, has been cut short by the opposition its Chinese policy has provoked. Italy, believing that the hour for the partition of moribund China was at hand, put forward a claim for her share in the inheritance—a naval base and coaling station at San Mun Bay in the province of Chi-Kian. The Italian demands were modest by comparison with those conceded to some other nations, but they were refused by China. It was the wisdom of the policy that threw the country open to this rebuff that has been debated and questioned in the Chamber, and that has now brought about the resignation of the Ministry.

The general foreign policy of the Government has been unpopular. There was a strong feeling that the Government had allowed the rights of the country to be trampled on by the Anglo-French agreement with respect to their African positions. Italian sentiment objects to that agreement because the arrangement affects what Italians consider to be the hinterland of Tripoli. When Tripoli comes under European sway Italy of all powers has unquestionably the best right to possess it, and this indeed is generally conceded. The chief value of Tripoli, the Italians contend with a good deal of force, depends upon its connections with the heart of Africa by the caravan routes passing through this far-reaching hinterland, which stretches all the way to Lake Chad. The agreement was condemned in the Italian Senate because its effect would be to cut off the main arteries of the commerce of Tripoli and transfer them into British and French hands. The defence of Admiral Canevaro on that occasion was that if Italy had really determined to make good a claim to this vast tract of African territory she ought to have taken steps to assert it many years ago. There can be no doubt that Italy has always had aspirations of this kind, but events have been too strong and too rapid for her. Be the cause what it may, it was found when the Fashoda incident arose that France had already crept little by little into a good deal of the territory theoretically claimed by Italy as the hinterland of Tripoli. Italy was, of course, powerless in the matter—for she was like the powerless little pipkin between two pots—but the Government lost prestige because the people thought it might have done more than it did.

The refusal of China to grant Italy's claim for a ninety-nine year's lease of a naval base in San Juan has added fuel to the flame. She may make her claim good by seizing by force the station that has been refused by diplomacy; but at present it looks as if her national pride had received a damaging blow. Admiral Canevara is not a strong foreign minister, and it is by no means improbable that the solution of the present crisis will be a mandate from King Humbert to General Pelloux to reconstruct his Cabinet without him. It is unusual for a Ministry to resign before an adverse vote, and in this case it is by no means certain that the vote would have gone against the Government. The Premier, in justification of his course, said: "The effect of the debate showed a large minority in the Chamber of Deputies against our action in China which would be supported by only a weak minority." This is not enough under ordinary circumstances to warrant resignation, but it is likely enough the course that would be pursued if the intention is to sacrifice an unpopular foreign minister. The matter is at present in the hands of the King. A curious fact in connection with the crisis is that the very policy which has been condemned by the Opposition was suggested by their own leaders, and during the debate documentary evidence to this effect was produced. Italy has done badly in her periodical excursions into the domain of foreign affairs, and we cannot help thinking that the more attention she devotes to internal development and the less she meddles with international complications, the better. She has not profited by her recent experience so much as she might have done.

A KNOW-NOTHING POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The ordinary citizen who has a wholesome respect for laws and a well-developed sense of the need of enforcing them for the preservation of order and public security, must be considerably puzzled by the repeated indications that the Police Department of Montreal considers itself to be under no particular obligation to enforce all the laws. Every now and then we get reports of solemn committee conclaves at the City Hall when various breaches of law are discussed. Ever and always the Chief of Police allows the Police Committee to understand that he appreciates the gravity of the situation, but that he would not think of interfering unless he was directed to do so. One time it is a prize fight; the chief assures the committee and the public that he did not know there was going to be a prize fight, utterly unconscious, apparently, of the circumstance that people think they are paying him to find out and to know such things. Another time the Chief appeals for sympathy on the ground that a lot of miscreants openly boast of their ability to get men on the police force of which he is the head, and take money from applicants for doing so. It never seems to have occurred to him that the law might reach such people, and that he should have them arrested. Sometimes there are complaints that immoral exhibitions are staged at this or that theatre. Everybody else might know it—but the officials of the Police Department? Never. Only lately there was a meeting of the Police Committee, when the question of raiding gambling houses was discussed. It is a public scandal in Montreal that these places exist, but what did the Chief of Police have to say? He did not know where the line should be drawn. He was a member of a very respectable club himself once, he explained, and the whole revenue of that club was raised by a trifling deduction from the stakes in each game of cards. He seemed to think it would be absurd to put a stop to such a practice as that. Another time it was to the evil of fast driving on Sherbrooke street, that the committee found it necessary to direct his attention. His excuse was that the department had now no fast horses with which to overtake the speedy law-breakers. With other flagrant evils it is the same. Apparently, nobody is prepared to be so lenient with wrongdoing and wrongdoers as the Police Department.

What is the use of the Police Committee or the City Council, or any other body of citizens, trying to suppress crime with such an organization as that? Pretty soon it may become necessary to hold a meeting of the committee before steps will be taken to secure the arrest of a common burglar or sneak-thief.

TARIFF REFORM ON A BUSINESS PLAN.

In the course of his address on Tuesday Hon. Mr. Fielding took occasion to present a long list of items in the tariff on which the duties have been considerably reduced by the legislation of 1897. The bare reading of the list is enough to answer the absurd statement being pressed upon their readers by several Conservative newspapers that the protective tariff of the Conservatives is still in force, and that all credit for the prosperity of the country is attributable to that fact.

To say that the tariff rate on a particular item has been reduced implies a certain definite advantage to the consumer. Nobody will be disposed to deny that. There will also be found those who will jump to the conclusion that a reduction in tariff duties necessarily argues the disadvantage of the home manufacturer, and within certain limits this deduction is a reasonable one. But it will perhaps surprise many Conservatives to learn that by the exercise of a little business discretion in the rearrangement of the tariff the Liberals have been able in many instances to obviate this effect and to give to Canadian manufacturers a more secure position in the Canadian market than they formerly enjoyed under the legislation put through by the men whom they themselves had put in power and kept there for a generation.

For example, there was a reduction in the duty on a class of farm implements, the old duty being 35 per cent., while the new duty is 25 per cent. But although the financial year ending June 30, 1895, was not by any means so good, from a general business standpoint, as the year ending June 30, 1898, which latter indeed was the best in all Canada's history, the value of pronged forks imported in 1895 was $13,277, while the value of the importations in 1898, under the lower duty, was only $12,419.

There were $2,335 worth of hoes imported in 1895 under the 35 per cent. duty, and only $2,166 in 1898 under the 25 per cent. duty.

There were $2,411 worth of rakes imported in 1895 under the 35 per cent. duty and only $1,126 in 1898 under the 25 per cent. duty.

Of scythes, under the same relative conditions, there were $23,296 imported in 1895 and only $22,857 in 1898.

On spades the duty in 1895 amounted to 38 per cent.; in 1898 it was 35 per cent. The importations fell off from $23,646 in 1895 to $14,696 in 1898.

On other farm implements of various kinds there was the reduction from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent., yet the importations fell off in value from $22,023 to $13,834.

Plainly the Canadian manufacturers of these articles have been able to more than hold their own in an expanding market, driving off outside competition even in face of the lowered duty. Such a circumstance must be very disgusting to believers in a high tariff all round as the only salvation for native industries. But there are the stubborn facts, and it behooves those who are genuinely interested in securing the prosperity of Canadian industries to alter their theories to meet the conditions.

The explanation of the unlooked-for circumstance that both manufacturer and purchaser have benefitted by the lowering of the duties is not far to seek. We get a hint of it in the figures showing the state of the trade in crude iron. Pig iron, under the Conservative administration, was dutiable at $4 a ton. Under the Liberals it is dutiable at $2.50 a ton. Here the difference in the returns gives another indication of increased activity in iron-working.

In 1895, under the high tariff, we imported $339,403 worth of iron; in 1898, under the low tariff, we imported a good twenty per cent. more, or $391,668.

On bar iron the duty was reduced from $10 a ton to $7 a ton. The imports went up from $169,116 to $372,072.

On cast-iron scrap the duty was reduced from $4 to $2.50. The imports went up from $4,327 to $13,251.

On wrought iron and steel scrap the duty was reduced from $4 to $1. The imports went up from $218,831 to $491,415.

It is not difficult to deduce from these two sets of circumstances the explanation of the greater prosperity of the manufacturers under lower duties. The Liberal Ministers, who revised the tariff, have evidently kept in mind the necessity of distinguishing between crude products, goods partly manufactured entering into further manufacturing processes in Canada, and the finished articles of manufacture, leaving to those engaged in the final processes a relatively more considerable measure of incidental protection. Unlike their predecessors, they acted like business men upon a business plan. They found the iron industry of the country out of joint and disorganized, subjected to ruinous competition, in spite of an ostensibly high protection. To-day, after their tariff has been for two years in operation, the iron industry of the Dominion is prosperous and more than holding its own with outside competition.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Foster says he is willing to stay out of office for eight years. There is one man who sees what is coming. The country will indulge his preference whenever it gets a good chance.

We infer from his speech yesterday that Sir Charles Tupper does not approve of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Fielding or Mr. Blair. Evidently there is one man who will not vote Liberal next election. This is interesting to know, for there are not many such met with nowadays.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to say the English members of the House of Commons like to talk business and to exclude sentiment. Nevertheless the budget debate only lasted three days, while the debate on the address, which was pure sentiment and audacious speculation, for the most part, lasted several weeks.

Sir Charles Tupper approves the statement of Mr. Courteney, an English statesman, that England can no longer compete with the United States in producing coal and iron. But because Canadians buy more of certain kinds of iron in the States than in England, Sir Charles' newspaper supporters find Mr. Fielding and the Liberal party guilty of a great crime against the Mother Country.

A letter from a Mr. Geo. C. Armstrong, of Dawson City, described as a prominent member of the Mining Association of that city, is published in a local contemporary as tending to show the unwise restriction as to time placed by the Government on the Ogilvie investigation. Mr. Armstrong naively says: "The Government appointed a commission of enquiry with Mr. Ogilvie as commissioner. We brought forward, Dr. McDougall, C. McGregor and myself, many charges, and were proving the first conclusively, viz., that money was paid to get into the commissioner's office, when the ruling was made that no evidence of matters subsequent to 25th August, the date of our petition for a commission, would be heard. The ruling of the commission was decidedly biased. We protested immediately and withdrew." In other words, Mr. Armstrong and his friends on a certain day petitioned for an investigation into alleged wrongful acts committed, according to their petition, before that date. Their prayer is granted as soon as heard, and the opportunity is given them to prove their allegations. And then they back out of the investigation, and cry injustice, because they are confined to the time during which, according to their petition, wrongdoing characterized the administration of the Yukon. They are given what they ask for, and then refuse to act unless given something entirely different. No better evidence of the flimsy character of the Yukon charges is made than is found in Mr. Armstrong's simple confession.

I Want to Go To-morrow.

I went upon a journey just about a week ago,
To the little town of Morrow, in the State of Ohio,
I never was a traveller, and really didn't know
That Morrow had ben ridiculed a century or so.
I went down to the depot for my ticket and applied
For tips regarding Morrow, not expecting to be guyed.
Said I, "my friend, I want to go to Morrow and return
Not later than to-morrow for I haven't time to burn."

Said he to me, "now let me see, have I heard you right?
You want to go to Morrow and return to-morrow night,
To go from here to Morrow is quite a little way,
You should have gone to Morrow yesterday and back again to-day,
For if you started yesterday, to Morrow don't you see
You could have got to Morrow and returned to-day at three.
The train that started yesterday, now understand me right,
To-day it gets to Morrow and returns to-morrow night."

Said I, "my boy, it seems to me you're talking through your hat,
Is there a town named Morrow on your line, now tell me that?"
"There is," says he, "and take from me a quiet little tip,
That to go from here to Morrow, is a fourteen hour trip,
The train that goes to Morrow leaves to-day eight thirty-five,
Half after ten to-morrow is the time it should arrive.
To go from here to Morrow is a fourteen hour jump;
Can you go to-day to Morrow and get back to-day, you chump?"

Said I, "I want to go to Morrow can I go to-day
And get to Morrow by to-night, if there is no delay?"
"Well, well," says he, "explain to me, and I've no more to say,
Can you go anywhere to-morrow and get back again to-day?
For if you go to-day to Morrow, surely you'll agree,
You should have started not to-day, but yesterday, you see;
So if you start to Morrow, leaving here to-day, you flat,
You'll not get in to Morrow until the day that follows that."

"Now, if you go to-day to Morrow, it's a cinch that you will land
To-morrow in to Morrow, but not to-day, you understand.
The train that goes to-day to Morrow, if the schedule is right,
Will get you in to Morrow by about to-morrow night."
Said I, "I guess you know it all, but kindly let me say,
How can I go to-morrow if I leave the town to-day?"
Says he, "you cannot go to Morrow any more to-day,
For the train that goes to Morrow is a mile upon its way."

I was so disappointed, I was mad enough to swear,
The train had gone to Morrow and left me standing there.
The man was right in telling me I was a howling jay,
So I didn't go to Morrow and I guess I'll go to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Mgr.
THIS WEEK—That celebrated piece, Ouida's
"Moths,"
and vaudeville headed by MR. and MRS. BARRY, late of Hoyt' Co. Prices—10, 20, 25c. Performances at 2.15 and 8.15 p.m. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Phone East, 316.

RECITAL.
Elocution, Statue Posing, Aesthetic Culture,
by pupils of MISS BELLE ROSE EMSLIE.
THURSDAY, 11th May, 1899,
Eight O'Clock,
Y. M. C. A. HALL.
Reserved Seats, 50c. | Admission, 25c

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GALLERIES CLOSED.
Reading Room Open to Members
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

H. L. PUTNAM,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, THIS WEEK.
8.15TO-NIGHT. — MATINEE SATURDAY DANIEL FROHMAN'S SPECIAL CO., presenting Anthony Hope's Great Play.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
With Howard Gould in his original role. Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1. May 11, 12, 13. "Pudd'n Head Wilson."

THEATRE ROYAL { Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, MAY 1.
Return of the famous ROYAL BURLESQUERS
and Moving Pictures of the WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE in New York. Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. Next week—THE AUSTRALIAN BEAUTIES.

Grand Central Theatre & Musee | Every afternoon and night
Cor. St. Paul and St. Gabriel Sts.
All this week, May 1st, the SISTERS BATCHELORS' Big Burlesque Co, 20—Star Acts—15—beautiful ladies—15. General admission to Theatre and Musee, 10c. Box seats, 25c.

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN CANADA OF THE
RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS
By Don Lorenzo Perosi,
AND THE
SEVEN WORDS OF CHRIST
By Th. Dubois,
For Solos, Chorus and Orchestra.
Concert tendered Mr. Guil Couture by the Choir of St. James Cathedral.
Windsor Hall, Tuesday, May 16th, 1899
Reserved Seats, $1.00; Admission, 50c.
Tickets at Hardy's Music Store, 1676 Notre Dame, and J. W. Shaw & Co.'s, 2274 St. Catherine.

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of values. When the measure is to your liking you rejoice. We make all our customers happy. They never come back dissatisfied on account of misrepresentation. Our Cut Glass is selected by the best judges of fine work, and our Sterling Silver is guaranteed the best that is manufactured.
Berry Bowls, cut glass, sterling mounts, $10.50 to $45.00. Also in solid silver, gold lined.
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WASH-UP ABOUT 15 TO 20 MILLIONS

What an Authority Says About the Yield in the Klondike District.

LE ROI AND B.A.C. STOCK

Something About Properties That Montrealers Are Now Interested in.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IS COMING.

Mr. John J. Doyle, of Dawson City, who was in Ottawa early in the winter arranging with the Government for privileges to work a hydraulic proposition, has just returned from a brief visit to the land of gold. Speaking of the estimated "wash-up" this year, Mr. Doyle said it would be from fifteen to twenty million dollars. Fifteen millions is a safe estimate. "There are many in the Yukon," he said, "without means. There is not one case of extreme want, however, as the Dominion Government officials have supplied every indigent with food and shelter.

"Commissioner Ogilvie is taking steps to improve sanitary conditions, and everything is much brighter and cleaner than it was last year. People violating the sanitary regulations are dealt with in a drastic manner, and get a good taste of police court law from Judge Dugas.

"Surveyors are at work arranging for the construction of three great ditches to drain the town in summer, and when the plans are ready tenders will be called for."

English Capital.

It is reported that the Dominion Mining and Development Agency, of London, England, has secured control of the Golden Ears mine in the Pitt Lake district.

Le Roi and "B.A.C."

Le Roi £5 shares have advanced to £9 in London, Eng., and the British-America Corporation stock has also advanced. The recent bull movement in the copper market has had a stimulating effect upon these two stocks. Parisian and other French speculators have figured largely in the purchase of B.A.C. and Le Roi shares.

Rossland-Trail Broad Gauge.

The work of widening the gauge of the railway between Rossland and Trail is to be vigorously pushed. The grading is practically all done, and the new track is expected to be in shape by the end of this month. The completion of this line will greatly facilitate the shipments of ore from the War Eagle and other Rossland mines to the Trail smelter.

Cripple Creek Output.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 5.—The figures for the production for April are just in to-day, and give a very flattering state of affairs for the past thirty days. The production is as follows:—

	Tons.	Assay value.	Total valuation.
Arequa..	2,500	$18	$ 45,000
Gillett	1,800	26	46,800
Colo.-Phila...	8,000	30	240,000
Bi-Metallic..	9,600	20	192,000
El Paso..	3,000	22	79,205
All Smelters 11,000		80	880,000
Placers, etc..		..	30,000
Total..	..36,500	..	$1,513,0[illegible]

Some Rich Claims.

Prospectors report that at Shoal Bay, Loughborough Inlet, and Texada Island some very rich claims have been located. An old claim at Loughborough Inlet, which had been staked and restaked by various people, fell into the hands of the Cuba Silver Company recently. Shortly after development work was commenced on the property, and a vein of rich gold quartz was struck which proved so rich that it has set the whole island wild with excitement. Samples of rock taken from the mine assayed $212 to the ton, and the lowest $35. The Cuba Silver Company refused an offer of $40,000 for the claim made by a syndicate of American capitalists.

Gold Hills.

Gold Hills is coming to the front. It is said that a deal of considerable importance is on relative to further funds for development purposes. Insiders predict a sharp advance in this stock.

The Smuggler.

The secretary of the Smuggler Company received a letter yesterday from Mr. Campbell, superintendent of the mine. Mr. Campbell says the property on which he is working is showing up fine, and at the time of writing he expected in a few days to be able to have the mill running full time. He has set a party of men to work sorting the ore on the Smuggler dump, and this will also be run through the mill. Mr. Campbell speaks of the prospects in glowing terms.

Y.M.C.A. ANNUAL MEETING

It Will be Held on Tuesday Evening, May 16—The Nominations for Directors.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Tuesday evening, May 16th. The following nominations for directors, to replace those retiring, are presented by the directors: A. Kingman, J. Kennedy, R. H. Buchanan, Robt. Henderson, Chas. Cushing, Robt. Munro. Other nominations can be made at the annual meeting.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, on behalf of the business men of the city, are tendering a banquet to Mr. D. A. Budge, in honor of the completion of his twenty-fifth year of service as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in the Association Hall on Wednesday evening, May 18, at 7.30.

Diamonds our specialty —Our Diamonds are personally selected in Europe, attractively mounted in graceful, unique styles, all mounting being done in our own factory, and all settings hand made.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths.
Phillips Square, Montreal.
By Special Appointment Jewelers to His Excellency the Earl of Minto.

ROSEBERY IS OUT OF IT FOR GOOD

Reaffirms Determination Not to Re-Enter Public Life, in a Speech Delivered Last Night.

CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT

For its Niggardly Policy With Regard to the Canadian-Australian Cable.

HOPES KITCHENER WILL BE PAID

London, May 5.—The Earl of Rosebery, former Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council, addressing the London Liberal Club, this evening, and dilating upon the "present universality of imperialism in the British possessions," said he thought the Government was pursuing curious methods of fostering imperialism when it placed a tax upon Australian wines and offered "only a miserable contribution, tied up with irksome conditions, to the great Canadian and Australian proposal for an imperial cable." He added a scathing rebuke to the threats of the radical members of the House of Commons to oppose the grant to General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum in recognition of the services of the Sirdar in the Anglo-Egyptian campaign for the re-conquest of the Soudan.

Later in the evening, when replying to a toast to his health, in which the hope had been expressed that he would quickly return to active politics, Lord Rosebery said: "I hope nothing has occurred to-night that can be taken as an indication that I have any intention of returning to the active arena, which, deliberately and for good reasons, I forsook in 1896."

ST. PIERRE-HUBERT CASE

Witnesses Say Mr. Hubert Did Not Tamper With the Documents.

The Erasure of the Name St. Pierre. Pelliser & Wilson Was Made by a Clerk in Registry Office.

The St. Pierre-Hubert forgery case was resumed before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. Hebert, employed as clerk in the office of St. Pierre, Pelissier and Wilson, said he personally had made out both the original and the copy of the appearance paper, and being under the impression that Mr. St. Pierre was still acting in the case as counsel, as he had been before the appeal was taken, he had crossed out the words "we appear," and made it read "I appear" on the documents in question. The accused then affixed his signature and left the office. They were afterwards signed by Mr. St. Pierre, who did not examine them closely.

Mr. Louis Marband, a clerk in the registry office, deposed that on December 22nd last, the accused came and informed him an error had been made in the registration book, and presenting the attorney's appearance paper, requested him to make the correction. Accordingly he made the erasure as it now stands, showing Mr. L. J. R. Hubert to be attorney in the case, and Mr. H. C. St. Pierre counsel.

Mr. Gustave Lesage, also a clerk employed in the same department, corroborated the above, and added that only that portion of the original entry giving the date of December 22, 1898, was in his handwriting.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

Big Blaze Threatened.

About 8.30 o'clock last evening the firemen were called out for a fire in the building 562 and 562 1-2 Craig street, a few doors west of Garth's, where the big fire took place several weeks ago. The fire had started in the top flat. The adjoining premises are occupied by M. Walsh & Co., brass worker, and J. J. Ulley & Sons. By quick work the fire confined to the Goldberg flat, and the loss will not be over $2,000.

High School Exercises.

At the High School last night a very creditable calisthenic and gymnastic exhibition was given by the pupils. Parents and friends to the number of several hundred were present, and all enjoyed the efforts of the budding athletes. During the evening some very handsome prizes, won at the school games, were presented.

Hon. Mr. Tarte Worse.

La Patrie says: "We regret to learn that Hon. Mr. Tarte had a relapse yesterday and is again confined to his room."

Accidental Death.

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday at the inquest into the death of Fred Lalonde, who was killed by an electric car on Wellington street on Thursday night.

Lord Russell's Early Struggles.

Lord Russell, of Kilowen, Lord Chief Justice, was in reminiscent mood in an address to the Gray's Inn Moot Society. He told two good stories—one of Lord Coleridge and he other at his own expense.

When the late Lord Coleridge was a student at the University his father introduced him to Sir William Follit, explaining at the same time that he was reading for the Bar. Sir William Follit gave him this piece of advice:

"When you are stating your own case never forget to state also your adversary's case"—(and then, as an after-thought)—"for probably you will be able to state it less favorably than he will."

Lord Russell's story of himself was this: "In the early sixties I was engaged in a case arising out of running blockade during the American war. Having a great deal of time on my hands I tortured the librarian of Lincoln's Inn by asking him for all sorts of out-of-the-way books which he was very rarely called upon to produce, and was not at all certain where to find.

"I rummaged the shelves, and I got together a very ill-assorted collection of authorities. When I was called upon to argue in the old court of Lincoln's Inn, I immediately plunged upon my authorities.

"The late Lord Westbury, with very good humor then drew me up. 'Before you go into your authorities, Mr. Russell,' he said, 'may I suggest that you should ascertain with exact precision the facts of this particular case, and if you do you will probably refer to only a very small percentage of the cases you propose to cite, most of them having nothing to do with the matter.'

"That was one of the most valuable lessons I ever had."—Daily Mail.

Blamed the Antiquated Brakes.

Rochester, N.Y., May 5.—The investigation of the Bay Railroad accident Sunday last, which resulted in the death of John Holberg and Charles Warner, was concluded to-day. The following verdict was rendered: "We find said railroad company operating this road guilty of criminal negligence in using antiquated and defective vacuum brakes."

SAYS THE BRITISH STAGE IS IMMORAL.

Christian Work Counterbalanced by Indecent Pictures and Publications.

STAGE WORST OFFENDER

Court of Cassation Makes a Ruling That is Considered a Point for Dreyfus.

CABLE GOSSIP FROM EUROPE.

London, May 6.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Preventive and Reformatory Institution of London for Females, was held in Exeter Hall to-day. The Rev. Mr. Mowle said, in addressing the meeting:

"We are living in an age when Christian work is largely counterbalanced by indecent pictures and publications. The literature of the day is as bad as it possibly could be, but the advertisements are worse. They are positively indecent. It is deeply to be regretted that the stage, in the matter of indecent advertisements, is the worst offender. Its pictures are horribly suggestive and indecent, and induce fast living, yet Christian men and women patronize the stage." (Cries of shame). In fact, Mr. Mowle went on to say, he found that the bishops of the Church of England, were recommending their clergy to go to the theatre. (Cries of "Shame, shame), and he was bound to say that he felt the need of a second reformation. The British stage, he declared, was distinctly immoral, and he hoped that a determined crusade would be carried on against it.

Italy and San-Mun.

Rome, May 6.—Gen. Pelloux has been charged by the King with the reconstruction of the old Ministry. This action is taken in consequence of recent negotiations, which make it certain that Italy will occupy San-Mun on May 18.

A Point for Dreyfus.

Paris, May 6.—The criminal section of the Court of Cassation has awarded 15,000 francs to an appellant named Fetis, who was wrongly convicted five years ago on the evidence of handwriting experts. The court quashed Fetis' conviction without referring the case to another court. This is regarded as an important precedent in the case of Dreyfus.

Dry in Spain.

Madrid, May 6.—A five weeks' drought, and the prevalence of unusual heat throughout the country, have seriously damaged the prospects of all crops. In some of the provinces, the crops had already been destroyed by a plague of locusts. The peasants in Andalusia are offering prayers and making pilgrimages for the relief of their distress.

Jimmy Green's Body Found.

London, May 5.—The body of a man was found in a box in the freight depot at Kings-Cross to-day. The box was consigned from Middlesborough to London, and was described as containing theatrical properties. The discovery aroused suspicion of murder, but it was ascertained that the body was that of Wm. Ryder, known in the music halls as "Jimmy Green." Ryder had died of pneumonia, and his body had been shipped to London by Tom Pritchard, manager of the Collinson Burlesque Company, who said Ryder's last words were: "Take me back to London too."

Pritchard was short of money, and consigned the body as theatrical luggage to save expenses. The consequence was that the body was brought to London for sixteen shillings, whereas, if it had been shiped as a corpse, the cost of its transportation would have been nearly £12.

Anti-Semitic Riots.

Odessa, May 5.—Anti-Semitic disturbances, resulting in loss of life, have occurred at Nikolaieff, in Southern Russia.

The Ice-Breaker at Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The new ice breaker Yermak, was brought to Cronstadt to-day, in tow of two English, two German, and two Danish steamers.

Duke of Beaufort Buried.

London, May 6.—The burial of the Duke of Beaufort took place today, in the little church yard at Badminton. The coffin was placed in an ordinary earth grave, in the presence of a full following of tenants and servants, and many more prominent persons. The flowers included a cross four feet high, of pelargoniums, lilies of the valley, and white carnations, sent by the Primrose Club.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. W. R. Miller Elected President, Mr. Smithers Vice-President, and Rodolph eForget Treasurer.

Just after the close of the regular session yesterday afternoon, the members of the Stock Exchange held their annual meeting. The election of officers was held and resulted as follows:

President—W. R. Miller.
Vice-president—Mr. G. H. Smithers.
Secretary-treasurer—Mr. Rodolphe Forget.
Committee—Mr. Charles Meredith and Mr. A. F. Riddell.

One of the most important pieces of business taken up was the idea of issuing ten new seats on the exchange at a minimum price of $10,000 each. It was voted upon and lost.

THE BETTING CASE.

It Has not Yet Been Discovered who are the Proprietors of the National Horse Assurance Association.

Thomas Cane, collector for the G.N.W. Telegraph Company, was the first witness examined yesterday afternoon in the Montreal Horse Assurance case, continued before Judge Desnoyers. He had had occasion to go to 47 St. John street, to collect pay for the telegraphic service. Sometimes he received the money from Mr. Higgins. He did not know who the proprietors were. Detective Gallagher also gave evidence regarding details of the raid. He felt sure that the accused were the proprietors.

Of Interest to Musical People.

In the piano world reputation counts to-day for more than ever before. A good name on a piano is of the greatest importance to the buyer. That is why a Nordheimer or Heintzman & Company piano is so much more desirable than any one of the commonplace pianos with which the market is crowded. Especially is this so when you can have one of these superb pianos in elegant walnut or mahogany cases—all latest improvements—as low as $350, and on terms of $8 monthly if you wish. Warerooms, Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Chief Benoit's Son Dead.

The many friends of Chief Benoit, of the Fire Department, and Mrs. Benoit, will regret to learn of the death of their eldest son, who passed away at midnight. The young man had just attained his 25th year.

PERSONAL.

Judge Belanger and wife, are guests at the Hall.

Mr. E. Stevens, of Coteau Landing, is at the Hall.

Mr. J. C. Green, of Gananoque, is at the Queen's.

Mr. Thomas Hamel, of Quebec is at the Place Viger.

Mrs. P. H. Burton, of Toronto, is at the Windsor.

Mad. Gagnon, of Arthabaskaville, is at the Windsor.

Mr. R. W. Jackson, of Cardinal, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. James Ross sailed for home yesterday, from Liverpool.

Mr. A. J. Auger, of Quebec, arrived at the Hall yesterday.

Mr. A. F. Mulhern, of Cornwall, was at the Hall yesterday.

Mr. W. B. Ross, of Halifax, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. J. A. Hibbard, of Ottawa, was at the Stanley yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Messaway, of Quebec, is registered at the St. James.

Mrs. and Miss Whitney, of Ottawa, are guests at the Windsor.

Mr. Chas. Langelier, M.P., of Quebec, is at the Place Viger.

Mr. Thos. Malcolm, of Edmonston, NB., is registered at the Hall.

Mr. F. St. Jacques, of St. Hyacinthe, is stopping at the St. James.

Mr. and Mrs. S W. Crane, of Chateauguay, are staying at the Stanley.

Mr. S. F. Money and Miss Money, of Sherbrooke, are at the Windsor.

Mr. J. A. Macrae, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, is at the Carslake.

Mr. Roger La Rue and family, of Quebec, are registered at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. White, and Mrs. Davis, of Sussex, N.B., are at the Windsor.

Mr O. M. Pratt, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Skinner, of Ottawa, are guests at the Stanley

Mr. E. A. Le Sueur, of the Post Office Department, Ottawa, arrived at the Windsor yesterday.

Mr. L. O. Commettant, representative of Mr. Menier, in the Island of Anticosti, is a guest at the Place Viger to-day.

Mr. Armand Lelonde, Canadian agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, with his wife left for Boston last night.

Mr. W. D. Reid, of the Newfoundland Railway, who has been in the city since before Christmas, left for Sydney last evening.

Mr. Armand Lalonde, Canadian passenger and freight agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, and Mrs. Lalonde, leave to-night for Boston for a few days.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. Wm. McMaster, Fredk. Nelson, T. D. Hood and John Palmer.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A. for Pictou, N.S., and contractor for the Midland Railway, is in the city, and staying at the Windsor.

Judge Foster, of Knowlton, was in the city yesterday en route for home, having spent two weeks in Chicago. The judge is in execellent health.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. Alexander, who has been sick for a few days, will learn with pleasure that he is slowly recovering. At a late hour last night, he was reported as being a little better.

Mr. A. R. Bingham, of Liverpool, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade, by Mr. G. A. Thomson, and Mr. W. R. McRae, of Kingston, Ont., was introduced by Mr. N. J. Fraser.

The "Flying Dutchman."

As gray as the booming surf,
As bleak as the ocean vast,
With the moving dead at her horned head
The Flying Dutchman passed.

No wake her passage made,
No sound of weal or woe;
Without a sigh, 'twixt wave and sky,
All silent did she go.

None saw the shape but one,
And moaning, "woe is me!"
He traced her course, with accents hoarse,
For the mate and men to see:

"The dry-rot stung her sides,
I saw its glitter brave;
And where she sped the air seemed dead
As in an opened grave.

"Upon her gloomy spars
St. Elmo struck his light;
The death-dew on her canvas shone,
And shed a dripping blight.

"I saw her crew bend wan
And stiffly to their task;
Each seaman's face—God give me grace!—
Went staring like a mask.

"Each seaman's bones were sharp,
And by the sea-wind jarred,
His garments hung and swayed and swung
Like loose sails on a yard.

"We're lost!" he shrieked, and fell
All stumbling to the deck,
Ere next day's sun his coarse had run
They were a drifting wreck.

They drifted toward the north,
They turned and drifted south;
Man after man to rave began,
Dry-tongued, with gaping mouth.

Man after man did die,
Till only one was there,
Who huddled alone like a staring crone,
With madness in his stare.

One morn there came a ship;
He heard the sailors shout,
As merrily and cheerily
They brought the boat about.

He rose with shaking limb;
He clasped his bony hand;
But all his fears dissolved in tears,
As they bore him to the land.

No more to sea sail I,
But pray and go to mass;
For I am he—God lean to me!—
Who saw the Dutchman pass.
—Louise Morgan Sill, in May Century.

Jewish Sabbath in England.

The question whether the Jewish Sabbath shall be changed to Sunday is at the present time occupying a great deal of attention on the other side of the Atlantic. The more conservative Rabbis are naturally strongly opposed to the idea, one of them declaring that "any attempt to substitute Sunday for Saturday will undoubtedly prove fatal to the best interests of Israel," while another says that "the Sunday service has no appeal whatever to the sentiments of the Jew," and adds, "I prefer a tame Saturday-Sabbath to a religiously empty Sunday-Sabbath." On the other hand, one of the Rabbis of a congregation in Chicago makes the astonishing statement that ten years ago in Chicago "before we dropped our Saturday services the attendance got down to three ,the sexton, the organist, and myself," whereas now, he adds, "our congregation numbers between 1,500 and 2,000, representing nearly 500 families," and he continues, "within another decade I expect to see practically every Jewish congregation worshipping on Sunday." But whatever Chicago may do, there are no indications that such a movement would find favor in the eyes of the Jewish population of the countries of the Old World. —London Chronicle.

Fell Twenty Feet

A little 4-year-old girl name Irene Brown was playing on the top verandah of a house in Richmond street yesterday morning, when she lost her balance and fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. She sustained a dislocated hip.

Beautiful Artistic
ART EMBROIDERY

You can learn it thoroughly at our Free Art Class in Ladies' Parlor, on Monday and following days, at 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. COME.

Cushions
For the Summer Home. A splendid line, in new designs, new colors, Down Filled, $1.00.

New Goods for Baby
Baby Bibs, from 10c to $1.50 each.
Powder Boxes and Puffs, 50c to $1.75.
Shawls for Baby, in Flannel, floss embroidered, $1.25 each.
Bands for Baby, 50c.
Baby Jackets, made with Fine Wool, $1.15 to $1.25.
Short Dresses, in Cambric, 90c up.

Scots Wha Hae
Our assortment of Scotch Buckles and Brooches and Sporans is complete. Brooches with Cairngorms and Ornaments. Our Sporans are for Boys' Suits only.

Perfect Corsets
Are the kind of Corsets we keep. None other.
P. D. Corsets, all sizes. Price, $1.00 to $20.00.
Ferris Good Sense Waists: Misses', 75c and $1.15; Ladies', $1.50 to $1.75.
Summer Corsets, E. T., 50c, 75c, $1.00 pair.

The Wonderful Tortoisine Comb

The latest invention enables a lady to do up her hair without hair pins, without bindings. A demonstration how to use it in our Ladies' Parlor, Forenoon and Afternoon. COME.

OUR GREAT JACKET SALE

Still proceeds. Beautiful High-Class Garments, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

BUY YOUR CARPETS at OGILVY'S if you want the Handsomest and Best.

Weldon's Patterns for May now in stock.

OGILVY'S,
St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

CHICKERING
(BOSTON)
KARN
(WOODSTOCK)
THESE ARE THE ARISTOCRATS AMONG PIANOS.
WE SELL THEM.
The D. W. KARN CO., Limited,
KARN HALL BUILDING,
ST. CATHERINE STREET.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Births.

MAINVILLE—At Dundee, April 23, the wife of Charles Mainville, of a son.

DUPONT—At Chateauguay, May 1, the wife of L. Dupont, farmer, of a son.

VINET—At Chateauguay, May 1, the wife of A. Vinet, cheesemaker, of a son.

GINGRAS—At Roxton Pond, April 24, the wife of J. Gingras, Esq., N.P., of a daughter.

MATTHEWS—At 9 Wellington ave., Toronto, April 22, the wife of Harry E. Matthews, of a daughter.

CARTER—At Warden, April 25, the wife of Charles C. Carter, of a daughter.

BRODERICK—At Windsor Mills, April 20th, the wife of John Broderick, of a son.

TRUDEAU—At Waterloo, April 21, the wife of Hyacinthe A. Trudeau, of a daughter.

WELLS—At Newport, Vt., April 26, the wife of A. H. Wells, of a son.

GARLAND—At Garland's Mill, Brome, April 19, the wife of George Garland, of a son.

LAPORT—At Glen Sutton, April 17, the wife of Israel Laport, of a daughter.

SARGENT—At Glen Sutton, April 25, the wife of Freeman Sargent, of a daughter.

McCAFFERY—At St. Agnes, April 23, the wife of James McCaffery, of a son.

HUBBARD—At Morse's Line, Missisquoi, April 24, the wife of E. Hubbard, of a son.

Marriages.

CAIRNS-McCRACKEN—At Athelstan, May 3, by the Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. Thomas Cairns, of Elgin, to Mary Jane McCracken, widow of the late Mr. Robert Adams, of Athelstan.

LAST-MUIR—At the residence of the bride's parents, April 27, by the Rev. J. D. Anderson, B.A., Bertram Last, of Montreal, to Maria, fourth daughter of E. Muir, farmer, Chateauguay.

COWAN-PARHAM — At Eastman's Springs, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. H. Sproull, Wellington Graham Cowan, of Hammond, Ont., to Helen Maclaren (Nettie), only daughter of Charles Parham, Esq.,

TOP-ROY—At Granby, April 26, by the Rev. Father Gill, Wm. C. Topp to Florence M. Roy.

HALLIDAY-JONES—At Ottawa, May 3, by the Rev. J. W. H. Milne, B.A., Samuel Walter Halliday to Miss Dhraxy Lena Jones, both of Ottawa.

BROOKS-BUSHEY—At Hillhurst, April 26, by Rev. R. Smith, Wm. Brooks, of Melbourne, Que., to Emeline Bushey, of Richmond, Que.

L'ECUYER-MORIN—At Henryville, on the 1st ult., by Rev. Father Foisey, Dosithe L'Ecuyer, of Clarenceville, to Victoria Morin, of Henryville.

Deaths.

MILLIER—At Sherbrooke, April 25, Mary Unsworth, wife of Clement Millier.

BROPHY—At 344 Gilmour st., Ottawa, May 3, Sidney Joseph, infant son of John B. Brophy, C.E., aged 7 weeks.

KELLER—At Sherbrooke, April 25, Frances Kellar, in his 44th year.

CRACK—At the residence of her daughter, in Richmond, April 24, Lydia Smith, wife of Robert Crack, aged 79 years.

PARKER—At South Granby, April 23, Edith, eldest daughter of Wm. Parker.

TODD—At Ormstown village, May 3, Mary Todd, aged 69 years.

PLOMMONDON—At Bittern Island, Dundee, a daughter of Antoine Plommondon, aged 15 months and some days.

RICE—At Malone, April 27, of apoplexy, Richard D. Rice, aged 75 years.

PATTON—John George, second son of Mr. James Patton, of Agnes, aged 16 years.

EDGAR—At Kingston, on the 4th inst., David J. Edgar, second son of David Edgar, aged 35 years.

PRAY—At Richmond, Que., May 1, Marjorie Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pray, aged 4 years and 4 months.

ANGLIN—At San Angelo, Texas, May 3, in his seventeenth year, Alexander Edward, youngest son of the late T. W. Anglin.

McGUIRE—On the 3rd inst., at 124 Nassau st., Toronto, Robert McGuire, aged 69 years.

STRICKLAND—On May 3, at 15 Gwynne ave., Toronto, Walter Frederick, infant son of Harry F. Strickland, aged 4 days.

BOOTH—On Wednesday, May 3, in his 66th year, Robert Rowley, fourth son of the late John R. Booth, of Waterloo, Que.

BOODLERS AGAIN
contend that lady charlotte gelatine is the best

Patent Report.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. Canadian patents—Water guard, A. L. Schram; wrench, F. Hoerens; rowling bed of moulding machine, J. Ballantine; shaft for vehicles, A. Prince. American patents—Treating plaster-of-Paris casts, A. Broodsky; valve-gear for engines, F. X. Drolet; locking device for bottle stoppers, P. Filteau; machine for wrapping stay wires around line-wires, W. McCloskey; attachment for sewing machines, A. Nolan; seed-drill, W. Stephenson; disk seed-drill, W. Stephenson; scraper for disk seed-drill, W. Stephenson; acetylene gas generator, J. D. Forsyth; corset fastener, A. Leeson; (design) golf stick handle, W. A. Griffith.

Interior Decorations
Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,
House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.
A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Wood-work and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.
W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea
TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.

ABOUT
FURNITURE
Does the house you have just moved in contain more rooms than the one you were living in?
If so, that means
YOU NEED MORE FURNITURE.
Most people know we can supply their wants. Our methods are fair, equitable and honest, in fact particularly our own.
They involve hard work, study, expenses, stock, capital.
That is the reason we can save you from 10 to 25 p.c.
Open evenings till 10.
F. LAPOINTE,
The acknowledged lowest cash-priced furniture dealer in the City.
1551 / St. Catherine St. \ Old Stand.
1417-19 \ St. Catherine St. / New Stand.
When our new stores are ready, the one located on Montcalm St. will be The One specially devoted to credit, under Mr. F. Guibord's management. Until then credit buyers may call on this gentleman at 1551 St. Catherine Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line steamship Kastalia, W. B. Webb, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Thomson Line steamship Devona, J. Tait, master, from Newcastle, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Fredk. Leyland & Co.'s, Limited, chartered steamship Yola, from Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
FREDK. LEYLAND & CO., LIMITED, 309 Board of Trade Building.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE CANADIAN WATCH CASE CO.
IN LIQUIDATION.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc or in detail, on the premises, 629 Craig street, at ten o'clock a. m., on Monday, 8th May next, the assets of the above company as follows:

Machinery and tools	$4,000 00
Watch cases on hand	240 00
Material	800 00
Fixtures and furniture	235 00
	$5,275 00

No Reserve.
JAS. KNOWLES, Liquidator.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT
TRADE SALE
BY BENNING and BARSALOU,
Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. PETER STREET,
On WEDNESDAY, May 10th,
At Ten O'Clock A.M.
(On Three Months' Credit.)
Regular Weekly Sale of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, Etc.
ALSO—At Eleven O'Clock A.M.—
38 cases Assorted Straw Hats.
10 cases Soft and Stiff Felt Hats.
ALSO—
200 cases Assorted Boots and Shoes.
ALSO—At 2.30 P.M. (by catalogue)—
26 cases Housekeeping Linens.
Just received per SS. Amarynthia, from Glasgow.
The whole to be sold in lots to suit the City and Country Trade.

WEDDING PRESENTS
at Reasonable Prices.
Silverware of every description, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc. Repairing done on the premises.
JOHN WATSON,
2174 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Art Ass'n. Building.
Opposite Bible House.

Out of the Odd.

The Tartar alphabet contains 202 letters, being the longest in the world.

England had been free from the grippe forty-three years, when it re-appeared about ten years ago.

The taste of strychnine can be detected when one grain is diluted with six hundred thousand parts of water.

A fluent speaker utters between seven thousand and eight thousand words in the course of an hour's uninterrupted speaking.

Goethe, Byron, Napoleon, Moltke, Talleyrand and Bismarck, while not dandies were careful about their attire.

The United States is the only great nation whose postal receipts fall below its expenditures for the service.

The number of churchgoers in the United States in 1898 was 27,714,663, an increase for the year of over 862,000.

A London omnibus earns on an average twenty-four shillings per day from passengers, and one shilling per day from advertisers.

Rela Kittridge, of Belfast, Me., holds the world's record for fine writing by placing 46,000 words on an ordinary postal card.

The blood completes its circuit through the body in twenty-two seconds. Every three minutes all of the blood in the body is revitalized.

The town of Westhofen, in Germany, still enforces an old ordinance which forbids any one walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is £3 a year, to the President of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

A steamship sailing recently from Newport News for London, carried 55,000 barrels of flour, said to be the largest cargo of the kind on record.

It is estimated that there are 240,000 women domestic servants in London, and that 10,000 of these are always out of situation or changing their places.

The Last Man Wins.

"They say the secret of success is tenacity of purpose."

"Of course; if you hold on long enough competitors die off."—Chicago Record.

CLAM CHOWDER AT A DISCOUNT

The Champions Downed Providence Yesterday in Thirteen Innings.

IT WAS A GREAT GAME.

Each Team Made the Same Number of Safe Hits and Errors.

JACKLITZ IS STILL SLUGGING.

Yesterday was Friday, Montreal and Providence played thirteen innings, and Montreal won.

This is sufficient justification for people who believe in signs to hide themselves in a Craig street mud bank.

The game was a brilliant one in many respects, and the temperature from the ninth innings, when Providence tied the score to the thirteenth was as warm as the illustrious tamale.

Mr. Tommy Leahy, who runs a lawn mower over his head every morning, and exhibits the closeset cut crop of hair of any man in the league, is the Providence captain this year, and he had his team on the jump.

They whacked Souders for ten hits,, and not to be outdone, Montreal whacked Egan for the same number in return.

Kidlet Jacklitz again distinguished himself by getting mixed up with doubles and singles and things, and just now heads the league in batting.

From the ninth to the twelfth innings neither side succeeded in scoring, but when the 13th came around the champions decided it was about time to stop the agony and get a man across the plate.

Egan was keeping the hits pretty well scattered, but was obviously unsteady, and during the game allowed no less than eight men to gambol down to first on wide ones. The final run was scored with none out, one of the champions giving the ball a real hard swat.

And the blow almost killed Leahy.

The Game.

Providence, R.I., May 5.—Montreal won from Providence again to-day, but it was a great struggle that lasted for thirteen innings, and was full of uncertainty all the time. Splendid pitching was done on both sides. Score:

Montreal.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Schiebeck, s.s..	4	1	1	3	7	1
T. Bannon, l.f.	5	0	1	5	0	0
Shearon, r.f....	6	1	0	2	0	0
Johnson, 2b...	6	0	1	6	4	1
Dooley, 1b.....	5	0	0	16	0	0
Jacklitz, 3b....	4	2	3	0	2	1
G. Bannon, c.f..3	0	1	3	0	1	
Moran, c.....	6	1	2	4	2	0
Souders, p.. ..	5	1	1	0	1	0
Totals..	44	6	10	39	16	4

Providence.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lynch, l.f.. ..	6	0	0	3	0	0
Walters, c.f....	5	1	2	5	0	0
Nyce, 3b.... ..	6	0	1	1	4	2
Lamar, r.f.. ..	6	2	2	2	0	2
Leahy, c..	6	2	1	5	2	0
Cooney, s.s.. ..	4	0	1	0	2	0
Rogers, 1b.. ..	5	0	1	16	0	0
Stouch, 2b.. ..	5	0	1	4	4	0
Egan, p..	5	0	1	0	8	0
Totals..	48	5	10	*36	20	4

*Winning run scored with none out.

By innings—

Montreal.. .. ..0001210100001—6

Providence.. .. ..3010000010000—5

Summary.

Two-base hits, Rogers, Walters, Johnson, Jacklitz, Moran, G. Bannon; three-base hits, Schiebeck, Moran; stolen bases, Leahy, Lamar, Jacklitz; sacrifice hits, Cooney, T. Bannon (2), G. Bannon; double plays, Egan to Leahy to Rogers, Johnson to Schiebeck; bases on balls, off Egan, 8, off Souders, 1; hit by pitched ball, Schiebeck; struck out, by Souders, 1, by Egan 3; umpire, Curry; time, 2.30.

LINERS.

13.

Friday.

Watch us climb.

Tail-enders all won.

First place is now in sight.

Just one more week of waiting.

Clymer is playing short for Wilkesbarre.

Rochester is the first Eastern League club to be whitewashed.

Stratford's Canadian League team has been dubbed "The Poets."

Both Toronto and Providence have already played errorless games.

Charlie Dexter has lost $60 through fines from umpires so far this season.

The Hartford team are playing in hard luck, having lost five straight games.

Pitcher Hoffer has fully recovered from the effects of his Cincinnati collision.

Lamar, the old Connecticut State Leaguer, is catching a fast game for Providence.

Philadelphia and Louisville are the only teams that are batting over the .300 mark.

John J. McCloskey, one of the many ex-managers of the Colonels, is an umpire in the Southern League.

The batting this season is much harder than last year. A great many players say the balls are better.

By not playing yesterday, Toronto relinquished first place to Worcester, as the Sauce-makers defeated Syracuse.

Since breaking into the big league, Green, of Chicago, has batted stronger than at any time in his career in a minor league.

Tommy Leahy has been honored by being elected captain of Providence. He is playing shortstop during the absence of Cooney.

Manager Barnie says that he is not at all satisfied with the showing of his men, and that he will have two or three new faces on the team before the close of the week.

There is a hoodoo about the local grounds somewhere. The Canucks ran up against the local team at a time when they were having all kinds of hard luck, and pulled out three victories.—Hartford Post.

Manager Dooley, of the Montreal team, is expecting the arrival of his regular centrefielder, Barry, who has been coaching the Niagara University team. Barry is the best fielder on the team, and his manager says the best outfielder in any of the minor leagues.

President Young, at the request of umpires and managers of National League teams, has made an additional ruling with regard to the new balk rule. He says that when a pitcher makes a motion to throw to first, when not standing on the rubber that marks his position, the umpire is not to decide that a balk has been made.

The Worcester papers picture their aggregation as pennant-winners on account of their victory over Montreal. The Worcester scrubs may soon find out that their team is not so many after a few games. The farmers look strong with the stick, but their pitching staff is not up to the standard of several of the other teams.—Hartford Post.

Manager Hanlon, of the Brooklyns, has signed Pitcher Charley Young, of the Cornell University team, who has been strongly recommended by Hugh Jennings, who coached the Ithacans not long ago. Young is a left-hander, and a fine ball-player. As quarterback for Cornell's football eleven a year ago last fall he was rated on par with De Saulles, of Yale. He will graduate from college next month.

TORONTO BADLY BEATEN.

Springfield, Mass., May 5.—Toronto outdid Springfield in yellow fielding and pitching to-day, and the Ponies won an easy victory. The slippery condition of the park from recent floods was responsible for some of the bad fielding. Score:—

Springfield.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shannon, ss..	5	4	3	5	1	2
Dolan, rf	4	2	1	0	1	0
Brown, cf..	6	1	1	3	0	0
Brouthers, 1b..	3	2	1	8	1	0
Campbell, lf	6	0	2	1	0	1
Myers, 3b..	4	2	1	2	3	1
Stuart, 2b..	5	2	1	4	1	0
Phelps, c..	5	2	2	4	3	1
Ferry, p..	5	3	2	0	3	1
Totals..	43	18	14	27	13	6

Toronto.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bannon, 2b..	4	2	2	2	4	0
Hanivan, cf..	5	1	1	1	0	0
Grey, lf..	5	1	1	1	0	1
Smith, 3b..	5	2	3	2	4	2
Wagner, ss..	5	2	2	1	5	1
Bemis, c..	5	0	0	2	2	3
Beaumont, 1b.... ..	5	0	1	16	1	2
Williams, rf..	3	0	0	2	0	1
Alloway, p..	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	41	9	11	27	19	10

By innings:—

	R.	H.	E.
Springfield.. .. ..150000057—18	14	6	
Toronto.. .. ..000004302— 9	11	10	

Batteries—Ferry and Phelps; Alloway and Bemis.

Summary.

Sacrifice hits, Dolan (2); stolen bases, Shannon (2), Brouthers, Myers, Stuart, Wagner (2); two-base hits, Phelps, Bannon, Wagner; first base on balls, off Ferry 3, off Alloway 7; struck out, by Ferry 3, by Alloway 2; batter hit, Ferry 1, by Alloway 1; wild pitches, Alloway 2; balk, Alloway. Time, 2.40. Umpire, Burns.

THE FARMERS BEATEN.

Worcester, Mass., May 5. — Syracuse turned the tables on the Worcesters to-day. Viau was knocked out in the second. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse.. .. ..250030001—11	14	1	
Worcester.. .. ..000211001— 5	9	4	

Batteries—Hillman and Cross; Viau, Lampe and Bransfield.

HARTFORD'S FIRST VICTORY.

Hartford, Conn., May 5.—Rochester could not hit Johnson to-day until he let up in the ninth inning and allowed the visitors two hits, thus preventing a shut-out. Cold weather kept the attendance down to 400. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford.. .. ..01003000x— 4	10	2	
Rochester.. .. ..000000001— 1	2	3	

Batteries—Johnson and Boyd; Conn and Barkeley.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Springfield	3	1	.750
Worcester	4	2	.667
Montreal	3	2	.600
Toronto	3	2	.600
Rochester	3	2	.600
Providence	3	3	.500
Syracuse	2	5	.285
Hartford	1	5	.166

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Montreal at Springfield.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Worcester.
Syracuse at Hartford.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Indianapolis 3, Detroit 2.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 2.
Buffalo did not play.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati ... .200003000— 5	13	3	
St. Louis ... ...200000000— 2	4	2	
Batteries: Hahn and Peitz; Young and O'Connor.			
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg ... ...100002220— 7	11	1	
Louisville ... .200001200— 5	10	3	
Batteries: Leever and Bowerman; Phillips and Kittridge.			
At New York—			
New York . ...001001003— 5	9	2	
Washington ... .120010000— 4	8	2	
Batteries: Doheny and Warner; Weyhing and McGuire.			
At Baltimore—			
Baltimore .. ..000010012— 4	9	1	
Philadelphia ... .301000200— 6	13	4	
Batteries: Nops and Robinson; Wheeler and McFarland.			
At Cleveland—			
Cleveland ... ...000101000— 2	8	4	
Chicago ... ...03102032*—11	14	3	
Batteries: Cursey and Zimmer; Callahan and Chance.			
At Brooklyn—			
Brooklyn ... ...501020120—11	12	1	
Boston ... ...000011000— 2	6	7	
Batteries: Hughes and Farrell; Lewis and Clarke.			

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
St. Louis	11	4	.733
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	6	.667
Brooklyn	11	7	.611
Cincinnati	8	6	.571
Boston	10	8	.556
Louisville	8	9	.471
Baltimore	8	10	.444
New York	6	9	.400
Pittsburg	5	10	.333
Washington	4	13	.235
Cleveland	3	12	.200

Y.M.C.A. PLAYERS.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association intend taking an interest in baseball this season and have secured the use of the Montreal Baseball Park for two evenings a week—Monday and Friday—for practice.

Homespuns for Hot Weather

Our Canadian and Irish Homespuns, in several shades, are selling rapidly.

During the hot weather, either for business or outing purposes, Homespun makes the most comfortable suit a gentleman can wear.

The quality of our Homespuns cannot be beaten; our prices are lower than anywhere else.

Canadian Homespuns,
Made to order, $18.00, less 10 per cent. cash.

Irish Homespuns,
Made to order, $20.00, less 10 p.c.

John Martin, Sons & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
455 St, Paul St.

EASTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

Where the Teams Will Play During the Present Season. Sunday Games Omitted.

Read	At Toronto	At Montreal	At Rochester	At Syracuse	At Hartford	At Springfield	At Worcester	At Providence
Toronto,	The	May 26, 27*, 29 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 8, 9*	June 14, 15, 16 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 8, 9	May 30, 30, 31 July 20, 21, 22* Aug. 10, 11	April 29* May 1, 2 June 28, 29 Aug. 17, 18, 19*	May 3, 4, 5 June 24* 26, 27 Aug. 22, 23	May 10, 11, 12 June 17*, 19, 20 Aug. 15, 16	May 6*, 8, 9 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 12*, 14
Montreal,	June 10*, 12, 13 July 24, 25, 26 Sept. 4, 4	Herald	May 30, 30, 31 July 20, 21, 22* Aug. 10, 11	June 16, 15, 16 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 8, 9	May 10, 11, 12 June 24*, 26, 27 Aug. 22, 23	May 6*, 8, 9 June 28, 29 Aug. 17, 18, 19*	April 29* May 1, 2 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 12*, 14	May 3, 4, 5 June 17*, 19, 20 Aug. 15, 16
Rochester,	June 2, 3*, 5 Aug. 4, 5*, 7 Sept. 5, 6	June 6, 7, 8 July 1*, 1* Aug. 1, 2, 3	For	May 27*, 29 July 24, 25, 26 Sept. 4 P. M. 8, 9*	May 3, 4, 5 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 12*, 14	April 29* May 1, 2 June 17*, 19, 20 Aug. 15, 16	May 6*, 8, 9 June 24*, 26, 27 Aug. 22, 23	May 10, 11, 12 June 28, 29 Aug. 17, 18, 19*
Syracuse,	June 6, 7, 8 July 1*, 1* Aug. 1, 2, 3,	June 2, 3*, 5 Aug. 4, 5*, 7 Sept. 5, 6	June 10*, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 4 A.M., 7	All	May 6*, 8, 9 June 17*, 19, 20 Aug. 15, 16	May 10, 11, 12 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 12*, 14	May 3, 4, 5 June 28, 29 Aug. 17, 18, 19*	April 29* May 1, 2 June 24*, 26, 27 Aug. 22, 23
Hartford,	May 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15* Sept. 1, 2*	May 13*, 15, 16 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 30, 31	May 20*, 22, 23 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 28, 29	May 24, 25, 26 July 6, 7, 8* Aug. 25, 26*	The	May 27*, 29 May 30 A.M. July 4 P.M., 3 Aug. 4, 5*, 7	June 6, 7, 8 July 26, 21, 22* Sept. 5, 6	June 2, 3*, 5 July 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 4, 4
Springfield,	May 20*, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 30, 31	May 24, 24, 25 July 13, 14, 15* Sept. 1, 2*	May 17, 18, 19 July 6, 7, 8* Aug. 25, 26*	May 13*, 15, 16 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 28, 29	May 30 P.M., 31 June 1 July 1*, 5, 4 A.M. Aug. 8, 9	Base=	June 2, 3*, 5 July 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 4 A.M., 9*	June 6, 7, 8 July 21, 22* Aug. 10, 11 Sept 5
Worcester,	May 13*, 15, 16 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 25, 26*	May 17, 18, 19 July 6, 7, 8* Aug. 28, 29	May 24, 25, 26 July 13, 14, 15* Sept. 1, 2*	May 20*, 22, 23 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 30, 31	June 14, 15, 16 July 27, 28, 29* Aug. 10, 11	June 10*, 12, 13 July 24, 25, 26 Sept. 4 P.M., 7	Ball	May27*, 30 P.M. June 1 July 1*, 3, 4 A. M. Aug. 8, 9
Providence,	May 24, 24, 25 July 4, 7, 8* Aug. 28, 29	May 20*, 22, 23 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 25, 26*	May 13*, 15, 16 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 30, 31	May 17, 18, 19 July 13, 14, 15 Sept. 1, 2	June 10*, 12, 13 July 24, 25, 26 Sept. 7, 9*	June 14, 15, 16 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 6, 8	May 29, 30 A. M May 31 July 4 P.M., 5 Aug. 4, 5*, 7	News

*Denotes Saturday Games.

THE SPRING MEETING.

Ontario Jockey Club Races in a Few Weeks From Now.

Horses That Will Come to Bel-Air—Canadian Horses in Fair Condition.

Toronto, May 5.—(Special.)—Two weeks from to-day the Ontario Jockey Club's spring meeting of 1899 will begin, and the prospects for seven days successful racing were never so bright. At the present time there are over 200 horses stabled in and around Toronto, and they are the property of Canadian owners. In previous years Americans have come along and captured most of the purses, with probably the horses of Mr. J. E. Seagram, M. P., of Waterloo, providing the only competition that could be dignified with the name. Canada has taken to the game with avidity though, and the breeding and raising of thoroughbred horses has become an established industry in the Dominion. Notwithstanding the backward spring the Canadian horses are in very fair condition, and they will uphold the honor of their country in the different contests to be held. After the Toronto meeting the horses go to Hamilton for a brief stay, and then they will be taken to Bel-Air, Montreal, where the Parmer-Hendrie syndicate begin business for the season.

Among the horses already here are hte stables of J. P. Dawes, president of Bel-Air; G. W. Cook, of Morrisburg; C. W. Penniston, of Montreal; Colin Campbell and W. Hendrie, jr., of Montreal and Hamilton respectively; P. Gorman, of Ottawa, and single horses from the neighborhood of the Capital. The Dawes string is the largest of those mentioned. Red Pat, a; Sleepy Belle, 5; Domitor, 5; Shanty Kelly,, 5; Van Antwerp, 4; Desora and Kerman, 3; Tyno and Eulinka, 2. The Irish steeplechaser never looked better in his life. J. P. Devlin, Mr. Dawes' new trainer, understands his work thoroughly, and he is giving "the lepper" quiet work on the roads. Red Pat's fore legs always bothered him, but by assiduous nursing and careful attention Mr. Devlin has managed to keep the old fellow straight and steady on his underpinning. If Red Pat goes to the post Mr. Devlin will have accomplished something most judges thought impossible. Domiter and Van Antwerp have shaky feet, but they have been taking regular exercise without showing any ill effects. Eulinka is a fast filly, big for her age, and will likely earn brackets at Woodbine. Lafayette Warren, a colored jockey from Nashville, will ride the Dawes horses here.

Trainer Maurice Donovan has Campbell & Hendrie's charges fit and ready to race. He has five in his string, including Strathclyde, Longbrook, Strathroy, Red Gauntlet and Jim Lisle. The jumpers have been worked on the sand roads for the past two months, and have been schooled at the Hunt Club jumps. Bets placed upon Strathroy this spring will not be thrown away. Strathroy is one of the best hunters in the country, and with Mr. Murray Hendrie in the saddle, should just about capture the hunt races. Jim Lisle is working fast on the flat, and will be dangerous in any company he enters.

Joe Chamberlain is a Queen's Plater, owned by Mr. Hugh Alexander, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa. Chamberlain hasn't a ghost of a chance in the race. Trainer John Nixon not being able to turn him out a winner in one season. In the Gorman stable are Dom Pedro, the famous steeplechaser and Anna Lyle. Odd Genius, Kenosha, Wink, and Judge Ferris, five good selling platers. Wink will be raced over the jumps this year. Allie E. Gates has control of G. W. Cook's horses, Sir Wilfrid, a Queen's Plater: The Squire, a hunter; and Hulma and Avilo, two-year-olds. The namesake of the Premier is a handsome animal, and has speed, too, but he will not be able to stand the pace for the full mile and a quarter.

AT MORRIS PARK.

New York, May 5.—Although the racing season in New York city began over a fortnight ago at Aqueduct, the real opening of the sport will be to-morrow, when the gates at Morris Park will be thrown open for the spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. Every stable at the track is full of horses, and if morning exercise counts for anything there is a lot of fast ones all ready to run, and there is promise of one of the best racing seasons in years.

The chief event in to-morrow's card is the Metropolitan Handicap, and sixteen are announced as starters. It is probable that a few of these will be scratched and one or two may be added. Ethelbert being a sure starter, although not sent out on the list. The number to go may be as high as fifteen. Nearly all have been tried, and some of them have shown considerable speed in races at Aqueduct. Trials are more or less deceptive, but Don De Oro is reported to have made the distance in a shade under 1.41, while others have done no better than 1.42. There was a strong feeling at the track to-day that the last western mare Imp would be the favorite, and that the horse that would beat her would have to make a new track record, but it was generally conceded that the race was more open than any that had been run in a long time.

One of the surprising features of the entry list was the small number of starters for the Juvenile Stakes. But those in are all royally bred, there being sons of Hanover, Domino, Tammany and Fonso, while a lot of other good ones may be sent to the post at the last minute. Among the latter class is Marcus Daly's St. Finan, by Tammany, out of Argyle Rose, and reported to be as fast as any two-year-old seen in a number of years. John Daly has a good one in His Royal Highness, a full brother to the silly High Degree, who ran second in the Futurity last year. McMeekin, the Memphis crack, is in too, so all parts of the country will be represented. The day's sport will close with a steeplechase over the short course, in which several new timber-toppers will make their debut.

The entries for to-morrow are as follows:—

First, 5 and a half furlongs; 3 year-olds and upwards—Boney Boy, 116; Isador, Blarney Stone, Kinnikinnic, 130; Lambent, 121; Swiftmas, 126; Larva, Armament 122; Great Land, Theory, El Mido, College Boy, The Bourcer, 110; Sir Christopher, 107.

Second race, selling; seven-eighths of the Withers mile—Egbart, B. McClelland, Harry Reed, Mazarine, 111; Decanter, 113; Estaca, 114; Chivalrous, 95; Peat, 115; Nautch Girl, 108.

Third race, the Juvenile; five-eighths of the Eclipse course—Missionary, His Royal Highness, Mischievous, David Garrick, McMeekin, The Corinthian, Doublet, 122.

Fourth race, the Metropolitan; Withers mile—Algol, 126; St. Cloud, 119; Don De Oro, 117; Banaster, Firearm, 113; Florenzo, Imp, 112; Swiftmas, Sanders, Previous, 110; Box, 109; Filligrane, 102; Caoutchouc, 96; Twinkler, 99; Acrobat, 97; Great Land, 95.

Fifth race, two-year-olds; half-mile of Eclipse course—Prince of Melbourne, Contestor, Prestiditigator, 122; Trumpet, Inishfree, Garter, Water King, Vulcan, Rikki Tavi, Petruchio, Bombshell, Marbert, Helmsman, Prince Richard, 112; Nanine, Fleeting Moments, Fluke, Louise Hayman, Zinziber, Star Gazer, Ena, 109; Montanic, 119.

Sixth race, New York steeplechase; about two miles—Trillion, Mars Chan, Baby Bill, 163; Diversion, Brantywine, 156; White Garters, Julius Caesar, 140; Olindo, Populist, Horse-Play, King T., 158; Diver, 137; Cock-Robin, 135; Count Navarro, 132; Iranian, 146; Jack Dandy, 143.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING.

London, May 5.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park meeting to-day Mr. D. Frazer's Emotion won the Royal two-year-olds' plate of 3,000 sovereigns. Lord William Beresford's Democrat (9 to 2) finished second, and Lord Rosebery's Bonnie Lad was third. Twelve horses ran.

The Kempton Park May handicap of 1,000 sovereigns was won by Prince Soltykoff's Tarbolton. Lord William Beresford's Grodno (7 to 1) with Sloan up was unplaced. Fourteen horses ran.

Sloan finished first on Hawkwell (4 to 1) in the race for the Sanbury two-year-old selling plate of 200 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns. Ten horses ran.

KEMPTON JUBILEE STAKES.

London, May 5.—The great Kempton Jubilee Stakes will be run to-morrow at Kempton Park. The following is the latest betting on the probable starters:—New Haven II., 7 to 1; Knight of the Thistle, 7 to 1; Nun Nicer, 10 to 1; Lord Edward II., 10 to 1; Tom Cringle, 9 to 1; General Place, 11 to 1; Survivor, 11 to 1; Dark David, 16 to 1; Gay Lumley, 16 to 1; Kendal Boy, 16 to 1; Johnny Sands, 16 to 1; Sirenia, 20 to 1; Greenan, 25 to 1.

There is no betting on the following:—Kilcock, Bridegroom, Waterhen, Mount Prospect, Oppressor, Kopely, Le Bijon, Wild Irishman, Diendonne, Mazeppa.

THE GUN.

MONTREAL GUN CLUB.

The Montreal Gun Club are holding their first spoon shoot this afternoon. Large handicaps will be given to the younger shots so that the members shooting at scratch will have to do good work to carry off the prize. The shoot will be at fifty birds. The members will receive their handicaps at the club house: Twenty known, twenty unknown, five pairs doubles.

A large crowd is expected out to practice, as there are two very important matches to come off on the morning of the 24th of May.

CURLING.

THE THISTLE CLUB'S ELECTIONS.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Thistle Curling Club, the following officers were elected:

F. Robertson—President.
William Stewart—Vice-president.
William Fair—Secretary.
J. H. Mitchell—Treasurer.
Directors—Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Mr. R. Adair, Dr. J. C. Cameron and Capt. Clift.

SWIMMING.

MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Swimming Club for the election of officers and other business of importance to the club will be held in the M.A.A.A. rooms, Mansfield street, on Monday evening at eight o'clock. No postals will be sent out, and all members who can are requested to attend.

GOLF.

MONTREAL LADIES' CLUB.

The Royal Montreal Ladies' Golf Club has been doing well this season, and the players are already getting into fair practice.

There will be a competition for the monthly club prize on the Dixie links next Thursday, May 11th, on the arrival of the 1.30 train, and on Thursday, May 18th, there will be a competition for two prizes offered by the president, Mrs. Turnbull. The committee hope that all the players will take part in these competitions.

CRICKET.

McGILL PRACTICE.

The McGill Cricket Club will have their first general practice of the season this afternoon at two.

A MONTREAL MATCH.

The members of the M.A.A.A. Cricket Club will hold a practice match this afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

THE RING.

WILL MEET SHARKEY.

New Orleans, La., May 5.—Parson Davies announced to-day that Tom Sharkey had received an offer for a match with Peter Maher at the Lenox Athletic Club in New York, that Sharkey had accepted, and would go to New York in a few days.

(See also Page 7.)

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

The Well-Known Evangelists Will Hold Revival Meetings in Centenary Church.

Revs. Messrs. Hunter and Crossley, evangelists, whose names and work are known the Dominion over, and in many portions of the United States, will begin a series of revival services in the Centenary church, Wellington and Charron streets, Point St. Charles, to-morrow morning at 11. There will be a Sunday school rally at 3, and service at 7. The services will be continued nightly, Saturday excepted.

Messrs. Hunter and Crossley possess in unusual degree the power of reviving interest in the Christian life in the hearts of the masses of the people. For many years they have labored together in all parts of the Dominion, and the Northern States, and this power seems to remain with them unabated. They have just concluded a month's work in Boston, immediately prior to which they had a remarkably successful season of work in St. John's, Nfld. It is now some eight or nine years since they held a series of services in this city, but no doubt many old friends will welcome the evangelists. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crossley are admirable complements one of the other. Mr. Hunter is alert, quick in thought, manner and speech, logical and incisive in argument. His colleague is more reflective, calm, and appeals more directly to the heart of his auditors.

The evangelists reside in St. Thomas, Ont. They arrived in the city this morning and will be the guests of the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Taylor, 767 Wellington street.

The Best Men.

"Mayor Prefontaine said a true thing, when, at the St. George's dinner the other night, he remarked that the English-speaking minority in Montreal had never sent their best men to represent them in the City Council. I have made a similar comment myself more than once; that the Mayor of Montreal should think it desirable to emphasize this humiliating truth, gives it a peculiar importance. What we call our best, our ablest men, have shrunk from public service. They have been busy making money. They have been preoccupied with the task of founding a great business, a notable family. They liked a clean government, but they would do nothing to make it so. Any ignorant, self-sufficient creature might put himself forward, claiming to represent the minority, and our "best" would not contradict him. The ignorant creature in the City Council had either been wound round the fingers of the ringleaders, or he had made himself a laughing stock, too dull a creature to be worth bribing. Our "best" have been selfish, criminally indifferent, to the true interests of the city. Of course the English have able men amongst them, men fit to rule, not merely the city but the Dominion. The minority have scholars, men of great business ability, men who, by instinct and training, have a positive genius for administration. They have hidden themselves away. They have been too selfish to touch clothes with what they call the tawdry elements in civic life. That is why we have to-day the objectionable features against which the cartoonist and the journalist rail in vain."—Bystander, in St. John's News.

Corporation Shops Scorched.

There was a small fire in the corporation workshops on Delorimier avenue at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. The damage was very slight.

If You Give Us Your Order

for a suit or overcoat, we can suit you in material, style, fit, finish and workmanship. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

Limitations.

Why is it that "ready-made clothes are tabooed by men of discriminating taste?

Just because it limits the thinking man in his desire for individuality, for the little points of finish he looks for in the particular garments he wants to wear.

And the sole advantage he gets in "ready-made" over the "custom-made" besides the price and quick delivery is the fact that he sees exactly how the suit affects his appearance before he buys it.

In "Semi-ready" he combines the advantages of "ready-made and "custom-made."

Buys it at the trying-on stage.

Orders it finished, as he desires, after he tries it on.

Gets it two hours after.

Pays no more for it than the best "ready-made."

Gets his money back if wanted.

Suits or overcoats $20, $18, $15, $12 and $10.

"Semi-ready" Wardrobes,

2364 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.
231 St. James Street,

Toronto. — Winnipeg. — Ottawa.

All Men Should Know

that only a first-class tailor can properly fit a suit of clothes. The undersigned has qualified himself in the leading tailoring establishments of both Europe and America, and is familiar with the art of cutting to an extent excelled by few. His stock is new, varied and complete, and embraces the finest fabrics that long experience and good judgment could select. Prices from $20 up. Workmanship unexcelled, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

N. SORRENSKY, Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

Ladies

Purchasing cycles should insist upon the wheels being fitted with.....

Dunlop Tires...

"THE ONLY TOOLS YOU'LL NEED."

Which are most suitable for ladies' use..... Full particulars, with directions for care and repair, in booklet—"Dunlop Annual," post free on application.

The Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

6 Styles — IN — 20 Sizes

REFRIGERATORS

These will be SOLD From $6.50 Up.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT ONE.

Manufactured and for Sale by

Geo. R. Prowse,

224 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

LA TOSCANA
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.
Choice Havana Stock. No dealer in Fine Cigars should be without this brand.
SELLS ON ITS MERITS.
RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

WILL CYCLE TRUST MATERIALIZE

Canadian Manufacturers Expect to Come to a Decision Next Week.

WHERE OUR WHEELS GO

While we Are Exporting, the Imports from the United States Are Large.

UNITED STATES COMPETITION.

There seems to be a general impression among the bicycle manufacturers that the negotiations for forming a Canadian trust will be brought to an issue one way or the other next week. The result will greatly depend, it is said, upon the decision of the Lozier Company, makers of the Cleveland wheel. If they find that there is sufficient inducement to join the proposed trust the scheme may materialize, as the chief obstacle will be removed.

The Home Market.

It will be interesting at this juncture to quote a few facts and figures concerning the bicycle business of the country for the information of the general public. It will be seen from the figures, which are taken from the Trade and Navigation returns, or are based upon them and the manufacturers' data, that the dealers and assembling jobbers of the country are interested in the sale of 40,000 foreign wheels annually. During last year the value of the importations of bicycles and parts thereof amounted to $885,715. The total number of bicycles sold in Canada in the year, according to the manufacturers' own returns, was 50,000, out of which 27,308 were imported from the United States complete. The value of the bicycle parts imported into Canada from all countries during the same period was $279,752. This latter sum would represent at least 12,000 bicycles at $27 each. Altogether, then, the total importation of bicycles, completed or in parts, was 39,308, or, in round numbers, 40,000. This leaves only 10,000 bicycles as having been manufactured in Canada for the home market, and if a fair estimate is made of the number turned out by the big makers here the total appears to be correct. A prominent dealer says it is understood that the scheme of the combine contemplates amalgamation with a capital of $3,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is to be preferred stock at 7 per cent. This would make a first charge of $140,000. The important point to consider, he adds, is what chance the trust would have of shutting out the 40,000 foreign wheels, and replacing them by Canadian-made goods. The United States manufacturers become more aggressive every year, and it is unlikely that the Government would consent to place a specific duty on the foreign goods.

United States Competition.

With the present duty of 30 per cent. the United States, he believes, will continue to send in their bicycles and parts. If Canada cannot compete with them now, the question is—will she be able to do so under the trust. The United States factories have immense resources and output. Taking one example, the Western Wheels Company, of Chicago, turned out 150,000 wheels in the year. There is another with a producing capacity of 100,000, and there are ten other large firms. The total duty collected on the 27,308 bicycles imported amounted to $179,259, or an average of $6.57 each. There were also collected on bicycle parts $83,534, making the total duty $262,793. The average cost of the imported wheels was $22.20, on which duty was assessed. On returning to the returns for the year ending June 30, 1897, it will be found that the total importation of completed bicycles from all countries reached 24,558, valued at $705,705, while of parts the value was $284,713, a grand total of $1,030,418. Going back to the former statement, one finds that there has been in 1898 a decrease in the value of importations of $194,703. The total duty collected in 1897 was $311,241, which gives a decrease of duty for 1898 of $48,447. The average cost of the wheels in 1897 was $32.40, against $22.20 in 1898, a reduction of about one-third. The average duty in 1897 was $9.27 per wheel, and in 1898 $6.50. The number of bicycles imported in 1897 was 24,558, and in 1898 27,308. And yet the larger number in 1898 cost $189,742 less than the smaller number in 1897. These figures go to show that the foreign makers are cheapening products and increasing their exports to us. Other probabilities which have to be considered are that the Miami Company, manufacturing the Ray cycle, propose to establish a factory in Lindsay, and the Pope Company, making the Hartford and Columbia wheels, are negotiating to open an establishment in Canada. There are in Canada many important manufacturers of parts, and these it has not been proposed to take into the trust. Their continued competition in the small towns and cities of Canada in providing local dealers with the goods to make a small number of wheels must, of course, be taken into account. All these matters offer scores of points for discussion and consideration.

The Export Trade.

There now remains the foreign market to be considered. Turning to the Trade and Navigation returns again, it is found that the value of the completed bicycles, the produce of Canada, exported in 1898, was $373,383, representing 8,617 bicycles. Of these, Australia took 5,229, value $243,042; Germany 1,441, value $44,148; Great Britain 6,161, value $28,901; British Africa 254, value $12,726; France 490, value $20,514, while the remainder went to Newfoundland, Sweden and Norway, United States, British West Indies, etc. The parts exported were valued at $39,445, of which Great Britain took $17,589 and Australia $18,786. The showing is very creditable, and it is probable that the promoters of the combination calculate on a very large expansion of this trade. According to these the Canadian manufacturers valued their bicycles at an average of $43 each. Taking single instances, the value of the wheels sent to Germany, where duty had to be paid, was $30 each, to Australia about $46, to France $41, to the United States $35, to Great Britain $46. These valuations are all higher than of those imported into Canada from the United States. Finally, taking last year as a basis, we have, say, 10,000 wheels for home use, and 8,617 for export, or a market of 18,617 Canadian bicycles.

Shipping Notes.

The Johnston Line steamship Ikbal sailed from Liverpool this morning with a full general cargo and 700 head of cattle.

The Allan Line steamer Hibernian sailed from Glasgow for Boston Friday afternoon.

The Allan Line steamer Sardinian sailed from Glasgow for the St. Lawrence Friday afternoon.

The Allan Line steamship Mongolian, from Halifax, Tuesday, 25th ult., arrived at Moville, 11 a.m. yesterday.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Vancouver, sailed from Moville at 1 p.m. Friday, with 56 cabin, 53 second cabin and 115 steerage passengers.

The Allan Line steamship Gallia, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday afternoon with 44 first cabin, 61 second cabin and 420 steerage passengers for Montreal.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Scotsman passed Fame Point inwards at 4 p.m. on Friday, May 5th, and is due to arrive at Quebec about 4 p.m. Saturday, and Montreal Sunday afternoon.

Quebec, May 5.—(Special.)—The R. & O. Navigation Company's steamer Saguenay arrived at 3 a.m., having gone as far as Tdousac. They expect to be able to go up the Saguenay on the next trip, leaving at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The Allan line Grecian passed down about 9.30 a.m., and the Montevidean about noon.

The Greta Holme passed up for Montreal about 5 p.m., and the Marthara about 5.30 p.m.

The Donaldson line steamer Amarynthia changed pilots and proceeded to sea about 6.30.

While three men were working alongside the tug Contest to-day at the Louise basin the scaffolding gave way and the men wer thrown into the water. The paddle wheels were in movement at the time and it was with great difficulty that the workmen were rescued. As it was, one of them named Beaudet had one of his legs broken in two places, either by the scaffolding or the paddles.

C.W.A. DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Members Decide to Take Up the Car Fender Question—Mr. Rattray in Trouble.

Mr. Rattray found himself in a very unenviable position at the meeting of the district council C.W.A. last night. First of all an account for $43 which he presented was repudiated in part, and so Mr. Rattray becomes personally liable for $34. Then in discussion later it came out that Mr. Rattray, who was chief consul last year, and therefore treasurer for the district, had not turned over to his successor any letters received or copies of letters sent as a C.W.A. official. He stated that he now had none, and the only supposition is that he has destroyed them. Such action on Mr. Rattray's part was very justly condemned by members of the council, and a motion was made to recommend that his name be struck from the roll of members of the C.W.A.

There were present at the meeting Chief Consul Harries (chair), W. G. Ayling (secretary), Messrs. Aldrich, Adams, Bacon, Cluny, Duff, Feich, Fox, Greenfield, Granger, Laberge, Irving, Lomax, Millville, Murdoch, A. B. Parker, R. Parker, Pendleton, Rattray, Robert, Rubenstein, Robertson, Sutton.

The first item of business was an account which Mr. Rattray had sent in. Several small items were passed, but a big discussion took place on two items. One of $22 and one of $12. It seems in November last Mr. Rattray telephoned to Mr. M. Beaument and Mr. Domy asking them to meet him in Toronto to discuss World's Meet matters, he said he would pay their expenses. Now he asks the district to pay it, on the ground that as the C.W.A. held that in World's Meet matters he acted as consul of district No. 10. The council very properly refused to pay these accounts, as they were not district expenditure. Mr. Rattray, it may be added, paid these accounts after he had ceased to be treasurer of the district, and is now personally liable.

Then came the most astounding statement in answer to a question by Mr. Harries. Mr. Rattray has kept, or at least has never handed over the letters and cash book which, as chief consul, he was supposed to keep. The only explanation given by Mr. Rattray was that many of them he had were not worth keeping. But where are the rest? Mr. Rattray evidently received letters as consul, and those are the property of the council. But Mr. Rattray has not got them, or refused to give them up.

Mr. Granger moved that the matter be referred to the Dominion Membership Committee with the recommendation that Mr. Rattray's name be struck off the list of members. Consul Harries ruled this out of order.

The case of Mr. Labeau who had his wheel smashed in Point St. Charles was reported on. The father of the boy who did it said he could not fight the C.W.A. and would pay the damage.

The Lachine road accident was also discussed and likewise the stret car fender question. Messrs. Laberge, Rubenstein and Rattray were named to look after the latter question.

FIFTY CENT GAS.

New York People Seem to be Getting a Good Thing.

The New Amsterdam Cuts Rate Fifteen Cents Below the Previous Reduction.

New York, May 5.—The New Amsterdam Gas Company has reduced the price of gas to 50 cents a thousand feet. No official announcement was made that the other three companies in the rate war will meet the cut. It is taken for granted, however, that within the next forty-eight hours all four companies will be selling gas at 50 cents .When this happens, the New Amsterdam folks will be ready to make another cut.

The cut of 15 cents under the price made by the Consolidated and Mutual Companies was announced after a meeting of the New Amsterdam's directors, held in the board room of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in the Equitable building.

There are some who believe that the New Amsterdam and the Consolidated are making a big bluff fight to force out the Standard, and to enable the controlling interests in the big companies to gobble up Standard stock. By these persons it is asserted that Mr. Rockefeller is after Mr. Sage as a result of the refusal of the latter some time ago to sell out his Standard stock. Mr. Sage placed a high figure on the stock, and when Mr. Rockefeller refused to buy he is said to have made the remark that he was not done with Mr. Sage yet.

It is also pointed out by the holders of this theory that the fight between the Consolidated and the New Amsterdam can be nothing but a bluff on account of the boards of the two companies. It is said that President Jourdan, who is at the head of the Standard Oil Company's Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and is also at the head of the New Amsterdam, could hardly be placed in the position of opposing Rockefeller interests, which interests also control the Consolidated Gas Company.

CARNEGIE RETIRES

From Business and Will Devote Himself in Future to Philanthropy—Mr. H. C. Frick's Statement.

New York, May 5.—Mr. H. C. Frick was seen to-day, and made the following statement: "The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company contemplated combination with other steel interests, are wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation and what is now practically consummated, is the amalgamation under one corporate organization of all the properties and interests of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the H. C. Frick Coke Company and their subsidiary and allied organizations. Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest. Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic work."

The Projected German Cable.

Berlin, May 5.—The projected German cable will touch at the Azores, and will be worked by the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company.

JUNIORS ARRANGE LACROSSE SCHEDULE

The City and Suburban League Met Last Night and Discussed Many Matters.

C. W. A. DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Montreal Cyclists will Take up the Street Car Fender Question Immediately.

MONTREAL LADIES' GOLF CLUB

The City and Suburban Lacrosse League held a meeting in the M.A.A.A. rooms, Mansfield street, last evening for the purpose of drawing up the schedule of games for the coming season. In the absence of the president, the first officer of the league, Mr. H. H. M. Andrews, acted as chairman, and the following delegates from the five clubs composing the League were present: Montreal Jr., H. H. M. Andrews, H. Shaw; Shamrock Jr., C. James Henratty; St. Ann's, P. Kenehan, C. Conway, W. McElroy; Point St. Charles, W. E. Quain, M. Gahan; Cedar, W. Hodges, C. O'Brien.

This league promises to be very interesting this season, and will no doubt do a good deal to further the interests of Canada's great national game. The only business done at last evening's meeting was the drawing up of the schedule, which is as follows:—

May 27—Point St. Charles vs. Montreal.
June 3—Cedar vs. St. Ann's.
June 10—Shamrock vs. St. Ann's.
June 17—Cedar vs. Montreal.
June 24—Montreal vs. Shamrock.
June 24—Cedar vs. Point St. Charles.
July 8—St. Ann's vs. Point St. Charles.
July 15—Shamrock vs. Point St. Charles.
July 22—St. Ann's vs. Montreal.
July 22—Shamrock vs. Cedar.
July 29—Point St. Charles vs. Cedar.
August 5—Montreal vs. Cedar.
August 12—Point St. Charles vs. St. Ann's.
August 19—Shamrock vs. Montreal.
August 26—St. Ann's vs. Shamrock.
August 26—Montreal vs. Point St. Charles.
Sept. 2—Montreal vs. St. Ann's.
Sept. 2—Point St. Charles vs. Shamrock.
Sept. 9—St. Ann's vs. Cedar.
Sept. 16—Cedar vs. Shamrock.

All matches will be played on the grounds of the last-named club. Nearly all the games on the M.A.A.A. grounds will be double events with the Inter-Provincial League games.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain From South America Reports a Talk With Dr. Cook.

A Letter Sent to the Doctor's Sweetheart, but She Has Been Dead Over a Year.

New York, May 5.—Captain Thomas, of the steamer Coya, which arrived to-day from South American ports, reported having talked with Dr. Frederick Cook, of the Belgica Antarctic expedition at Monte Video. He quoted Dr. Cook as having said: "We have had a most interesting voyage from a scientific standpoint. For seventy days we were in total darkness, and the climate was intensely cold. We lost two men from our crew of seventeen, one from sickness and one who fell overboard. We were exploring Alexander Land when we got stuck in the ice.

"When the Belgica was returning to the straits," said Captain Thomas, "she went ashore off Beagle Channel, south of Terra Del Fuego, but no damage was done. Dr. Cook had not heard a word of news for eighteen months. He was very much surprised to hear about the Spanish war. I did not get any specific statements from him.

"There was to have been a meeting of the members of the expedition the day after I sailed, and so Dr. Cook could not leave until he knew what they would do, and I could not wait to see."

As the reporter was leaving the captain, the sailor remarked, "By the way, I've just posted a letter from Dr. Cook, addressed to Miss Anna E. Forbes. She's his sweetheart, you know."

The captain did not know that Miss Forbes was buried one year ago last Easter Sunday.

It is believed that the Belgica is on her way home.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

British Columbia Comes to Relief of the Scheme

It is Expected That Canada and Australia Will Make Up the Balance.

Ottawa, May 5.—One of the happiest men in Ottawa to-day was Sir Sandford Fleming, who has not been in any too happy a frame of mind since the receipt of the intelligence that the British Government had decided not to participate in the construction of the Pacific cable, but to assist the project by granting a subsidy, which was regarded as a serious set-back to the scheme. The cause of Sir Sandford's jubilation was the receipt of a telegram from Victoria, B.C., which stated in effect that the Government of British Columbia has decided to offer to contribute two-eighteenths of the cost of the cable and to become a proprietor to that extent. This is most excellent news, and will put new life into the cable project, as fifteen-eighteenths of the cost is now guaranteed, and it ought not to be a difficult matter to induce the Australian and Canadian Governments to slightly increase the proportion of their contributions, so as to make up the three-eighteenths of the cost still wanting. As the matter stands now, Canada will contribute five-eighteenths; Australia, eight-eighteenths, and British Columbia, two-eighteenths. If the Canadian contribution could be increased to seven-eighteenths, and the Australian contribution to nine-eighteenths, the whole capital would be provided, and the cable laid at once. Of course the £20,000 a year subsidy from the British Government (equal to a contribution of £800,000, at 2 1-2 per cent.) would be a great assistance and materially strengthen the scheme. The Government's Pacific cable resolution, which has been on the order paper for some time, will, it is understood, come up as soon as the debate on the budget is over, and this offer of British Columbia will no doubt prove acceptable to the House.

Victoria, B.C., May 5.—Referring to the offer of the British Columbia Government to bear one-ninth of the cost of the Pacific cable, the Colonist of this city, opposition, will say to-morrow that it "thinks itself safe in promising on behalf of the Opposition that such a measure will be unopposed," and it congratulates Mr. Semlin and his colleagues upon "their prompt and patriotic action."

WON'T USE WIRES.

An Experiment to be Made in Wireless Telegraphy During the America Cup Races.

London, May 5.—According to a statement made to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, by the secretary of the Wireless Telegraph Company, the first attempt to transmit trans-Atlantic messages by the Marconi system will be made during the contests for the America's cup. Stations will be established at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the course laid out for the great yacht race, from which the entire contests will be visible. Messages recording the progress of the races will be transmitted from those stations to a point on the Irish coast, in the neighborhood of Waterville. The secretary of the Wireless Telegraph Company added that Sir Thomas Lipton and the authorities of the United States and Great Britain had been notified of the project, and that all had expressed themselves as being intensely interested.

Clan Gordon, O.S.C.

The first regular meeting for May of Clan Gordon, No. 70, Order of Scottish Clans, takes place next Monday evening in Walford Hall, corner of Victoria and St. Catherine streets, at 7.30 sharp. After business has been transacted, an open social will take place, to which clansmen and their friends are cordially invited, for which a first-class programme has been arranged by the committee.

Dominion L.O.L., No. 1263.

The regular meeting of Dominion Orange Lodge, No. 1263, takes place in Gough Hall, St. Catherine street, opposite the Cathedral, next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. After the usual business has been transacted an open social will take place, to which members of sister lodges and their friends are cordially invited. A good programme has been arranged for the evening.

Peace Now in Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 5.—Peace is now re-established in Venezuela. General Ramon Guerra, formerly Venezuelan Minister of War and Marine, who started the revolution last February, and was finally severely defeated by the Government troops, has escaped into Colombia.

The Molineaux Case.

New York, May 5.—In the Molineaux case, at 1.50 o'clock, the Grand Jury adjourned its sessions until Monday, without handing in any indictment or report.

Conversion of Quebec's Debt.

(Quebec Telegraph.)

It appears that the time limit granted to the Bank of Montreal for the conversion of the Provincial debt expired on the 1st instant, and that only $7,000,000 out of the $16,600,000 stipulated have been converted to date. It is rumored that the Marchand Government will not consent to any prolongation of the bank's powers in the connection, as, if necessary, it can get—it is said—the remaining conversion done on more favorable terms for the interests of the Province.

BIG FRUIT SALE.

Over 48,000 Boxes Sold at Auction in Montreal Yesterday.

Buyers from all Over were Present—It was the First Sale of the Season.

The first of the season's big fruit sales was held yesterday, when about 48,000 boxes of Mediterranean fruit were disposed of under the hammer by Mr. T. J. Potter.

The sale was held in the Montreal Fruit Auction rooms and buyers from all over were present. The market was exceedingly strong, buying being brisk and the prices realized good.

The ruling prices in lemons for extra fancy stock ranged from $2.50 to $2.90 per box; for fancy stock, $2.15 to $2.50; for choice stock, $1.75 to $2.25, and for fair stock, $1 to $1.50.

In oranges, owing to wasty condition of arrival, the price realized per box fruit did not exceed $1.60, ranging from $1.45 to $1.50. Half boxes brought from 70 cents to $2.45, according to quality.

The largest buyers were Messrs. McWilliams and Everett, of Toronto; Chas. Parsons, New York; V. L. Zorn, New York; Thos. F. Hasbeck, New York; H. P. Stanley, Chicago; Thacker Bros., Chicago; C. Wilkins & Sons, Philadelphia; Zucca & Co., New York; A. C. Macpherson, and E. Andrews, jr., New York. All the principal dealers of the Dominion were represented at the sale.

The total sales amounted to 39,627 boxes of lemons, 509 boxes of oranges and 100,612 half boxes, realizing upwards of $125,000.

The cargo of the steamship Wuotan, consisting of 12,000 boxes of lemons, 3,500 boxes of oranges and 10,000 half boxes, will be offered for sale next Wednesday.

The cargo of the steamship St. Marnock, consisting of 38,000 boxes of lemons, 7,800 boxes of oranges and 15,000 half boxes, will be offered for sale on Friday, 12th inst.

A Lese Majeste Case.

Berlin, May 5.—The particular offence under the law against lese majeste for which the Criminal Court of Brunswick recently sentenced Herr Konnecke, former Secretary of State of the Duchy to two years' imprisonment, was the sending of personal annotations upon the margin of a newspaper to the Prince Regent of Brunswick.

Rosslyn Estates in Trade.

London, May 5.—Following the example of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, who recently converted their properties into Lord and Lady Warwick Company, Limited, the Earl of Rosslyn, it is reported, will float the Rosslyn estates as a limited liability company.

Mines and Mining Stocks.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

A. W. MORRIS,
Canada Life Building.
Telephone, 1492. Montreal.

R. WILSON-SMITH,
FINANCIAL AGENT.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

4 1-2 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Toronto Street Railway Company.

Due 31st August, 1921. Interest payable half-yearly.

A large line of Bonds and Debentures always on hand.

151 St. James St., Montreal.

FREYCINET RESIGNS.

French Minister of War Leaves Office Over a Dreyfus Article

Written by a Lecturer in the Ecole Polytechnique—Chamber of Deputies Is Turbulent.

Paris, May 5.—Mr. Charles Louis de Freycinet, Minister of War, it is reported late to-night, has resigned, in consequence of the reception given to his explanations in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, regarding the suspension of the lectures of M. Du Ruy, a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique, after disturbances by his students. The discussion was heated, and M. De Freycinet was freely heckled. He explained that Prof. Du Ruy had written a pro-Dreyfus article which had irritated the students, whereupon the principal of the school, in the interest of good order, had suspended the lecturer. M. De Freycinet said that he fully approved the action of the principal. This announcement was greeted with loud cries of disapproval, and the Minister of War exclaimed that, inasmuch as it was impossible for him to speak, he would leave the Tribune.

A New Italian Cabinet.

Rome, May 5.—General Luigi Polloux, Premier and Minister of the Interior in the Italian Cabinet, which resigned on Wednesday in consequence of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies touching the Government's handling of the Chinese question, has been charged by King Humbert with the reconstruction of the Ministry.

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINING STOCKS.

I am a member of the newly established STANDARD MINING EXCHANGE, and have some attractive Gold, Silver and Copper Stocks on hand. I deal in BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTARIO and REPUBLIC issues. My favorites just now are MORRISON, WINNIPEG, NOBLE FIVE, DERBY (copper), GOLDEN STAR, REPUBLIC, LONE PINE, PRINCESS MAUD, REINDEER, JUMBO. I have recent information relative to the last five Republic properties.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡7.30 p m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. †11.00 a m. Ar. †6.25 p m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p m. Ar. *8.05 a m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.25 a m, †5.45 p m. Ar. †12.50 p m. †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St. †9.45 a m, 11.00 a m., †4.00 p m, †4.15 p m., *10.00 p m. Ar. †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, †6.25 p m, †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.40 a m, *3.30 p m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.30 a m, †3.15 p m, *6.35 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a m, †9.45 a m, §10.00 a m, †4.00 p m †4.15 p m, ‡6.15 p m, †130 p m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.40 a m, †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, †6.45 p m, †7.00 p m. §9.25 pm.
SMITH'S FALLS, PERTH, BROCKVILLE—Lv. †8.55 a m, †4.15 p m. Ar. †12.10 p m, †7.00 p m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a m, †4.30 p m, ‡7.30 p m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m. †12.00 noon, †8.35 p m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.40 a m, †5.00 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.35 p m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.40 a m, †3.30 p m. Ar. †3.15 p m, †6.35 p m
ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.25 a m, †5.10 p m, †6.35 p m, §9.15 a m. Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.50 a m, †6.25 p m, §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. *d*8.25 a m, †5.10 p m. Ar †9.50 a m, *d*6.25 p m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. *a*Daily except Saturday and Sunday. *d*Wednesday only. §Saturday only.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re J. A. PLAMONDON, Merchant, Wotton, Insolvent.

Notice is given by the undersigned that the immovable property, described hereafter, belonging to said Insolvent, will be sold by public auction, at the door of the Catholic Church of Wotton, District of St. Francis, at the conditions which will then be given, TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1899, at 11 o'clock a.m.

1st.—A lot of land situated in the Village of Wotton, forming part of lot number thirty-one (31), of the fourth range of the Township of Wotton, containing thirty-two feet in front, by three-quarters of an acre in depth, more or less, with buildings thereon erected; said lot is now designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of said Township of Wotton, under lots number thirty-one B and thirty-one C (31B and 31C), of the fourth range.

2nd.—The south-west part of lot number twenty-nine (29), of the sixth range of the Township of Wotton, containing twenty-two acres in area, more or less, without warranty as to exact measurement, bounded as follows: to the north-west by lot number twenty-eight, to the north-east by a water course lying at a distance of about three chains to the north-east of the fifth range; to the south-east by a public highway; and to the south-west by the lands of the sixth range, with building thereon erected, said lot now designated on the plan and book of reference of the cadastre of Wotton as lot number twenty-nine B (29B), of the sixth range, containing twenty acres in area.

3rd.—Lots number seventy and seventy-one (70 and 71) of the third range of Wotton.

For other particulars, apply to
LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Joint Curators,
1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re A. PATENAUDE & CO., Wood and Coal Merchants, 352 Craig Street, Montreal, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 352 CRAIG STREET, Montreal,

MONDAY, THE 8TH MAY, 1899,
At Two O'Clock P.M.,

The assets of the Insolvents, as follows:

Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Horse Power Sawing Machine, Fairbank's Scale, 6,000 lbs.; Scale, 600 lbs., Fire Wood, etc., etc., and Office Furniture $1,045.43
Buildings used as office, laundry, stabling and sheds, such as are the property of the Insolvents, together with the right to the lease of the premises, as per deed of the 30th March, 1897............
Book Debts, as per list $2,208.78

Terms—Cash.

Stock and premises can be seen daily.

For other particulars, apply to
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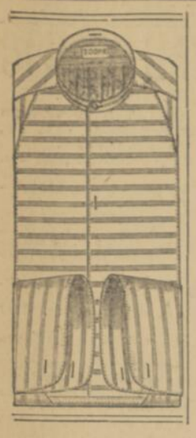

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We have just received from our factory about two thousand new colored Shirts. If you call at our stores to-day you'll see them selling like the proverbial hot cakes. When prices are right we find no trouble to sell goods and if ever there was a wonderfully cheap line of fine Shirts in the market this is the line.

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HOW THE OFFICERS MET THEIR DEATH

A Detailed Account of the Fight in Samoa on the First of April Last.

GUN WOULDN'T WORK

And it Was in Trying to Get it to Operate Lieut. Lansdale Was First Wounded.

GERMANS NOT AT THE FUNERAL

San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 20, gives a detailed account of the fighting in which Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the American navy, and Lieut. Freeman, of the British navy, lost their lives.

On April a landing party, made up of sixty American sailors and marines and sixty-two English sailorsa, and about 120 natives, proceeded to Vailele to break up an assemblage of rebels, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity. The party was under command of Ieut. Freeman, first officer of the Tauranga, and with him were Lieutenants Cave, of the Porcupine, and Hickman, of the Royalist. The Americans were under the command of Lieut. Lansdale, who had with him Ensign Monaghan and Lieut. Perkins, of the marine corps. Dr. Lung, of the Philadelphia, also accompanied the expedition. After th party had reached the German plantation, Lieut. Cve asked Captain Huffnagle, te German manager, if there were any Samoans in the vicinity. The manager said that none had been there that day. At that very moment, and within a few hundred yards of the expedition, was a large body of rebels. Huffnagel advised that a return home be made by way of the main road through the plantation, as everything was quite safe, and no rebels had been about. Three other Germans were with Huffnagel, and heard this conversation. No one gave any warning of danger. The return march to the beach was commenced. No sooner had the men got out of the plantation when, at a bend in the road, large numbers of rebels were seen.

Gun Wouldn't Work.

A Colt automatic gun, of which the natives have great dread, was immediately brought forward. It refused to act.

The rebels got off clear and a halt was made to fix the gun, and the march was resumed. Misled by the information of Huffnagel, it was decided to return by the main road. The open space where the Germans had been massacred by Mataafa's men years ago, was passed, and the troops marched down the road to a narrow gully. On top of the slope, just after the last of the troops had begun to march through the gulley, the rebels fired upon them. The line was about 300 yards in length. The rebelsa were lying in the long grass, while some were in the top of cocoanut trees. The Colt gun again refused to act, and while Lieut. Lansdale was trying to fix it, he was wounded in the knee.

Lieut. Freeman Killed.

At the beginning of the fight Lieut. Freeman was shot through the chest and fell dead. The friendly natives retreated at the first fire, the white force was too weak to cope with the rebels, and the whole force was thrown into confusion. To retreat was imperative, and the automatic gun was accordingly abandoned, after the ammunition had been scattered and the breech taken away, rendering it useless. The allied forces were attacked from three sides. Through the scrub and grass the sailors retired, Lansdale being assisted by his men. The firing of the rebels was severe, and Lansdale, who was being assisted by Ensign Monaghan and two men, seeing that he could not get away, urged them to leave him to his fate. One of the sailors was shot dead and the other, seeing he could not save his officer, retreated and escaped.

Monaghan Wouldn't Go.

Monaghan refused to go, and stayed by his fellow-officer. Next morning theinr headless bodies were found on the battlefield. Monaghan's revolver was empty, as was also Lansdale's. Between them lay the dead bodies of three rebels. Monaghan, before the last man left him, shot the chief, Alno, dead, as he was advancing on Lansdale. Deserters from Mataafa's camp relate how Monaghan stood over Lansdals until that officer was shot dead, and then tried to escape himself, but was unable to do so.

The decapitated bodies of the three officers were recovered next morning on the field, and on Easter Sunday were buried, with the heads, which had been recovered by a French priest. All the leading American and British residents and officials were present. The Germans were conspicuous by their absence, the only one present being Pastor Margrave, who had known Lansdale. The German warship Falke had her flag at half-mast, and her officers sent ashore two wreaths entwined with the German national colors. In the fight there were killed on the rebel side forty-three, and fifty were wounded.

GILBERT PARKER

Presided at the Ladies' Dinner Under the Auspices of the Whitefriars' Club, in London Yesterday.

London, May 5.—A distinguished gathering characterized the ladies' dinner under the auspices of the Whitefriar's Club at the Hotel Cecil this evening. Mr. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist and dramatist, presided, owing to the illness of Mr. Poultney Bigelow. Lady Randolph Churchill responded to the toast, "Home and kinsfolk across the sea," and Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, to "Sovereign Woman."

Among the guests were the Countess of Warwick, Mr. Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer, Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament for North Lambeth, and Mrs. Stanley; Dr. Sheldon and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hope. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree recited Kipling's "Soldiers Three."

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

American Society of Superintendents Met Yesterday.

A Canadian. Who is Vice-president, Presided Over the Gathering.

New York, May 5.—The opening session of the sixth annual convention of the American Society of Superintendents of training schools for nurses, was held today in this city. The present convention was scheduled to be held in Chicago in February last, but was deferred to the present time. More than fifty delegates from various parts of this country and Canada were present, when the Vice-President, Miss May Snively, who is attached to the General Hospital at Toronto, called the convention to order. Reports were read and new members initiated. Reading of papers on the work of nursing the insane in the hospitals and institutions were discussed by Miss May E. May, of the Rochester State Insane Asylum; Miss May M. Riddle, of the Boston City Hospital, and others. The convention will close to-morrow, when the election of officers for the current year will take place.

STEEL FENCE WIRE COMBINE.

These Compan e: Claim to be Fighting a Steel and Wire Trust.

Chicago, May 5.—The Chronicle says: Makers of steel fence wire, who are outside the combination, are meeting in Chicago for the purpose of forming a combination and erecting a plant at some point within the Indiana gas belt. The companies number fourteen and have been compelled to get together in order to compete successfully with the steel and wire trust. The latter has advanced the price of raw material to such an extent that extreme economy of management and manufacture are essential to the securing of any profit from production.

Reckless Ballot-Stuffing Charges.

(The Christian Guardian.)

"Concerning the Province of Quebec (and the plebiscite) we should speak plainly. We advise all our friends not to refer to frauds, ballot-box stuffing or any such grave moral delinquencies or political offences in our sister Province, for the evidence of such is not satisfactory or convincing. That the Province of Quebec was moved partly by political, partly by social and partly by ecclesiastical influences to her present position is a statement well within the bounds of reason and evidence, but anything beyond these influences in the way of corrupt practice is a matter of report, that up to the present has failed of substantial verification. Unproven charges of general corruption only react against those who make them. The Province of Quebec, in the judgment of our best friends, is unprepared for prohibition at present. When the attitude of Quebec is taken into account in relation to the always difficult problem of law enforcement in this matter, the gravity of the situation is apparent. It would be reprehensible, because it is entirely unnecessary, to arouse any interprovincial strife or race animosity over this problem. We should calmly face the facts. The Maritime Provinces are strong and steady for prohibition. Quebec is antagonistic and unprepared. Ontario is a focus field of fierce fight, being a strong and central force. This Province has barely held its own because, largely, of the discouragement from the Provincial plebiscite. Manitoba and the North-West Territories are strong for prohibition, and British Columbia has grown ond is growing in the good cause."

Goldwin Smith a Judge of Oratory.

Ithaca, N.Y., May 5.—Six of Cornell's young orators met to-night in the twenty-ninth annual contest of the Stewart Woodford prize in oratory. The medal, which is valued at $100, was awarded to H. B. Lee, of Buffalo. His subject was "The attainable ideal in politics." One of the judges of the contest was Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto.

A Box of Candies:

No more acceptable gift can be given a lady, no matter how young or old she may be, than a box of candies. Our candies are always acceptable. D. H. Welsh, 133 St. Peter street, 1875 and 2107 St. Catherine street.

SICK ROOM DIVINITIES.

The Graduating Class of Nurses at Royal Victoria Hospital.

The Convocation Exercises and Honors An Address by Dr. Webster.

In the list of convocations that of the hospital nurse is comparatively new and perhaps least known, but there is probably no class of students who are better deserving of the honors and pleasures of graduating day than the kind-hearted and deft-handed young ladies of our hospitals.

Yesterday afternoon twenty-four ladies of the Royal Victoria training school were presented with the diploma and badge of that institution and sent forth duly qualified and equipped to combat disease and death.

Their names are as follows:—Misses J. E. Sexton, T. Harold, L. T. Richardson, H. E. Adams, H. K. Burns, A. Elliott, A. M. Ross, M. Moe, M. M. Masson, T. E. McClees, E. Moore, A. L. Erskine, L. McGreevy, M. E. Shannon, H. Shattuck, E. Pollard, M. G. Whitmarsh, E. M. Wheeler, M. Spier, B. Lamont, M. Sherwood, L. McMillan, M. Hardisty, J. C. Anderson.

Mr. R. B. Angus, Chairman of the Governing Board, presided, being assisted by Dean Craik, Dr. Webster, Mr. Geo. E. Drummond and Miss Murray, the Superintendent.

To accommodate the large and fashionable audience that turned out to honor the graduates, an empty ward in the eastern wing was placed at their disposal, having first been prettily decorated with flowers and palms.

Miss Sexton, the class valedictorian, in a bright little address, thanked the medical staff, sister nurses, citizens of Montreal, and the governing boards for past assistance and kindnesses. They would do their utmost to uphold the honor of Royal Victoria Hospital.

Dr. J. Clarence Webster, who leaves this week to take a prominent position in the University of Chicago, delivered the address to the class. He spoke very feelingly of his associations during the last three years, particularly as to the nurses and their work. He paid the highest tribute to the mental standing of the graduates, and declared that on all occasions he had found them willing, persevering, thoughtful and alert, and he had no hesitation in saying that they were certainly the equal of any company of nurses he had come in contact with in either the new or the old world.

In conclusion, Dr. Webster dwelt on the high appreciation in which nurses were held in the neighboring republic. There was hardly an American city of any importance that had not in it Canadian girls, graduates of the General or Royal Victoria Hospitals, who were holding responsible and prominent positions.

He charged them as a class to keep up this high standard, and eventually Canada would become to America, what Scotland is to Great Britain, the recruiting ground for successful doctors aond nurses.

At the close of the exercises luncheon was served in the nurses' dining room, and the hospital wards were thrown open for inspection

Public Spirit.

Bystander in St. John's News says: If is the healthy public spirit of England which has given to civic and national government its character of vigor, efficiency and probity. In England the missing sixpence must always be accounted for. The civic official must be transparently honest or there will be a town meeting. They do not thank the fine gentleman there for giving his services to the public. The fine gentleman is honored by the confidence of the electors. He gives his days, his nights, if necessary, to the smallest detail of public business. His interest in the affairs of his native village or town or city is as faithful and ardent as that which he gives to his private concerns. The other day, in England, a gentleman summoned a street car conductor before the magistrate's court for giving him wrong information as to his route, by which the gentleman lost half an hour of valuable time. The magistrate fined the defendant and highly complimented the citizen who was said to have rendered a valuable public service. Would that we had a little of this individual attention in our midst! We permit the worst elements to misgovern us, and we say there is no help for it. We believe there is wholesale stealing going on, and we shrug our shoulders. We know that the executive features of the civic administration are in incompetent hands, and we do nothing. We walk through the mud of the public streets, which reaches to the ankles, and we say that this is the best that can be expected in an imperfect world. Mr. George Washington Stephens has undertaken to see that the new law in rezard to illegal expenditure of public money shall be carried out. Whereupon, instead of receiving support, Mr. Stephens is told that he had better mind his own business; that the mayor did a proper thing in ordering that poor men should receive their pay; and that nothing can be accomplished by urging the fulfilment of the law. It was not intended that the law should be applied, why pass it? And how is the law to be enforced unless the individual citizen takes cognizance of its contravention? And how is any civic ill to be remedied unless we applaud the individual initiative, which seeks to make law operative and vigorous, with a view to compel such response from civic officialdom, as will make for the improvement of the administration?

The Late Mr. Gordon's Verses

(Guelph Herald.)

A. M. R. Gordon, the author of the famous verses recited by Capt. Coghlan at the United Service banquet in New York, was a reporter on the Mount Forest Advocate eighteen years ago. The same Gordon, whose real name, by the way, was A. Macgregor Rose, became well known in North-Western journalism in the early nineties. Mr. Richard O'Donoghue, of Eramosa, knew him intimately. Indeed a fine sample of Gordon's readiness at versification, was a witty eulogy of Mr. O'Donoghue. The verses in Gordon's own handwriting are still in Mr. O'Donoghue's possession, and are especially prized by him, now that the gifted author has lain down his pen forever.

Cut Glass

of any description makes a very desirable gift, and has been very much in demand this season. We show a beautiful assortment, some richly mounted with silver, any piece of which would make a handsome gift.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Those who remember the stirring qualities and the works of Bartley Campbell will learn with much pleasure of the decision of the Theatre Francais management to play "My Partner" this coming week. The beautiful mountain story is told in language unlike the average play, and the dramatic situations follow each other with such rapidity as to give it a place worthy of that which it has taken among dramatic productions. Joe Saunders, the leading character, will be in the hands of Mr. Horning, an actor who has become a decided favorite in this city. The part, judging by his former work, will suit him to perfection. The chief comedy role, it will be remembered, is "My Partner" is the Chinaman. This will be assumed by Mr. Harry W. Rich, who will have another opportunity to display his talents. An excellent vaudeville bill has been prepared, at the head of which will be Stuart, the male Patti.

Manager Harry C. Bryant, of Bryant and Watson's Australian Beauties, which will be the attraction at the Royal Monday matinee, May 8th, is authority for the statement that despite his many expensive overtures, this season's production of the Australian Burlesquers is the most elaborate, and consequently expensive, organization with which he has been connected.

The comic opera, "The Grandee," the work of our citizens, Professor Jules Hone, the eminent musician, and Captain Forsyth, which is to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre during the week commencing on the 29th of this month, is looked forward to with great interest in view of the fact that it will be the first time in Montreal an opera by local people has been presented. The parties interested are sparing neither time nor expense to make this event a marked success. The principals in the caste will be professionals of well-known merit. The prima donna, Miss Laura Louise Wallon, of New York city, is well and favorably known in Europe and the States. She made her debut some years ago at the Metropolitan Opera House in conjunction with such artists as Madam Eames and Messrs. Pol Plancon and Camparari, her reception being most enthusiastic.

Mr. C. C. Ferguson, the tenor, is also a great favorite in New York. He possesses a pure and sweet voice, and has been associated with some of the biggest musical successes of recent years.

Mr. Wm. Blaisdell, who made such a hit with the Lillian Russell company last season, has been engaged to play the comedian part, and great things are expected from him, as there are great possibilities in the role of "Pedro."

The chorus will consist of 60 people; the orchestra of 25 of the best musicians in the city, and special scenery is being painted by the well-known scenic artist, Garand.

What is sure to prove one of the most charming theatrical events of the season is the coming of Edwin Mayo and his splendid company in Mark Twain's great play "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and which is to be seen at the Academy of Music the last three nights of next week, with Saturday matinee.

It should be a source of gratification to the American people that before Samuel Clemens withdrew from the life of American people he conceived that intensely human and dramatically interesting story, "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Likewise it should be, and unquestionably is, gratifying to American theatre-goers that so great an artist as the late Frank Mayo was adapter, who realized the possibilities of the story and prepared the stage version. There is no play in which Americans can point with more just pride as native work; there is no author more distinctly American than Mark Twain, and there is no actor whose memory is more revered or whose life work was more characteristically American than Frank Mayo. It is the wonderful amalgamation of the best in literature, in humor and in stagecraft.

THE JURY IN MARK TWAIN'S "PUDD'N HEAD WILSON."

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Remember, everything in our store is new. Bought originally for this season's business. The sooner you take advantage of this great sale the more money you'll save.

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WRITE AT ONCE and thus be afforded the opportunity of starting your subscription with the January number, which contains Thirty Beautiful Colored Plates; tells how to embroider the different patterns, gives the colors of silks, as well as instructions how to shade them, etc.

OUR APRIL ISSUE is now ready for distribution, and contains a number of colored plates, also an article on COLLEGE CRESTS and COLORS, dealing first with McGILL COLLEGE, to be followed by TORONTO UNIVERSITY. This number is also composed of instructive and interesting reading matter.

Subscription price, 25 cents per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

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Stock Subscribed Five Times Over.

New York, May 5.—It was announced in Wall street to-day that subscribers to the Amalgamated Copper Company's stock would be allotted 20 per cent, of their subscriptions. The stock was over-subscribed more than five times.

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Wherever Used

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HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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PAINTER and DECORATOR,
Opposite Queen's Block,
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WON'T RENEW FOR A SHORT TERM

This is the Reply Given to Aldermen by the Incline Railway Company.

A LONG TERM OR NOTHING

The Railway Has Paid Good Profits From the First Year of Operation.

PROFITS SPENT AS CAPITAL.

The Government Given Three Months in Which to Remove the Exposition Buildings.

The members of the Parks and Ferries Committee held a conference yesterday afternoon with representatives of the Incline Railway Company regarding the renewal of the railway franchise, which expires a year hence, or the alternative, the purchase of the line by the city. The company's representatives declared that they would not renew the franchise for a short term. "Give us a long-term franchise, or buy us out," was the company's ultimatum. The aldermen did not express their opinions further than to say that a long-term franchise was out of the question. The interesting fact was brought out that the line has produced dividend-paying profits from the beginning. The shareholders say they have had no dividends in the past five years, but that was because they chose to turn their profits into capital account.

Mr. Wm. Mann, one of the shareholders of the company, was the first to address the committee. He put the company's case into a very few words. He stated plainly at the opening that a five-years' franchise would be of no use whatever to the company. The earnings of the line were small, the revenue was close, and the profits were very small. The earnings were about $6,000, with expenses of $4,500. A renewal for five years would give the company no chance to recover the money they had sunk in the concern. At a meeting of the directors held a few days ago it was decided that they could not accept a short-term contract. They had asked for a renewal for twenty-five years, and they were not prepared to accept anything less. Their business was one involving some risk of life, and for the safety of the public patronizing the line skilled labor must be employed. During the fifteen years they had been operating the line they had carried out their contract with the city without giving any cause for complaint and without a single accident or anything that looked like one. They now wanted twenty-five years more on the same terms. Nothing less would suit them. The city had the power to expropriate, and they could exercise it if they wished. It would be all the same to the company.

The Railway and the Masses.

Mr. Williamson spoke of the great benefits he claimed had been conferred upon the masses of Montreal's population by the Incline Railway Company. The roads around the mountain had been built for the classes with their carriages, but until the railway company built their line the masses were left at the bottom. The poor could not go to the top of the mountain until a few citizens came forward and put their money into the Incline Railway enterprise. It was true they did not do it altogether out of charity, but the fact remained that the building of the Incline Railway was one of the best things ever done for the poor of Montreal. If the poor people of the city could all be taken to the top of the mountain once a day, or even two or three times a week, it would make a great difference to the death-rate of Montreal. The company had sought, by charging a low fare, to take the masses into the Mountain Park. They had never made anything out of the enterprise. The profits did not give a dividend of more than 2 1-2 per cent., and during the past four or five years the shareholders had received no dividends at all.

Low Fares and Profits.

Mr. Mackenzie, another shareholder, also laid emphasis upon the absence of dividends in late years, and urged this as a reason why the company should be treated with consideration at the present time.

Ald. Stevenson suggested that by reducing fares they would get a largely increased patronage and larger profits.

Mr. Mackenzie replied that they had tried that and found it a failure. To Ald. Stevenson he stated that the paid-up stock of the company at the present time is $45,000. Originally it was $25,000, but it was increased to $45,000 when the line was extended to Park avenue.

Mr. McNamee also spoke as a shareholder of the company. He corroborated what had already been said about the failure of the investment to realize dividends. Since they began to operate the road they had given free transportation to all charitable institutions. They had made no money out of it in the past, and as they were not there for the good of their health, they would like to get something out of it. Twenty-five years might seem a long time, but it would soon pass by. The proposal to renew the franchise for five years could not be entertained. Capitalists could not be induced to advance money for a concern of that kind with a short franchise, especially when they had paid no dividends in the past five years.

Ald. Gagnon asked if they had not been using the profits in capital account instead of paying dividends with them.

Mr. McNamee admitted they had done so. Continuing, he said that the city could, by paying what the company invested, take over the line. In reply to Ald. Clearihue,, he said that the original paid-up stock was $25,000, afterwards increased to $45,000. As to reducing the fares, they were willing and ready to do it as soon as they were assured of a bigger business.

Ald. Laporte thought that the order should be reversed. If the fares would be reduced, the business would come at once. If the fares were made so low that the poorer people, the masses of the population, could patronize the line, the business would be more than doubled without a great increase in the running expenses.

Mr. Mann Wants Beer Sold.

Mr. Mann suggested that the mountain would never be popular until attractions were provided.

Ald. Laporte—"The natural attractions already there are sufficient."

Mr. Mann—"It would be a great addition to the mountain if the city would permit refreshment booths to be opened, and allow them to sell wine and small beer. There should be several of them, scattered all over the park."

Ald. Stevenson—"We don't want any Coney Island on the mountain."

Mr. Mann.—"We ought to have merry-go-rounds, a zoological garden, and other attractions, such as they have in the parks in the United States. The railway will never pay until these attractions are there. We want something to take the people there on week days. We have all the business we can do on Sundays now."

Mr. McNamee.—"Give us par for our stock and you can have the line. Or if you think we are asking too much you can name three disinterested men and we will accept their award."

Business Done by the Company.

Mr. Turner, secretary of the company, gave some statistics regarding the finances of the company and the business done by them. Previous to extending their line to Park avenue they paid dividends of six and seven per cent on a paid-up capital of $25,000. Since extending the line and increasing the capital in 1891, they had paid three five per cent. dividends. If the profits, devoted in recent years to expenditure in capital account, had been paid to the shareholders instead, the dividends would have averaged about five per cent. The total expenditure on capital account to date was $54,800. The line earned $600 more last year than it did the year before. The receipts last year were $7,169, and the expenses $5,160, leaving a profit of $2,000. This would have given a dividend of over 4 per cent., but it was spent in new buildings instead.

As the representatives of the company were about to retire Ald. Clearihue asked Mr. McNamee if they had a better offer to make to the city than a renewal of the franchise in present terms for twenty-five years.

Ald. Laporte.—"I may as well tell you frankly, Mr. McNamee, I will not vote to renew the franchise for a long term of years. And in any case the fares must be reduced."

Mr. Mann suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with the company.

The members of the committee will think the matter over and discuss it at a later meeting.

Mr. McGibbon's Letter.

Supt. McGibbon, of Mount Royal Park, was called upon to give an explanation of the letter he had written to Mr. Perron, one of the employees of the park, of which Ald. Clearihue had complained. He told the committee that he had written the letter because Mr. Perron had been neglecting his duty. He did not consider that there was anything wrong in the letter.

He was given to understand by Ald. Ouimet and Clearihue that they considered it very insulting and improper. He was instructed to treat his employees with more respect and more humanity in the future.

The Exposition Buildings.

Ald. Ames, Chairman, requested the committee to deal with the question of the Exposition grounds. The lease under which the company held the grounds expired on May 1st. There were two things that could be done, namely, to make an arrangement with the Government for leaving the buildings on the grounds, or to have them removed by the Government and have the grounds restored to a portion of the park.

Mr. Delisle addressed the committee on behalf of the Government. He was authorized, he said, by the Government, to ask the committee to allow the buildings to remain on the grounds until September next. The buildings had passed from the Exposition Company's hands into possession of the Government in March last, and there had not been time since then to remove them or sell them. They asked for a few months delay in order to give them time to sell the buildings at the best advantage. In the meantime the City Council have the use of the buildings, with the privilege of leasing them to outsiders for games, demonstrations, etc., which would yield a revenue of about $800 for the summer.

Ald. Stevenson raised the point that the city had a $25,000 interest in the buildings, which was given by the Exposition Company in return for the use of the land occupied on the south side of Mount Royal avenue.

Mr. Delisle replied that it was the first he had even heard of such an agreement. The Government could not be bound by any arranzement made between the city and the old company.

Ald. Sadler came in at this point, and as he had been treasurer of the Exposition Company, he was asked as to the arrangement referred to by Ald. Stevenson. He said that he had never heard of it. Personally, he objected to allowing the buildings to remain a day longer than necessary. The grounds should be restored to the public as quickly as possible.

Ald. Lareau moved to grant the request of the Government without prejudice to the city's rights in the buildings

Alds Ouimet and Laporte moved in amendment that the Government be given three months in which to remove the buildings, the grounds in the meantime to remain closed to the public, the city taking no risks

The amendment carried Ald. Stevenson and Lareau voting no

Hon. Mr. Beaubien suggested to the committee that a good business might be done with profit to the city and to individual citizens as well, if the small maple trees taken up in Mount Royal Park were placed in nurseries instead of being destroyed. They could be sold to citizens at a profitable price and yet much lower than the prices charged by farmers for inferior trees He also suggested that Fletcher's Field could be levelled in two or three years by dumping the street scrapings there instead of throwing them into the quarries

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

A New Schedule Has Been Adopted for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, D.C., May 5.—Acting-Secretary of War Meiklejohn, by direction of the President, has made the following amendments to the tariff schedules and port regulations in Cuba and Porto Rico:

First—The tariff rate on butter and oleomargarine to Porto Rico has been reduced from $4.10 per 100 kilograms to $2.10.

Second—The tariff rates on vitrified brick for paving purposes in Cuba have been ruduced from 30 cents per 100 kilograms to five cents.

Third—Temporarily all vessels, whether American or foreign, are to be permitted to load and clear for the United States from Porto Rican ports, without being subject to penalties.

Fourth—Hereafter any resident in Cuba of any nationality, and any citizen of the United States may serve as master of any vessel engaged in the coasting trade of Cuba without renouncing his allegiance or natnonality.

Toronto's $5,000 Fire.

Toronto, May 5.—A fire in the Bishopric Paper Box Factory, on Richmond street west, about 12.30 to-day, did about $5,000 damage, chiefly to the stock. About 75 per cent. of the damage is covered by insurance.

THE INDIANS WILL GIVE UP THE FIGHT

Will Surrender at Discretion and Ask for Clemency of the Government.

ARE FINANCIAL REASONS.

American Indians Are Playing the Part of the Unscrupulous Agitator.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERATION.

Hogansburg, N.Y., May 6.—(Special.)—Later developments of the situation at St. Regis seems to confirm the view expressed by Father Bourget, and telegraphed to The Herald yesterday, that the Indian ringleaders of the riot of March 27th last have decided, as the safest course, to surrender at discretion, and entrust themselves to the mercy of a Government whose clemency they have often experienced, and whose severity they have only lately had reason to dread.

The futility of resisting the strong arm of the law seems to have been thoroughly realized by the people of the reserve, and a cogent argument is found in the fact that the expense occasioned by continued resistance may be defrayed out of the fund which was set apart at the time of the assumption by the Government of Indian lands as compensation for such appropriation.

The Herald correspondent spent the greater part of the day yesterday on the reserve, conversing with different members of the community, and endeavoring —with but moderate success—to ascertain the real state of feeling which existed. It was evident that things were not so bad as might have been expected from the reports based on information received from Indians visiting Cornwall, and despatched in good faith to Montreal, of an intended general rising. The temper of the people is undoubtedly in the direction of submission to constituted authority, and it is safe to assert that none will be more relieved than the Indians themselves as soon as the present unfortunate difficulties are adjusted. The disaffection of the Indians of the Canadian portion of the reserve has been zealously fanned by their United States brethren, who are able to cross the border at night-time and employ the arts of the unscrupulous agitator, returning to their own homes without fear of punishment. In the little town of Hogansburg, which is surrounded on all sides by Indian lands, the physical materials for brewing excitement are easily obtainable, and, although the law against supplying liquor to Indians is faithfully observed by the hotel-keepers, it is always possible to evade it, and, as long as the money is forthcoming, the noble savage can have his needs, or his desires satisfied. Mr. Long, the Indian agent, who was believed to be a marked man, can hardly be supposed to share the alarm which has been generally felt upon behalf of himself and family. Otherwise he would certainly not have gone to Beauharnois last night—Queen's writ or no Queen's writ—and abandoned his family to the mercies of his enemies, who, according to report, had the intention to burn his dwelling if he did not clear out. Father Bourget, seen by The Herald correspondent yesterday morning, had heard nothing of the threatened uprising; he did not, as he naively explained, read the papers since Tuesday, the mail only coming twice a week to St. Regis, consequently, he knew nothing of the movements of Mitchell Leaf, who was understood to be visiting the houses on Cornwall Island and calling upon the Indian inhabitants to bring out their arms and prepare to join in the intended attack upon the Federal authorities, represented by Mr. Long; neither had Father Bourget heard of the "chain message" circulated among the braves somewhat after the manner of the fiery cross which sped o'er mountain and through glen when the news of Prince Charlie's coming reached the Scottish Jacobites. Father Bourget said that the excitment of his people was in large measure due to the impression which existed that police agents were in their midst, on the lookout for others of the seventeen who are wanted for the affair of March 27th.

Outsiders Eyed Suspiciously.

Every white man was regarded with suspicion, and even the newspaper correspondents were eyed askance by men uninitiated in modern methods and ignorant of the extent of journalistic enterprise of the present day. Father Bourget certainly did not believe that the Indians intended anything rash; on the contrary, he had been informed by his beadle that twelve of the ringleaders of the election riot had decided to go to Huntingdon to give themselves up, and so end the whole difficulty. Mitchell George, whose name has been favorably mentioned, more than once drawn upon, was a strong consideration in favor of compromise. It was probable that a number of Indians would go to Beauharnois or Huntingdon to watch the progress of the trial, and assist their brethren as best they could, and afterwards deliberate upon the measures to be taken. A meeting or conference would probably be held after mass on Sunday, when means of escape from present complications would be devised. The whole of the present trouble, Mitchell George said, arose out of the decision reached three years ago at a big pow-wow, at which Indians from all parts of Canada assisted, where it was decided to return to ancient customs, and have life chiefs. The chiefs elected that year would be chiefs for life, and there would be no more elections except to fill vacancies caused by death. The Indians wanted to be ruled by their own leaders, to whom they could submit all disputes between each other that were of minor importance, leaving to the Federal officers such matters as murder, selling drink to Indians, etc. The position of a chief would be that of an umpire between contending parties. When the three years for which the chiefs had been elected expired on March last, the Indians opposed the holding of a new election, desiring to retain the chiefs already in office. Another difficulty, it appeared, arose from the number of the chiefs.

The Indian does not clearly understand political divisions, and the existence of the forty-five is to him of minor importance, when he has kinsmen and neighbors on either side. Unfortunately, however, the line does exist, and Canadian legislation can only affect the northern section of reserve, thus while the Canadian Indians might elect six chiefs for the six "Nations," their brethren on the other side would elect six others, and so conflicts of authority and jurisdiction would arise. Running Deer, who keeps the International Hotel at St. Regis, an establishment which, true to its name, is half in the United States and half in Canada, believes that his people do not mean any mischief, his views are much the same as those of Mitchell George. During the afternoon, the writer passed an Indian house, where he saw some of the inmates engaged in the work of basket making. Attracted by the prospects of seeing a well known Indian industry in operation, he entered, after uttering the usual password, "S-A-Go," or "Good day," which seems to correspond to the "God save all here" of the Irish peasantry. He found two Indian ladies busily engaged in the making of some large clothes baskets of brilliant and variegated hues. The ladies were Mrs. Abraham Back and Mrs. John Price. Mrs. Back, an extremely pretty, intelligent young matron, proved quite sociable.

She expressed some indignation of the way Mr. Long was reported to have spoken of John Ice, and said that if John Ice had been a bad Indian, perhaps Mr. Long was not such a good Irishman. Her statements also corroborated the report that the ringleaders of the late riot intended to give themselves up to the authorities, when a suitable opportunity offered. She said that they did not desire to make trouble, and was inclined to be indignant at the reports that had been circulated of the men arrested with Jake Fire on Monday last. The case of Louis Thomas would seem to be a particularly hard one.

Mr. Hugh F. Cumming, of Cornwall, who has been engaged in the business of towing and freighting rivers and from the river outside the St. Regis peninsula, for the last nine years, and who employs a large number of Indians, was outspoken in praises of Thomas yesterday. "I never knew him to take a drink," he said, "and I have often seen him refuse one, he was frank and honest, and I would trust him anywhere. I have given him money to pay out to the men, and, if there was a couple of cents over, he would return them to me. He was the most honest Indian on the reserve. The charge against Thomas is that of aiding and abetting the rioters in resisting arrest. It appears that he went to Mr. Long's place to see what was the matter, when he heard Jake Fire's whoop on being handcuffed, and was taken into custody with the others." Mr. Cummings states he will be happy to testify in his behalf if called upon. Mr. Cumming carries on extensive sand dredging operations at St. Regis every year, employing a powerful suction dredge. His workmen are nearly all Indians, and he finds them to suit his purpose admirably. He is very popular among them, through treating them kindly, and they tell him occasionally that he is a good Indian himself, which is a high compliment. He speaks highly of their honesty, and says that he has left things unguarded on his scows and steam launch for the last eight or nine years, and never missed anything. Once an Indian took a bucket of coal off the launch, and the next morning he told Mr. Cumming of it. Mr. Cumming is on excellent terms with his men, and when they seem not very much disposed to work sometimes, he tells them to go home. They have been up too late at the dance, perhaps, and want a rest, and the Indians say "Hugheys bad humor, come back tomorrow." Before his arrest, Jake Fire came on board the scow and obtained work for his nephew, he then went back to the shore, and hearing that there was work to be had in the quarries, went to see Col. Sherwood's men, who promptly arrested him. Some of the people here attribute a good deal of the excitement among the Indians to the influence of the women, who, it is said, urge their husbands to excesses, but observation and facts do not seem to confirm this opinion as these offenders who were said to be most subjected to petticoat influence, needed no such stimulant. There is a toy factory at Hogansburg, the property of Messrs. Lantry, to which a visit was paid yesterday afternoon.

The interesting feature of the establishment was that the well known skill and artistic taste of the Indian women in certain branches of work have been utilized and a number of girls and women of the race were to be seen employed fashioning colored wooden strips with their deft fingers into all kinds of shapes, some pretty and novel effects being produced. These people earn steady wages at the factory and seem to take an interest in their work. It would be worth the experiment for a practical man to start a factory of this kind in Canada. The Indian women of Caughnawaga and the Canadian St. Regis are of the same kin as their United States sisters, and equally skilful. One would think that cheap and handsome toys like those produced here would find a ready sale on the Canadian market. The condition of the United States Indians is in many ways superior to that of his brethren in Canada, and it is possible that his greater opportunities for steady employment may partially explain this. The presence here of certain Abenaquis Indians was mentioned in yesterday's despatches, as having some significance in connection with the rumored disaffection. It now appears that these Indians have merely come here temporarily, in order to be nearer the market for their baskets, in the making of which they excel.

AFTER THE SLOT MACHINES

Sherbrooke Authorities Made a Raid Yesterday Afternoon.

A Fire at North Hatley—St. Francis Bar Elects Officers—Other News Notes.

Sherbrooke, May 5.—(Special.)—A raid was made on the nickle-in-the-slot machines, and four of them confiscated from the different hotels in this city. J. P. Holland, of New York, who was looking after the instruments here, was arrested and fined $5 and costs or 30 days in jail. He forfeits the machines with contents, $27.

Mr. Edward Gagnon, teller of La Banque Nationale, will be transferred to the head office, Quebec, to fill a similar position in that bank.

The house and barns, with contents, belonging to Titus Davis, of North Hatley, were destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Davis is the man who raised the big fourteen-hundred-pound pig, which fortunately was sold for a good price and taken to Boston for exhibition purposes. He carried no insurance.

At the annual meeting of the bar of St. Francis, Mr. H. D. Lawrence was elected batonnier, Mr. H. G. St. Pierre, Syndic; Mr. H. R. Fraser, Treasurer; Mr. J. E. Genest, Secretary; Messrs H. B. Brown, C. W. Cote and L. E. Panneton, Council; Hon. M. F. Hackett, delegate; Messrs. J. E. Genest and W. Morris, examiners; Messrs. Richard Leonard, Campbell and Fraser, Library Committee ,and Messrs. McDonald and Wells, Auditors.

The wedding is announced of Miss A. W. Hawley and Mr. Rupert Martyn, both of Bury. Mr. and Mrs. Martyn left for the west by the Halifax express.

Mr. W. H. Nichols, of the Nichols Chemical Co., New York, arrived at Capelton to-day, being called in the interest of the prevailing strike of the miners at that place.

Lieut.-Col. Margetts, of Toronto, is to visit the local corps of the Salvation Army in this city Monday, May 8th.

CITY SURVEYOR GIVES HIS ANSWER

He Does Not Think That the Road Committee is Acting Just Proper.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

A Resolution in Favor of the Belt Line Being Allowed to Carry Passengers.

J. H. DILLON THE NEW SECRETARY

"City Surveyor's Office, City Hall,
"Montreal, May 5th, 1899.

"To the Chairman and Members of the Roads Committee:

"Gentlemen,—I am given to understand that at a meeting of the Roads Committee, held on the 20th ult., from which I was absent, being in Ottawa on city business, a resolution was passed as follows:

"'That the secretary be instructed to give immediately after each meeting of the committee, copies of all the orders for work passed, to each of the different employes, and that employes concerned be held to execute such work without further notice, until the amount appropriated be exhausted.'

"As so many employes will be spending money, and as they cannot possibly know the amount of the appropriations, you cannot hold the City Surveyor responsible if the appropriations are overdrawn. I have the honor to call your attention to By-law No. 3, in regard to the duties of the City Surveyor, which I think the above resolution conflicts with.

"As I am the chief overseer of the streets, etc., all orders should go through me, and unless this is adhered to I must ask you to kindly forward this letter to the Council, whose officer I am.

"Yourts truly,
"Percival W. St. George,
"City Surveyor."

For one hour after the orders of the day had been disposed of yesterday afternoon the members of the Roads Committee discussed the above letter, and the request by Mr. St. George that the resolution, passed at the previous meeting and included in the letter, be rescinded.

Ald. Martineau, the mover of the resolution, was not prepared to consider the withdrawal of it and was open to argue on the good results to accrue from its maintenance.

Mr. St. George considered the action of the committee a slight upon him, and said the committee had undertaken to give orders for work to his subordinates without consulting him.

That was not the purport of the resolution, according to Ald. Martineau, who said the matter could easily be settled. The resolution simply provided that the orders of the committee would be executed at all events, even during Mr. St. George's absence—it was the failing in this that had given rise to the motion in the first place. Suppose a resolution were passed in the absence of Mr. St. George, said Ald. Martineau, what harm could there be in having the secretary to sign the order? That was not giving orders without Mr. St. George's consent. It was overcoming an inconvenience which had often occurred.

Ald. Brunet, the chairman, wished to throw light on the subject by stating what had happened to him recently. Tenders had been asked for floats. Mr. St. George was absent one day, when he (the chairman) had come to the department to inquire if they had been received. He had asked Mr. Barlow, but that gentleman knew nothing about them. That was the rub. Aldermen came sometimes to get information, and it could not be obtained just because Mr. St. George was away.

Ald. Martineau said that even if Mr. Barlow had known about the tenders, or on other occasions about any other question, he would not give any orders without Mr. St. George's consent. It was to set his fears at rest that the committee took upon itself the responsibility of issuing the order.

Mr. St. George is Not Convinced.

Even in view of these explanations, Mr. St. George could not look upon the matter in the same light as the committee.

"I was in Ottawa," he said, "on business for the city and it would seem that advantage had been taken of my absence to pass the motion It was to say the least, an unbearable slight" He was to return on Monday, could the committee not have awaited his return "If this resolution stands," he said, "I cannot be held responsible for any overdraft on the appropriations If I am to fill this office," he added, "I must be considered."

Ald. Martineau wanted to know what would happen if Mr. St. George was to be absent for any time ,and Mr. Barlow nor any of the other officials could not give proper information regarding the work going on.

Mr. St. George replied that it was impossible for Mr. Barlow to give such information simply because he could not do his own work and the City Surveyor's too. What was the City Surveyor's work was not Mr. Barlow's.

The system introduced by the resolution would eventually lead the committee into a hole and he was going to keep clear of it.

The innovation would be replete with drawbacks. Suppose the committee passed a resolution ordering work, he could tell if there were funds, only after studying the question, and he alone could do it

Ald. Martineau said that when there were no funds for a work, the resolution could be left over.

Mr. St. George—"You don't understand the work. The aldermen have friends, and they think, each one, of the needs of his respective ward. They see little of the city as a whole, and it is difficult for even the members of this committee to judge the best work to be done.

Ald. Martineau—"The committee has the wish to do right, and sometimes the misfortune to do wrong. You must advise them at the meetings."

Mr. St. George—"You would then say, if I did not coincide with you, that I had reasons to always oppose your wishes."

Ald. Gallery thought Mr. St. George was not being treated squarely. Both the Finance and the Roads Committees called him to account. It was not just nor generous, and the Roads Committee should take part of the blame.

"Do you put Mr. Barlow in a position to give information during your absence?" asked Ald. Dupre.

"Certainly. He has orders to open letters and attend to business as though I were here," was the answer.

Ald. Ouimet thought Mr. St. George had assumed a threatening attitude towards the committee. His letter should not have been sent, he said. Ald. Martineau's motion does perhaps go a little too far, and perhaps takes away some of the City Surveyor's privileges, but he ought to see that we always get explanations."

Belt Line Railway Question.

Somehow or other the discussion dropped here and the resolution was left on the table. The question was referred back to the committee by the City Council at its meeting on Monday regarding the report to the House Railway Committee at Ottawa on the application of the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company to construct a line on Davidson street, was settled, so far as the committee is concerned, by the following motion of Ald. Martineau, recommending its application:

"That a report be made to Council recommending that the city favor the demand of the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company to cross the lines of the Montreal Street Railway Company, and favors also the application to carry passengers."

When the question was first taken up the following opinion of the City Attorneys on the matter was read:

To the Chairman and Members of the Roads Committee:

Gentlemen,—The Montreal Belt and Island Railway has made application to your committee and to the City Council for permission to extend its tracks from the north side of Duquette street, in the city of Montreal, up to the Dominion Cotton Mill on Notre Dame street, by way of Davidson street. This application has been favorably received by your committee, but the Montreal Street Railway has protested, alleging that it had the right of preference over all other companies to use the streets of Montreal to lay tracks for the transportation of passengers in the city by means of cars moved by electricity.

Our opinion is now asked on this question to know if, in granting this application the city would act in violation of its contract with the Montreal Street Railway, a contract which was passed in March, 1893. We have the honor to report: That the corporation of Montreal, in granting to the Montreal Street Railway all the rights, licenses and privileges which are necessary for it to use, electric power advantage, and with efficacy, so as to give the service of its cars in the city of Montreal by means of a system employed successfully in other cities, did not grant to it a monopoly or an exclusive privilege.

It is true that according to the disposition of section 43, it has been argued that if the city decide to establish a new line in any of the streets mentioned in the notice, but not mentioned in the schedule of route, the company will have the preference to construct such line, but it is not question of a new line which the city has decided to open according to section 43 of rule 210, passed Dec. 21, 1892.

Therefore we are of opinion that the city can grant to the Montreal Belt and Island Railway permission to extend its line on Davidson street according to the conditions which it wishes to impose ,and this without violating its contract with the Montreal Street Railway

We have the honor to be, your very obedient and humble servants,

L. S. J. ETHIER,
City Attorney.
W. A. ATWATER,
Counsel.

Mr. Lomer Gouin, M.L.A., and Mr. J. P. Mullarkey, manager of the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company, appeared before the committee to support the application.

In an application read at a previous meeting mention had been made only of the transportation of freight. Now the application wished to include the passenger traffic on that line.

Mr. J. H. Dillon was appointed Secretary of the Roads Committee vice Mr. F. O'Neill, who was dismissed.

SHOT HIS LITTLE SISTER.

Tragic Event at Newfoundout, Near Huntingdon.

The Child Died in Twenty Minutes—Jury Decides the Killing Was Accidental.

Huntingdon, May 5.—News has been received of a tragic event which occurred at the residence of Thomas Duheme, Newfoundout, a few evenings ago. About five o'clock Mrs. Duheme, her sister-in-law, and Timothy E. Foran were startled by hearing the report of a gun from the direction of the barn. On going out to enquire the cause, they met John Sauvage, or Capron, a lad of 14, and brother of Mrs. Duheme. Asked what was the matter, he replied "rien" (nothing), and brought a dipperful of water from the house, which he carried to the south side of the barn. Following him, they found his sister, a girl of 11, lying helpless from being shot in the back, between the shoulder-blades.

The girl was carried to the house and medical aid sent for, but death ensued about 3 o'clock the following morning. An inquest was held on Monday afternoon under the direction of Dr. Clouston, coroner, at which the folowing evidence was elicited: The boy and girl were staying with Mrs. Duheme. An old-fashioned shot-gun had been lent by Mr. Duheme to a cheesemaker last fall, and on being returned was placed in the carriage house, Mr. Duheme being informed at the time that it was loaded and could not be got to go off. Two weeks ago Mr. Duheme took a double-barrelled gun and went to fish, accompanied by the boy, who enquired about the gun in the carriage-house.

Duheme told the boy that the gun had not been fired off since last fall, and that he would not take $20 and fire it off. On Sunday afternoon, hiwever, the boy found some gun caps on a window, and on going out with his sister began snapping caps on the gun. The first and second caps exploded, but the gun did not discharge. A hird cap exploded, the gun "hung fire" while one could count three, the boy says, when the charge went off, striking the little girl, who was about six yards off, in the back. The poor girl could give no account of the accident, but the boy, who gave his testimony, stated to the jury that he did not aim at his sister at all, nor even point the gun towards her. She was standing a little to one side as well as in front of him. The gun kicked violently and nearly threw him down. He could not say whether or not he moved the gun during the interval between the explosions of the third cap and the discharging of the gun. The jury, of which Mr. Michael Finn was foreman, returned a verdict of death from the result of a shot fired from a gun in the hands of her brother, John Sauvage; that there was no evidence that the boy pointed the gun at the deceased, and that they believed that the unfortunate event was accidental.

Belleville Paragraphs.

Belleville, May 5.—Mayor Johnson turned the first sod for the Abbott-Mitchell Works to-day.

Rev. James Faull, Methodist minister, died this morning after a short illness, at the parsonage in Shannonville. Mr. Faull, who was 59 years of age, leaves a wife and two daughters and three sons, among the latter of whom is Prof. Faull, of Albert College.

REVISING AND AMENDING TAXES

Finance Committee Decide the Payments for Carriages, Carts, Trucks and Waggons.

SOME OF THE FIGURES HIGH

Classification of the Peddlar Who is Regarded as a Public Nuisance.

BILLIARD TABLES AND TEN-PINS.

The Finance Committee met last evening,under the presidency of Ald. McBride, and resumed the consideration of the by-law fixing assessments, taxes and licenses under the new charter, which has been drawn up by Mr. David, the City Clerk, and which, having now been revised and amended by the committee, will be submitted to Council for approval. The by-law was partially considered at the last meeting, when the committee dealt with personal taxes, and fixed the amount of the business licenses to be paid by auctioneers, pawnbrokers, dealers of various classes, etc., and in respect of museums, concert halls, dancing halls, skating rinks.

The first question taken up last evening was peddlers' licenses, which the City Clerk listed at $50. The matter had been referred to the City Attorney for consideration, and he recommended that the classification of the peddler should be changed, and that it should be placed in the same category as public vendors, hucksters, and hawkers, in fact. The matter was discussed at some length by the committee, several members being of the opinion that there should be a difference between the charges imposed on those who sold wares in a basket which they carried round and those who hawked their goods in a cart.

Ald. Paquette regarded the peddler as an undesirable person, who should be compelled to pay highly for his license. The difficulty was to make a distinction between him and the legitimate trader. Ald. Beausoleil observed that they could define public vendors as dealers in groceries, oil, jewellery and hardware. They were legitimate traders and could thus be distinguished from the peddler. The license fee for public vendors, as defined by Ald. Beausoleil, was left at $10 for those on foot, $20 for those with hand vehicle, and $30 for those with vehicle drawn by a horse. The peddler's license remains at $50.

The question of carriages was next taken up, and a new list, which had been drawn up and printed since the last meeting, was amended, and agreed to, as follows:

Hackney Carriages

For a two-wheeled cab or caleche, one horse	$ 5 00
For a four-wheeled carriage, one horse	5 00
For a four-wheeled carriage, two horses	8 00
For an omnibus or stage-coach, two horses	20 00

Cabs, Trucks, Waggons

First class includes all carts, trucks and waggons now as vehicles for hire

Two-wheeled cart or truck, one horse	$ 5 00
Four-wheeled waggon, one horse	9 00
Four-wheeled waggon, two horses	12 00
Drable, two horses	10 00

Second-class includes all carts or waggons used by merchants, manufacturers, contractors, etc, for the purposes of their trade

Two-wheeled cart or truck, one horse	$ 8 00
Four-wheeled waggon, one horse	12 00
Four-wheeled waggon, two horses	15 00

Thirdlclass includes all carts or waggons used by expressmen, bakers, brewers, distillers, farmers or gardeners, milkmen and undertakers

Two-wheeled cart or truck, one horse	$10 00
Four-wheeled waggon, one horse	14 00
Four-wheeled waggon, two horses	18 00
One horse vehicle for farmers	15 00
Two-horse vehicle for farmers	25 00
Single hearse	10 00
Double hearse	15 00
Milkmen, two-wheeled vehicle, one horse	6 00
Milkmen, four-wheeled vehicle, one horse	10 00

Special

Milk vendors, no vehicle	$ 1 00
Wood corders	1 00
Stamped numbers for corders	0 25
Pocket numbers for drivers	0 25
Owners of dogs, male	2 00
Owners of dogs, female	3 00
Bill posters	10 00
Replaced lost numbers	0 25
Coal carters, side numbers	0 25
Rag pickers	0 25
Second-hand stores	5 00
Junk stores	5 00

Billiard tables (public), first six tables, $25; additional tables $15, semi-annually.

Billiard tables, in clubs, for each table, $20 (payable annually).

Pigeon-hole tables, first table, $50; additional table, 25 (semi-annually)

Ten-pin alley, $50 (semi-annually).

Market traders, class A, annual license $100 00

Market traders, class B, annual license 20 00

Bicycle 1 00

Hand organ players 50 00

Fish dealers 7 25

Stone carter, with four wheels, two horses 7 25

Stone carter with four wheels, one horse 4 75

Bicycle, lost numbers 0 25

After some discussion as to the means to be adopted for the recovery of license fees in the event of non-payment, the committee adjourned.

INSURED ARE INTERESTED

Court Grants Permission to Appeal Question of Distribution of Surplus.

INSURED are Interested

New York, May 5.—Permission was granted by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day, in the case of Emil Creef, against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to take the case to the Court of Appeals. It involves the question of the distribution of the company's surplus among the policy holders.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC NEWS.

SWEETSBURG.

Mr. A. Munn sowed his wheat on Monday last.

Mr. B. Leavitt has been successful beyond the expectations of nearly everyone here in moving the church and placing it in good shape in its present position.

Miss Hattie McVetty, who has been spending a few weeks with friends in this place, left on Saturday last to return to her home in Woodsville, N.H.

A sugar social was held at Mr. Eugene Allard's on Saturday evening, April 22nd. A good number were present. All had a No. 1 time, and left $10 for the benefit of the R. C. church in this place.

Rev. J. D. Ellis is slowly improving, but not yet able to assume his labors. By the kindness of others his appointments have been filled to the satisfaction of all.

The Ladies' Aid of this village intend giving an entertainment and supper in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist Church.

Miss Brouard has finished a successful term of school as teacher in this village, and has gone to her home for a vacation. We hear she has been engaged for next term in same place.

Miss Anna Lobdell, Miss Nettie Glen, Miss Jennie Shorten and Miss Cora Percival, all of Sawyerville, left on Saturday last for different localities to perform duties as school teachers.

LAKE MEGANTIC.

Miss Nellie Murray has so far recovered as to be able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ryan have returned to town from a visit to Island Brook.

The festive mosquito is here again with his welcome and pointed reminders that the winter has passed.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson conducted service in St. John's Church, Ditchfield, on Sunday last.

Saturday afternoon John G. Patton, the 16-year-old son of Mr. James Patton, was drowned while crossing Main street on horseback. The remains were found Sunday afternoon. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The Rev. Mr. Rez, from France, has accepted the pastoral charge of the French Protestant residents of Ditchfield. Mr. Rez is spoken of as learned and eloquent, and our neighbors are congratulating themselves upon having secured so able a minister.

Mrs. N. Swan, daughter of Captain Wilson, our veteran postmaster in Agnes, is expected home this week from Jamaica with her family. Mr. Swan remains on the island for some time longer in connection with the street railway, of the construction of which he has charge.

The proprietors of the 4th and 5th Ranges of Ditchfield intend to hold a bee on the 24th of May—therefore it should be called a queen bee—and no drones will be welcome. It is intended to stump stone and ditch the school ground and to plant trees in honor of the day.

HOWICK

Arbor day was celebrated here by a holiday for the school children, who planted several trees on the school grounds.

A car-load of horses is shipped from Howick nearly every fortnight, Mr. Dansereau being the principal buyer.

Latest news from Mr. Ness is that he intended sailing from Scotland on April 28th, with three fine Clydesdale stallions. These are the finest selection of horses he has ever made, one of them weighing over 2,000 pounds. He is expected home by the 10th of May.

Sunday morning Howick citizens were surprised to see gates and boxes scattered along the public road, steps and vehicles removed from their proper places, and other signs of mischief having been done through the night. Our village has been free from such depredations for some time.

Mr. Caron, who has been conductor on the Massena for some time, has been promoted to station agent at Montreal. Mr. Caron is succeeded by Mr. Lavellee.

HUNTINGDON.

At a general meeting o the Godmanchester Council, held on Monday, the matter regarding the macadamizing of the roads was fully discussed. Councillor Stephen expressed the opinion that $50,000 would macadamize all the clay roads in the township, that the interest on this amount and a sinking fund to extinguish the debt in forty years would not be more than the amount now levied each year as a road tax.

At a meeting of the Village Council on Monday evening it was decided to enforce the by-law prohibiting the running of bicycles on the sidewalks and fast driving on the streets.

Miss Maggie Cunningham has been engaged as organist in St. John's Church.

Dr. Geo. R. Shirriff left here on Tuesday night for Manitoba.

Word has been received here that Wm. Cairns, who left his home in Athelstan last March for the West, is now lying in the City Hospital at Minneapolis with a broken leg.

Robert Robb, of Trout River, died on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock of pneumonia.

The Band of Hope gave an entertainment in Watson Hall on Friday night. It was very well attended, and those who took part acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

Several of our young men attended the operetta entertainment given by the Aetna Fire Company at Fort Covington, N.Y., on Thursday evening. Mr. Frank Basset, our local tenor, took a prominent part in the singing.

ORMSTOWN.

The subject of local interest is the strike of the hotelkeepers because they were refused license to sell intoxicating liquor. Saturday the licenses ran out, and in the evening disgraceful scenes were witnessed of those who had gathered in to have a last drink at the open bars. With the 1st of May the passages to stables and yards were closed, travellers turned away, and the 'busses to the station withdrawn. Everything was done to inconvenience the travelling public, injure the village, and annoy those who had voted against the sale of liquor. To provide accommodation for travellers the temperance people at once started a 'bus to wait on all trains, secured a house where meals are to be had at the old rates, and a sample room for drummers. There is a prospect of an hotel, on temperance principles, being opened.

A decision in the long-pending case of Younie vs. Cameron has been obtained. The merit of the case was whether a mortgage held by Miss Younie was valid, it having been drawn before witnesses. The judgment maintains the validity of the mortgage, township law applying to the Indian lands of Dundee.

The roads were never in a worse condition, and the experience of this spring should stimulate the movement to stone them.

CHATEAUGUAY.

The water in the St. Lawrence is very high at present, backing up as far as this village.

The women folk are housecleaning and tidying up generally. The French people use more lime than paint. I believe it is healthier, and certainly it is more economical.

Robert Orr met with a serious accident last week while blasting. The charge failed to explode. When he undertook to dig it out it went off, seriously injuring his left hand, and several splinters of stone entered an eye. He went to Montreal and underwent an operation. He is doing well. He had a narrow escape.

WINDSOR MILLS.

The river is still too full to allow the mill at the dam to work.

In future all dogs must have a tax paid for them by their owners.

Mr. John Bowles is around again after his serious illness. His father and he are going to start in business again, trading in hardware and crockery.

The Council on Monday very wisely decided to enforce the by-law relating to riding bicycles on the sidewalk and also against playing ball in the street. They also intend to give their attention to stop the practice of sweeping rubbish and paper into the roads.

Mr. McKenzie, of Sherbrooke, preached in place of Rev. Mr. Tanner on Sunday at both services, and also at Lower Windsor in the afternoon.

At a meeting held Monday night a lacrosse club was organized, which will be known under the name of the Windsor Mills Athletic Association, with officers as follows: Hon. president, P. F. Dooley; hon. vice-president, B. Quinn; president, J. Quinn; vice-president, J. R. Herbert; secretary, C. F. Gould; treasurer, James McGovern; committee, Messrs. E. Brady, H. Healey, E. Samson, J. Bourque and J. Meehan. A large number of names were handed in as members, and judging from the spirit of the meeting, a good summer's sport may be looked for.

The young people of the Methodist Church held an ice cream social in the Royal Templars Hall on Monday. Quite a goodly number were present. Among others who contributed to the programme were Messrs. White and Knight, who sang songs, comic and otherwise. Dr. Robbins gave a reading and Mr. Palmer a recitation. The young, and old people, too, made sad raids on the ice cream.

The Methodist Church was crowded last Sunday morning, it being the annual church parade of Jubilee Lodge, No. 31, I.O.O.F. Mr. Jones preached a powerful sermon, and one that was fully apropos to the gathering, from the text, "And the Lord said unto Cain, "Where is Abel, thy brother?" And he said, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" The singing was heartily joined in by all present. Miss McDonald sang very sweetly, as a solo, during the offertory, "Cast thy burden on the Lord."

The Star is at it again. In its issue of Tuesday last they state "that the whole community has been exposed to an attack of scarlet fever at Titus Station, and the postoffice is closed by order of the inspector, because two children of Thomas Ward's, who had charge of the postoffice, had the fever. Mr. T. Ward never had that position. Mr. Titus is postmaster of Titus. As the postoffice was burned down on the 12th of April there is no postoffice to close. Mr. Titus has had charge of all the mails and bags connected with the postoffice, and they have been in no way exposed to any contagion.

COWANSVILLE.

Mr. C. M. Teel, merchant, has removed his stock from the store he has occupied for several years, into the Nesbitt store at the foot of the hill, on the north side of the river, directly opposite the new fire hall.

Mrs. Samuel Young died at Iron Hill a couple of weeks ago, at an advanced age. She was the mother of Mrs. A. T. Roy, of Cowansville.

Mr. James Mackinnon was at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Hawley, of the E. T. Bank, was absent from Friday night till Monday morning attending the wedding of his sister, which took place at Bury, Que., on Saturday.

The Council met on Monday evening and made some arrangements about putting in a fire alarm system.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarty and Mr. and Mrs. McKenny, of Bedford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nye, at the Ottawa Hotel, on Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. C. A. Nutting, of Waterloo, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Haskell, for several days.

Mr. John Fleming and son Alex. went to Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday.

The tower of the Methodist Church has been repainted.

Mr. C. H. Nye and Mr. Geo. W. Sisco sold some fine horses this week to Boston and New York parties. The prices realized were excellent.

Mrs. James Mackinnon returned home on Wednesday after an absence of several months in Virginia and New Jersey.

The May meeting of the District of Bedford Association of Protestant Teachers will be held at Bedford on Saturday, 13th instant. A good programme has been prepared, and indications point to a profitable and well-attended meeting.

Miss Mabel Carter returned from Montreal on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. J. M. O'Halloran is expected home this week. He has been a patient at the Royal Victoria Hospital for the past three weeks, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

COOKSHIRE.

The Academy is sending up in all about 45 pupils from the Model and Academy grades for the June exams.

Misses Abbie Bailey and Georgie Learned leave next week on a three months' visit to friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Dakota and Missouri.

The saw mill resumed work Wednesday morning cutting pulp wood. There is about four million feet of logs in the river to be cut by Mr. Cromwell.

The Cookshire Lacross Club was formed Friday night. While the organization is not yet quite complete, yet the enthusiasm seems to warrant the statement that a fairly good junior team will be in the field before the end of the season.

The W.C.T.U. have recently purchased a small library, and those wishing to procure good reading free may have the same by calling on their librarian, Mrs. Ayton Cromwell. All donations gladly received.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of the W.C.T.U. took place at Mrs. S. Wright's, May 2nd. The following officers were elected by ballot: Mrs. W. Macrae, president; Mrs. J. H. Planche, first vice-president; Mrs. T. Cromwell, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. A. Cromwell, cor. sec.; Mrs. F. M. Fraser, rec. sec; Mrs. W. Cook, treasurer.

At a meting of the S. S. committee of the Methodist Church last week, Mr. T. Macrae was appointed superintendent in place of the late Mr. E. S. Orr; Mr. Ayton Cromwell was elected assistant, and Messrs. C. Macrae and Connolly were named as a committee to draw up a suitable statement, for entry on the minutes, of the school's appreciation of the late Mr. Orr's unceasing efforts in its behalf.

Main street in this town, about noon Friday last, was the scene of a sad occurrence. Mr. Theron Barter, a well-known and respected young man of our neighboring village of Bury, came to town to transact some business at the Bank. He had finished this part, and was riding up the street when almost opposite Mr. Gauthier's house he was seen to fall suddenly from his waggon on to the ground. Help was close at hand, and he was at once picked up and carried into Mr. Gauthier's house, and Dr. Philmore called, but life was extinct. The doctor's evidence gave the cause of death as heart failure.

BROME.

What might have proved to be a large conflagration on Saturday last was averted by the timely assistance of the Brome fire brigade, when Mr. E. S. Chapman's ash-house was consumed by fire.

Rumor says that some of our energetic townsmen are talking of building an overall factory. As we do not hear much about the operation of late, we take it for granted that the proprietors are at present soliciting orders.

SCOTSTOWN.

Strathcona Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 34, held a very pleasant meeting on Tuesday night, April 25, in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the order. A large number were present, including friends of members. An excellent supper was served. This was followed by a very interesting programme.

The Scotstown Lumber Co. started up Tuesday. As yet only the pulp-wood peelers are running. Mr. A. Matheson has been engagtd as foreman.

The clapboard mill opens to-day, with John Taylor in charge.

EATON CORNER.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindsey to the number of 60 gave them a surprise party Friday night. Mrs. Lindsey was presented with a rocking chair and a pair of dessert spoons.

E. C. Squires is again proprietor of the Eastern Townships Hotel. He is thoroughly renovating and putting it in first-class shape.

Mr. Avid Winslow, of Manchester, N.H., is visiting his father and other relatives in this place.

Mr. Wilkins, of Leeds, and Mr. Backliff, of Corinna, Maine, were visiting Mr. Henry Nourse last week.

CLARENCEVILLE.

James and Alice Elliott left for British Columbia on Monday.

The veterans of the Fenian Raids of 1866-70, now living in this section of Missisquoi, will be pleased to learn that a grand picnic, under the auspices of the Missisquoi Historical Society, is in contemplation, to be held on the memorable battlefield at "Eccles Hill," on Dominion Day. Everything to render the gathering interesting and enjoyable will be done. A preliminary meeting of the society for the consideration of the matter will be held at Bedford on Saturday, the 27th inst., at which all interested are cordially invited.

E. A. Noel has left Florida, and is at Erin Springs, Indian Territory, and may be expected home during the present month.

IRON HILL.

Sunday school at the Union Church will open next Sunday. A full attendance of parents, as well as children and young people, is hoped for.

The Holy Trinity Sunday School reopened for the summer on Sunday last. All who are desirous of having their children properly instructed in religious doctrines are inited to respond. Through the generosity of Mr. A. F. Gault, of Montreal, a very fine library has been donatel to the Sunday School, books for both the older scholars and the young.

Our school has reopened under the efficient management of Miss Hawley.

SOUTH STUKEEN.

A sugar social, given by Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Goddard, in the hall, on the evening of the 27th April, was the event of the sugar season. About 200 guests were present, and the enjoyment was all that could be desired. After the sugar there was a brilliant entertainment.

Mr. Isaac Lawrence, jr., left on the 26th ult. for South Dakota to fill a position that awaited him.

Mr. S. Purdy's cheese factory opened on the 24th ult.

Mr. Solomon Magoon has taken the Castle place at Brome Lake, where he intends to reside with his family during the summer. He will still carry on his farming operations at South Stukely.

Miss Carden, of Rougemont, arrived on the 29th April, and will reopen her school, No. 2, on May 1st.

The little girl of B. J. Perkins strayed away one day last week and was the cause of much excitement before found. As a resultant, Mrs. Perkins is dangerously ill.

ANGUS.

A general session of the Municipal Council of Westbury was held here on Monday, May 1st, the full board being present. Licenses to keep hotels were granted to L. R. Willard and Thomas Roberge. A copy of resolution passed at the County Board of Delegates, asking Westbury to contribute to the Ascot Corner bridge, was read, but the Council did not think the law obliged them to contribute to the said bridge. The petition of H. H. Trump and others in regard to Messrs. Ashly and Arnett's water works, was laid over till next meeting to get further advice. A tax of seven mills for the maintenance of roads was passed. Mr. John Patterson, sr., was appointed rural inspector and health officer, and road inspector for the village of East Angus. Road district No. 6 was divided into two districts, meeting at the school in centre of Range 2, and Z. Fortin appointed inspector of the new district.

STANBRIDGE EAST.

The new town house will occupy the former site of the Missisquoi Record building, Col. Gilmour having kindly donated the ground for that purpose.

William Unwin, an old-time resident of Stanbridge, died at the residence of his daughter on Tuesday. The remains were removed to Bedford for interment.

Five of our best baseball players have left for the States. This will leave the Stanbridge East club comparatively weak.

At a meeting of the School Commissioners, held on Saturday afternoon, the 29th ult., Mr. A. J. Bedee was engaged to teach the Model School for another year after the close of the present year.

ST. JOHNS.

We are gratified to be able to state that our city fathers have taken vigorously in hand the cleaning and repairing of our streets, and under the direction of Councillor Gervais, the Chairman of the Road Committee, we have no doubt the work will be effectively done and every thoroughfare cleaned. We hope no bad nest eggs will be left.

The government dredge continues at work improving the harbor and channel in the Richelieu River at this point. We understand that the clay and stones taken from the bed of the stream will be deposited on the bank of the river between the C. V. R. bridge and the boat house, and the material utilized for the construction of a promenade at this point.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Johns Yacht Club, held last Monday evening, it was decided to put the wharf in repair and make other little repairs needed.

We are pleased to learn that Major Wadmore has improved steadily the past week and expects to be able to return to Kingston to complete his course at the Military College to-morrow.

The government drain is being continued between the locks and the corner at Jones' bridge on Richelieu street. It is expected that this work will be completed in about one month's time.

The Richelieu Navigation Company are building a new wharf at Isle aux Noix, and purpose laying out the grounds on the island suitable for picnic and excursion parties. When completed it will make as pretty a spot as one could wish to see.

The Protestant School Trustees of St. Johns are advertising for a male teacher for the model school department of the High School, and one having an academy diploma would be preferred. To a married man, able to take in a few boarding pupils, greater inducements still would be held out.

R. J. Hewton, Inspector of Schools for this district, has distributed a number of cash prizes among the teachers of his inspectorate. It will be remembered that the late government voted the sum of $40,000 for the encouragement of elementary education, and that part of this money was devoted to providing bonuses to successful teachers in elementary schools in municipalities not receiving any grant for superior education. The prize winners are as follows: Walter Odell, Eustis; Harriet Beattie, Kingsbury; Marion Holland, Melbourne; Jessie M. Crack, New Rockland; Jennie McFadden, Ascot; Annie J. Dunn, St. Joachim de Shefford; John G. Moore, Sydenham Place; Edith Campbell, Orford; Edith S. Dowd, South Durham; Ethel Abercrombie, Kingsey Falls; Nellie McFadden, Ascot; Sarah P. Lewis, Melbourne; Cora Silver, Shipton; Margaret Matheson, South Ely; Bertha M. Dresser, Cleveland; Bertha M. Mountain, South Stukely; Dora M. Harvey, Shipton; Annie Sanders, Cleveland, and Lizzie Lodge, Shipton. These prizes, which are awarded for the year ending July, 1898, are of the value of $15 each.

MANSONVILLE.

The wedding of Mr. Luther H. Pibus to Miss Eldridge, daughter of Mark T. Eldridge, of Riverside farm, took place in the home of the bride, and was performed by Rev. Rural Dean Brown. The invited guests filled the hospitable house, and the gifts were numerous and valuable. The couple took the train for Worcester, Mass., which is to be their home for this summer at least.

The funeral of Rena, youngest daughter of J. L. Perkins, took place on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was but 17, and died on Friday, after four months' illness. The funeral was one of the most impressive and imposing ever witnessed here. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Perkins desire to return their heartfelt thanks to neighbors and friends for sympathy and kindness shown them in their affliction.

Mrs. McKay returned from Newport, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Carricks, of the same place.

The heat here is remarkable for this season. The snow has not yet all disappeared from our mountains and valleys; yet we are sweltering under 82 and 84 degrees of heat.

The summer series of Anglican public services will re-open next Sunday at the Station House Sunday school at 3 p.m.

KNOWLTON.

The ice has all left the lake, and navigation is now open.

Mrs. Sproule has returned from extended visit with friends in Maine.

Mr. Frank Belnap, jr., has returned from Joliette, to remain during the summer.

The Sutton Juveniles met our boys here on Saturday for a game of football.

One of our lucky fishermen caught 95 trout near Knowlton on Monday.

Mr. Nelson Chamberlain and wife, of Worcester, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

The Brome County Fair will be held at Brome Corner on the 12th and 13th of September.

Mrs. Wm. Goodhue gave a social in St. Paul's Church Sunday school room on Tuesday evening.

Our streets are undergoing a general cleaning up by the public works department, which will add to the beauty and sanitation of the village.

A a meeting held at the County House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a cricket club, the following were elected officers: President, L. England, Esq.; patrons, Hon. S. A. Fisher, and Hon. H. T. Duffy; Secretary, Dr. Harris; Treasurer, H. Williams; Executive Committee, Dr. Lambly, Dr. Cleveland and Mr. Mills; Captain, Mr. Mills. A large list of members is expected, and a successful season assured.

HERDMAN.

Fifty years ago Saturday last, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lavery were married. Their golden wedding was celebrated in the unlooked-for arrival of their children and grandchildren, numbering in all about 40. It was also Mr. Lavery's birthday, his 78th. A couple of handsome easy chairs were presented to the worthy couple, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

FRANKLIN CENTRE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson were married 61 years on the 2nd May. They are well and smart for their age. He was born Sept., 1812, she July, 1813.

Quite a little excitement was caused on Tuesday by the arrest of Jim Johnston for stealing a pipe from W. A. Sharpe's store. As Jim was under 16, pleaded guilty and it was his first offence, he was let off by the Magistrate on payment of a small fine and costs, $13.30.

VALLEYFIELD.

The ten boats left here last fall by the Atlantic Transportation Company are to be taken back to the great lakes, where they will go into commission, carrying grain, lumber and ore.

The Montreal transportation's fleet filled the head of the canal Friday, Saturday and Sunday, waiting to get through.

Nearly half a million bushels of grain were afloat in the canal over Sunday.

Monday navigation was as brisk as at any time last season.

The Montreal Cotton Company are preparing for the erection of a modern blacksmith shop, and also to enlarge some of their already mammoth buildings.

The streets of Valleyfield have seldom been worse, since Valleyfield became a town, than they have been this spring.

We hear of considerable seeding having been done on land that was well drained, as well as on some of the muck land, where the frost made a hard bottom for teams to harrow. Reports indicate that the meadows are not so badly damaged as it was at first thought they would for lack of snow covering during the winter.

SWEETSBURG.

Mr. E. F. deVarennes, of Waterloo, attended court here on Tuesday in connection with an action that is being prosecuted against the town of Waterloo.

Mr. Vincent Jones is the guest of his parents here. He will shortly remove to the States.

Mr. W. Cotton, son of Sheriff Cotton, is at home for the summer vacation.

Mr. S. Constantineau, of Bedford, while on his way from that place to attend the annual Bar meeting here on Monday, had his carriage overturned and badly smashed and he narrowly escaped serious injuries to himself. The accident occurred near Dunham. Mr. Constantineau's horse became frightened by a milk can which fell off a farmer's waggon just in front of it. An action for damages may be the outcome.

A case of assault was before one of the magistrates this week and was settled by the imposition of a nominal fine. Some very sensational stories are being told concerning the accused party.

The annual meeting of the District of Bedford Bar was held at the Court House on Monday afternoon. The officers elected are: Jas. O'Halloran, Q.C., Cowansville, batonnier; E. Raciot, Sweetsburg, Syndic; Lieut.-Col. T. Amyrauld, Sweetsburg, treasurer, (re-elected); A. J. E. Leonard, Sweetsburg, secretary; F. N. A. Giroux, Sweetsburg, official reporter; Council, J. E. Cornell, Bedford; J. A. Simard, Waterloo; Hon. H. T. Duffy, Sweetsburg; Examiner, C. A. Nutting, Waterloo; alternate examiners, S. Constantineau, Bedford; library committee, the batonnier, treasurer and secretary.

A warning to all those who indulge in raffling was given by District Magistrate Mulvena here on Monday. A man was arrested at Granby for selling raffle tickets on a waggon, he wished to dispose off. He pleaded guilty and his honor suspended sentence after severely lecturing the accused. It appears that the law provides for the imposition of a fine of two thousand dollars for disposing of lottery tickets.

LACHINE.

The steamer Chauteaguay has started to take its regular trips down the Rapids every morning, leaving Lachine wharf on the arrival of the 8 a.m. train from Montreal.

Wedell and McAuliffe's dredges have resumed work for the season.

The Dorval Junior War Canoe crew will be picked next week and the boys intending giving a good account of themselves this season.

Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike will arrive home this week and will immediately proceed to get the Dorval junior crew in shape for the coming season.

Mr. G. H. Taylor has returned from Portland, Me., where he has been quartered for the winter and will spend the summer in Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone and family have taken rooms at Madame Poirier's for the summer months.

The Misses Reynolds, from Sydney, C. B., have taken rooms at Madame Poirier's for the summer.

Mrs. Dupont and child are the guests of Madame Poirier, during the absence of Mr. Dupont, C.E., who left Ottawa on Wednesday last in charge of a surveying party.

Mr. W. B. Harwood left on Monday last for the Klondike.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Amos and family have taken rooms at the Strathcona for the summer months.

The Consul-General of Greece, Mr. Sexton and Mrs. Sexton, have taken a cottage for the summer and have moved into it.

Mr. Fred Doran, Lower Lachine road, takes his departure for Europe next week.

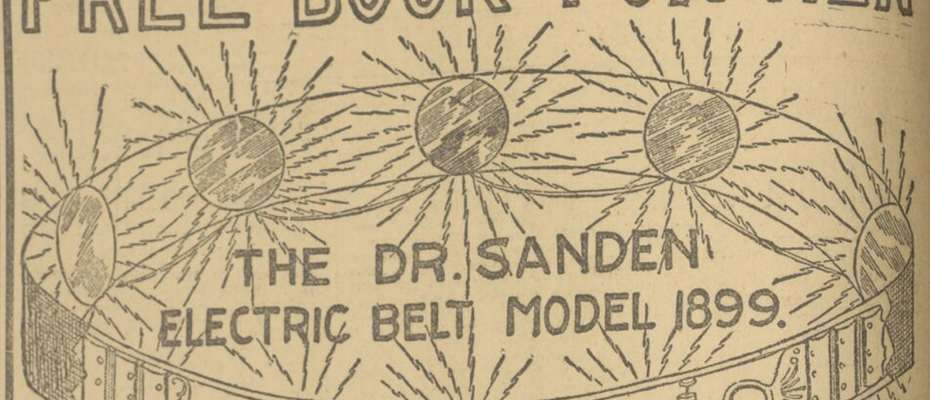
Mr. J. N. Valee, of the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, has taken one of Mr. Rowling's cottages at Dorval for the summer.

Mr. Frank Elliott, son of the popular station agent of the G.T.R. here, has secured a position in the Audit Office of the said company.

The new racquet court at Dorval is rapidly approaching completion and will be opened about the 20th inst.

The Silver Shoe Co., of Montreal, have bought 10,000 feet of land on Mortimer street and a large force of men are now engaged in digging the foundations for the

FREE BOOK FOR MEN



Larger Annual Sale Than all Other Electric Therapeutic Appliances in the World.

OVER 6,000 UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED DURING 1898.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

The above-mentioned little book, called "Three Classes of Men," will be mailed free and securely sealed in plain envelope. It tells of my thirty years' experience as a specialist, and how I found over a quarter of a century ago that we should look to that great natural force, ELECTRICITY, for strength where strength was required, and shows why

Medicines Can Never Cure.

It tells of my wonderful invention, the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, now known and used the world over. This appliance combines the best elements of every electrical apparatus known to science, and cures speedily and forever all results of youthful errors or later indiscretions, Physical Weakness, Nervousness, Lame Back, Varicocele, etc. We give in "Health World," sent with book, over four hundred testimonials, with names and addresses, new every month. Don't fail to write for this book to-day, or, if you live near enough, drop in and consult me free of charge. My office hours are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 11 to 1.

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

A BOON FOR ALL BUSINESS MEN.

Freedom from Dyspepsia and Nervous Headache Ensured.

By the Use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, the Only Positive, Rational Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Similar Stomach Diseases.

Why should the merchant go to his store in the morning suffering the torments of a severe Nervous Headache?

There is no more need for him to do so than there is for him to walk through the drifted snow, instead of on the bare sidewalk.

No man need suffer from Nervous Headaches, nowadays, unless he prefers to do so. For there is a means of cure, absolute, positive and permanent, within the easy reach of every man, woman and child on the North American continent.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will positively cure the worst case of Nervous Headache that can torture poor humanity.

Nervous headache is in nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand cases the result of starving the nerves.

The nerves starve because the supply of rich blood is not sufficient to nourish them.

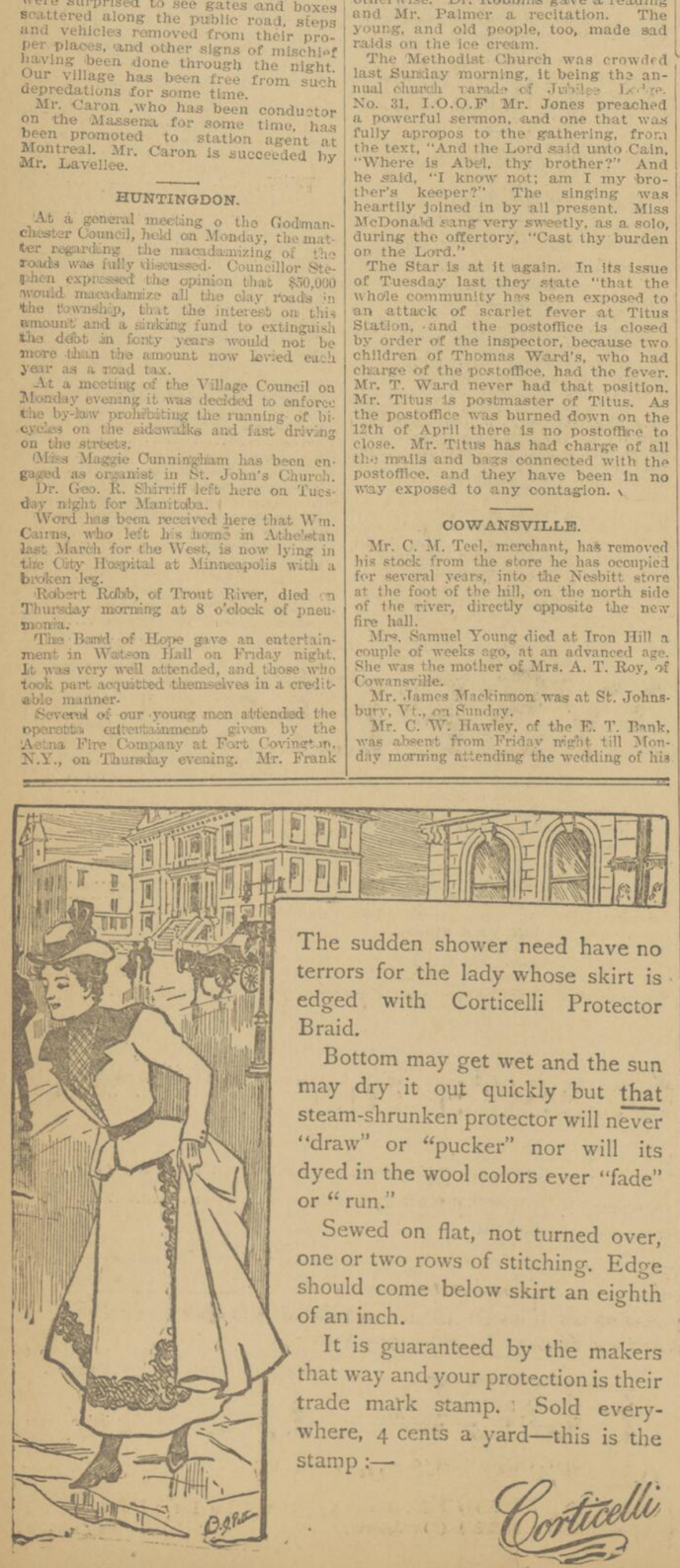
The supply of rich blood is insufficient because all the food eaten is not digested, and converted into blood.

The food is not all digested because the stomach is weak, and unable to supply the juices needed to carry out the process of digestion.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest all the food eaten. This is converted into rich and nourishing blood, which strengthens and gives vitality to the nerves. When the nerves are healthy and strong, you can never have Nervous Headache.

This, then, is why no person need suffer from this agonizing complaint. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure it, and keep it cured.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.



The sudden shower need have no terrors for the lady whose skirt is edged with Corticelli Protector Braid.

Bottom may get wet and the sun may dry it out quickly but that steam-shrunken protector will never "draw" or "pucker" nor will its dyed in the wool colors ever "fade" or "run."

Sewed on flat, not turned over, one or two rows of stitching. Edge should come below skirt an eighth of an inch.

It is guaranteed by the makers that way and your protection is their trade mark stamp. Sold everywhere, 4 cents a yard—this is the stamp:—

Corticelli

DID YOU EVER

stop to consider that neglected Coughs and Colds are followed by Bronchitis and other throat and lung diseases—all breeders of Consumption?

Better stop the Cough now with a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, than suffer ever afterwards.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mr. Frank Jennings, Coldwater, Ont., says he was troubled with sore throat and weak lungs, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured him when other medicines failed.

Price 25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

FREE LESSONS IN ART NEEDLEWORK.

Perhaps you're going to the country soon.

Whether you are or not you will want some light employment for the long, leisurely days ahead.

You are welcome to come here and learn our methods of silk embroidery—without charge.

We gladly give all possible assistance to beginners or more advanced students.

Lessons are entirely free.

Studio open 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 5 p.m. every week day.

School of Artistic Needlework,

BIRKS' BUILDING,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

new factory which will, when completed, be fitted up with the most modern improved machinery for making footwear.

Mr. St. George Leger has returned home and will remain here during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Dawes, have arrived at Lachine from their wedding tour.

Mr. D. O. Fry, the genial host of the Strathcona, intends erecting immediately a commodious boat house for the use of the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Applegarth have taken Mr. Robert Fitzgibbon's cottage at Dorval for the summer.

Mr. J. G. Savage has returned from an extended trip in Europe.

H. Markland Molson, owner of the magnificent steam yacht "Aneyone," has returned from a trip round the world.

The first dance at the Strathcona will take place on 24th May. The roads are now good for wheeling and many bicyclists are expected to attend.

The well known skiff the V.S.O.P., the property of Mr. Arthur Fry, which carried off so many prizes last season, is being thoroughly over-hauled and will be in commission next week.

The tramp nuisance here has become a serious one and has entailed much labor on the vigilant chief, Mr. N. Robert.

Mr. Fulton's eight were out last Sunday and made a record row going from Mr. Fultons boat house to St. Anne's in the remarkably good time of one hour and 45 minutes. Following is the crew: Mr. J. N. Fulton, (stroke); H. Baby, (No. 7); H. Baird, (No. 6); Dr. Clifford Jack, (No. 5); F. H. Jeffrey, (No. 4); M. Jeffery, (No. 3); A. B. Coyle, (No. 2); R. Bickerdike, jr., (No. 1); and Court Strathy, (cox). The boys thoroughly enjoyed themselves and did ample justice to Mr. Lalonde's dinner.

Mr. Fulton's double scull was out Wednesday evening with Mr. Cummings, stroke; J. B. Urquhart, bow; and B. M. Drury, cox.

Miss Barnston is spending a few days in Lachine, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sexton.

Miss Muriel Strathy has returned home from Kingston, where she was the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Strathy.

The many friends of Mr. Geo. R. Lightbound, will be very sorry to hear that he has met with another painful accident. While he was untying his horse, the animal became frightened and pulled back suddenly, pulling the chain through his hand and lacerating it in a terrible manner.

COWANSVILLE.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Missisquoi Cheese Syndicate, the officers elected were: Jas. MacKinnon, president; E. G. Welch, vice-president; C. P. Tuber, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Macfarlane, inspector.

MAGOG.

Messrs. D. G. Loomis & Sons have received the contract for the new warehouse to be erected by the D. C. M. Co., parallel with the present cotton mill, and on the opposite side of the canal. Work will be commenced immediately.

A number of experts from McGill College, Montreal, are engaged making a test at the Print Works, in connection with the air compressor, in order to determine the amount to which the power can be increased by heating the air.

The ice in the lake has vanished rapidly as a result of the summer heat during the past few days and has now disappeared. On Tuesday Prouty & Miller's tug the John A. made its way into port by following the west side of the lake.

As a result of the energy of Detective Guertin, assisted by the local police, a great deal of the plunder recently stolen from the C. P. R. cars while sidetracked at the station has been recovered and the thieves located. Active measures, however, have not been taken since the goods have been found.

Mr. Jos. Clement was married Monday morning at St. Patrick's Church to Miss E. Chaput, the Rev. C. E. Milette officiating. The happy couple left the same day for Hochelaga, there to make their home, the groom having been transferred to the head mills at the request of J. V. Jackson.

DANVILLE.

Dr. Hargrave is expected home from London, Eng., the last of this month. Dr. Stockwell has not decided where he will locate, but as he has been very successful here in his practice we hope he will locate near home.

Mr. T. Crockett's family have taken possession of the E. C. Goodhue house, and are now permanent residents of Danville.

Mr. E. D. Adams, of Lorne, a member of Court Danville, I. O. F., who has been a great sufferer with asthma for two years past, and pronounced incurable by the doctors has just received his total disability claim from the High Court, in the shape of a cheque for $1,000

Mr. Reid, jr., of Montreal has taken the Steven Olney farm from Mr. J. N. Greenshields, and will go into the poultry business on an extensive scale. He expects to keep a thousand hens within a few months.

Mr. Selwyn G. Blaylock has returned to Danville for a short visit to his parents before leaving for British Columbia. He graduated at McGill University last week in science, with first-class honors, receiving the degree of B.Sc. winning at the same time the $50 Carlyle prize. Mr. Blaylock intends following the profession of mining engineer, and has been appointed to the position of assayer in the Canadian Pacific smelter at Trail, he having passed with highest mark in practical and theoretical assaying.

GRANEY.

George Neil, a young man working at the Granby machine shops, barely escaped losing one of his eyes on Wednesday, through the explosion of some molten babbitt metal that he was poring into a mould, striking him in the face.

A light shower that passed over us Sunday night did much good to vegetation, and had a wondrous effect upon the nascent foliage.

A large concourse of citizens gathered at the C.V.R. station on Friday, on the occasion of the arrival of J. H. McCanna, Esq., with the remains of his wife, who died at Nevada Springs, Colorado, where she went for her health over a year ago. The body was interred on Saturday afternoon.

RICHMOND.

We regret to report the death of Marjorie Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Pray, aged four years and four months, which occurred on Monday last from pneumonia.

Mr. John McMorine has moved into the Hutton house on College street.

The iron fence has been removed from in front of the E. T. Bank, and we understand it is Mr. Ball's intention not to erect another fence.

We congratulate Mr. Jas. A. Bedard on his successful examination for licentiate in pharmacy. Of the twenty-eight candidates only six passed. Mr. Bedard ranked first in the written examination, and on the total he ranked second, being beaten by one point only.

A special vestry meeting of St. Anne's Church was called last Monday evening, May 1, to elect a new Warden in the place of Dr. Howard Lyster, who left here suddenly a fortnight ago to resume his old practice in Hull, Que. Rural Dean Hepburn occupied the chair, and after paying a fitting tribute to Dr. and Mrs. Lyster on their removal from the parish said he had great pleasure in announcing to the Vestry that Mr. Spier, of the Bank, would be glad to represent Dr. Lyster, as the people's Warden. Needless to say the motion was carried unanimously.

PLANTAGANET.

Sheriff Hagar had a narrow escape for his life whilst returning last Wednesday from L'Original. He got out of his buggy to lead his team over a broken culvert when they bolted, the rig passing right over him. Fortunately he escaped unhurt. The horses arrived at home, after spilling the contents of the buggy along the road, leaving their master to follow in a more leisurely fashion.

The little son of Mr. Laland, shoemaker, met with a serious accident on Friday last. He was playing on the large gate at his home when it gave way, throwing him into the ditch with the gate on top of him, breaking his leg. Dr. Derby set the injured limb and the little lad is progressing favorably.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society, headed by their energetic President, Mrs. Derby, and assisted by the congregation generally, celebrated Arbor Day, Friday, May 5th, by planting trees in the Presbyterian church grounds and otherwise beautifying the property.

The prospects seem to be favorable to the building of the new hotel at Plantagenet Springs. It is intended to erect a first-class hotel with numerous baths and all modern conveniences, and to cater principally to American customers who, while they desire to obtain value for their money, are willing to pay for the best. The capital of the company is to be $100,000, in 2,000 shares of $50 each. The plans for the building have been exhibited here, the architect being Mr. M. Rodden, a nephew of the late William Rodden, Esq.

A convention of the teachers of the French-English schools of Prescott and Russell will be held in the Model School, Plantagenet, on May 18th and 19th.

ROCK ISLAND.

Miss Susie Le Baron, who has been taking painting lessons at the college, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Eli Bangs received the sad news that her sister, Mrs. John Ride, was dead.

Mr. and Mrs. John Foster returned to Halifax yesterday.

The People's Telephone Co. are daily receiving orders for new telephones. Mr. F. E. Parker has been given the job of putting them in.

H. B. Canfield has returned from Boston, where he has been spending the winter with his son.

Mr. Gilbert Evans, who has been in very poor health for the past six months, is able to be about again.

We are very sorry to learn that our collector of customs' son, Lyman McClintock, is considered dangerously ill.

LANCASTER.

Mr. D. Darrach, merchant, left Lancaster on Wednesday with his family for Montreal.

On Wednesday eighty-five head of fine steers were shipped by A. S. McBean, of Thorn Hill Farm.

On May 12th the Lancaster Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees will gove an interesting entertainment in the McRae Hall. Mr. E. H. Hollingsworth, Kingston, deputy supreme commander, will give an elaborate exposition of Maccabee tableaus.

On Thursday evening an interesting inter-club chess match took place between the Cornwall club and the home contingent. The play began at five o'clock, with the following result:

	Cornwall.	Lancaster.
J. G. Harkness	1	
vs. W. Stewart		0
R. Corrigan	0	
vs. T. Bolster		1
Abbott	½	
vs. A. Falkner		½
T. G. Copeland	0	
vs. Rev. A. Graham ..		1
Simon	0	
vs. T. J. Wilkinson ...		1
Stiles	1	
vs. D. E. Robson		0
N. O. Sheets	1	
vs. J. Fraser		0
Total 3½		3½
Second Round.		
J. G. Harkness	0	
vs. W. Stewart....		1
R. Corrigan	0	
vs. T. Bolster		1
Simmons	0	
vs. D. E. Bolster		1
T. G. Copeland	0	
vs. Rev. A. Graham ..		1
M. O. Sheets..	1	
vs. J. R. Fraser		0
Abbott	1	
vs. Alex. Falkner		0
Stiles	0	
vs. D. E. Robson		1
Total	2	5

The result of the contest went in favor of the home club.

LACOLLE.

We are pleased to see our Postmaster, Mr. G. M. Vanvliet, who has been confined to the house for several weeks through illness, so far convalescent as to be out at business again.

Our village butter factory is now in full blast, and shipped their first car of butter May 3rd. The factory is under the management of a first-class butter maker, Mr. Egide Hebert, and the patrons can be assured of Al butter.

A regular monthly meeting of our Village Council was held on May 1st, when a move was made in the right direction. In conformity with a petition presented by Mr. T. H. McMullen, and signed by a large number of the ratepayers of the parish, praying for an improvement in the village sidewalks, members of the Council appointed five men a committee to draft out and frame a new by-law for the construction and maintenance of new sidewalks in the village. The committee is composed of the following good men:—L. A. Corbiere, J. T. VanVleet J. W. Brisbin, J. E. Pinsonault, and G. H. McMullen. We may expect soon to show an example to some of our sister villages.

Judging from the daily influx of commercial travellers, our merchants must be doing a rushing business this spring. At all events we are glad to see them come, as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and hotels and liverymen must reap a benefit.

Some of our monied men are speculating in mining stock. Within the last few days about ten thousand shares have been purchased by our village capitalists. We wish them success. I learn that the Anaconda was their choice.

ARNPRIOR.

Messrs. Robt. Powell and Thos. Cote have returned home from the Crow's Nest Pass.

Dr. Cranston has returned from New York, where he had been undergoing medical treatment.

A handsome gold watch and chain are on exhibition in Mr. J. J. Neilson's window. They are intended to be given to Mr. John A. MacDonald as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens while living among us. The watch and chain are accompanied by a beautifully written address.

Misses Caroline and Elizabeth, eldest daughters of Rev. John Grentell, of this town, both passed their B.A. examinations successfully at the recent Kingston examinations. Mr. Grenfell being absent, attending the examinations, the Methodist pulpit was occupied in the morning by Mr. William Wilson, of Fitzroy, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Cleland.

Wilfred O'Neill, eldest child of Mr. O'Neill, of Fitzroy, who was hurt by the train passing over him, is recovering.

Mrs. Morrison McBride left for Galt yesterday, where she and her husband will reside in future.

Mr. Glen and family are taking up their abode in town in the residence recently occupied by Mr. Donald McDonald.

The new postoffice is now in use.

The people of the town are very much shocked to hear of the death of Mr. Jas. Brown, on Sunday last. Mr. Brown was one of the oldest residents of Arnprior.

Another citizen passed away this week, Mr. Patrick Mullen, who also died on Sunday. His remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery.

MORRISBURG.

Miss Aggie Gormley, who has been seriously ill in Cornwall hospital, is now a little better. Dr Hingston, a specialist, decided that an operation was not necessary.

Miss Eva Denesha, of Iroquois, was visiting in town Monday.

Mr. Gilbert Smith, who has been at Battle Creek, Mich., on account of his health, is home again. He is much better.

Miss Annie Deeks, who has been in Montreal, was here this week with Mrs. W. W. Dary, on her way home to Toronto.

When news reached here of the disastrous cyclone in Kirksville, great anxiety was felt as to the safety of Miss Jean Van Allen, who is there at present. We were extremely glad to hear that all was well.

Mrs. B. H. Hayunga left for New York Monday to visit her son, who is ill.

Mr. Fred. A. Casselman and Wilfred Smith, of Chesterville, left for Los Angeles, Cal., Monday night.

At last, after two years, the dry goods and grocery clerks have received a boon in early closing.

A son is born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Styles.

PAPINEAUVILLE.

The death of Mrs. Telesphore Charlebois, of Monte Bello, happened here on Tuesday under very painful circumstances. She had come to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Fitzgerald, which took place on that day, and during the religious service remained at the house with the bereaved widow, when she suddenly fell dead, heart disease being the cause. Her husband was then at church. Dr. Damours was summoned, but all was over.

We will have two sessions of the Circuit Court here next week.

Mr. Louis Hotte, retired merchant, went to Montreal under the care of Dr. Damours. He is to undergo a medical operation.

PERTH.

Mrs. F. Mason and family intend moving shortly to Toronto for the summer.

Messrs J. Herron, E. L. Stone and J. M. Meighen were in Montreal for a few days this week.

Four young men of the town left for British Columbia on Wednesday. They were J. Foote, G. Hamilton, J. Noonan and L. Johnson.

The first open air concert of the season was given by the band on Thursday evening, and was much enjoyed.

The four Chinamen, who have been conducting a laundry here for the past few years, have become naturalized Canadians, and adopted English names.

Rev. A. H. Scott has returned from Kingston, where he attended the special convocation at Queen's University.

Rev. G. Ruskin was in town for a few days this week collecting for the Colportage Mission of Algoma and the Northwest.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given in St. Andrew's Church by the kindergarten class, assisted by the choir.

On account of ill-health, Mr. L. Stevenson, principal of the Collegiate Institute, has been granted leave of absence till the fall.

CAUGHNAWAGA.

The Provincial Government has granted the right to the fishermen of the south shore of Lake St. Louis to catch fish with seines, which had been forbidden by the Federal Government prior to its being superceded in the control of the inland fisheries by the Provincial Government, by a recent decision of the Privy Council of England.

Honore Barrette, former fishing overseer, has been re-appointed to his position by the Quebec Government.

Last week the village had a narrow escape from total destruction through the store of J. T. Spicer taking fire. What saved the store and neighboring houses from destruction was the lack of wind, and the promptness which the Indians showed in coming to put the fire out. There is at present no protection against fire. Some years ago, a fine hand pump was purchased at a cost of five hundred dollars. It is now useless.

The St. Regis tragedy created some stir in Caughnawaga. All the Indians implicated are well known and have either relatives or friends here. Louis Thomas, one of those arrested, and a nephew of Jake Fire and of the deceased John Ice, was, until last winter, a Dominion constable, serving at St. Regis, and his commission was signed by Major Percy Sherwood himself. The matter is looked at from different points of view. Those Indians here who favor the system of chiefs in vogue hundreds of years ago, and who are opposed to all ideas of progress, are outspoken in condemnation of the Government. Others, while regretting the incident, impute the blame to the faulty way in which during the Conservative regime the Indian affairs were dealt with or rather neglected.

WATERLOO.

The Oddfellows will attend divine service, in a body at the Universalist church on Sunday, the 14th instant at half past ten a. m.

The Ladies' Social of the Universalist Church will meet in the basement of the church on Thursday, May the 11th, at the usual hour.

An amateur dramatic entertainment is to be given in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, 11th of May, when a powerful French drama entitled Fabiola will be presented.

The corporation officials had the principal streets cleaned up last week. If people were more careful about throwing refuse and paper on the streets it would add much to their appearance.

Mr. Towle and family of Acton Vale, have become residents of Waterloo. Mr. Towle used to reside here some thirty odd years ago, and he finds but few familiar faces in town. He is a surveyor and intends to follow his profession here.

The householders of Waterloo are, reminded to clean up and put their premises in sanitary condition before the 15th of May in order to comply with the regulations of the Board of Health. Any place found after that date in a filthy condition will be cleaned by the corporation at the expense of the guilty party.

The annual meeting of Shefford County Rifle Association was held Saturday afternoon at the Brooks House. The attendance included Lieut.-Col. Bulman, Major Whitcomb, Major S. S. Martin, Capt. Brown, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Galbraith Capt. Davidson, Capt. Seale, Lieut. Westover, Lieut. Moffatt, Lieut. Boucher, Lieut. Jamieson, Lieut. Leet, C. H. Parmelee, and R. F. Shaw, who acted as secretary. The chief business was the election of officers as follows:—S. H. C. Miner, Esq., patron; Col. Chas. Whitcomb, Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld, Dr. DeGros-Bois, M.P.P., A. F. Savard, ex-M.P.P., G. E. Robinson, G. H. Allen, John Lincoln, G. C. Wilcocks, and J. Bruce Payne vice-patrons; C. H. Parmelee, president; Lieut.-Col. Cox, Lieut.-Col. Bulman, Lieut. Col. Maynes, Major Galbraith, Major Brooks, Major Martin and Surgeon Fuller, vice president; Lieut.-Col. Bulman, executive officer; Major Whitcomb, Major Galbraith, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Seale, and R. F. Shaw, finance committee; Capt. Richardson, Capt. Davidson, Capt. Galbraith and Lieut. Moffatt range committee; Capt. Seale, range officer; Lieut.-Col. Bulman and Major Whitcomb, register keepers. The annual matches for the past two years have been very successful. The secretary-treasurer's financial statement showed a balance on hand of $40. The next match will be fired at Waterloo ranges about the end of September with the new Lee Enfield rifles.

A meeting of the officers of the 79th Battalion was held at the Brooks House last Saturday afternoon. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. Bulman, Major Whitcomb, Major S. S. Martin, Capt. Brown, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Galbraith, Capt. Davidson. Capt. Seale, Lieut Westover, Lieut. Moffatt, Lieut. Jamieson and Lieut. Leet, Col. Bulman occupied the chair and Capt Richardson acted as secretary. The arrangements for going to camp at Laprairie the 20th June were discussed and decided upon.

Too Much for Them.

The politician was driven to bay. As a last desperate move he determined to tell the truth. He did so. And the opposition, being completely disarmed, the politician's victory after that was easy.—Philadelphia North American.

A (DIS)LOYAL OPPOSITION.

They Repeat Slanders After They Have Been Shewn to be Falsehoods and Lampoon People's Representatives.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The pages of the Opposition newspapers, and especially those of the organ of the "new movement," have furnished, since the opening of Parliament, what would be exceedingly amusing reading were it not for the utter disregard for truth, the gross misrepresentation and unfairness and the evident determination to make political capital, no matter how dishonorable the means which had to be employed, which have characterized almost every reference which they have made to the present Government, its policy, and even to its individual members. The "Bytown Coons" may be considered a clever effort from an artistic point of view, but it is a question if those citizens who are selected by the majority of the electors as their representatives in Parliament, and especially those who are entrusted with the care and control of the most vital interests of the country, should be lampooned and caricatured in a grossly dishonest and even vicious manner, even to afford an enterprising "organ" the opportunity of making a good business speculation out of it, and that in addition to the cares of Government, which in the most favorable circumstances are heavy enough, they should be obliged to work like those who built their city walls with one hand only, while the other held the sword in readiness for the enemy, which only waited the opportunity to destroy the work.

The would-be leaders of the present Opposition, including many of their organs, can scarcely claim the right to use the term "loyal" Opposition, in view of the glaringly unscrupulous efforts which have been and are being made to discredit the Government, even if the highest interests of the country should suffer irreparable injury in doing so. Comparing the condition of affairs when the Laurier administration took office in 1896 with that which now obtains, it must be admitted that it is very seldom a Government is found which succeeds in accomplishing so much in the face of difficulties with which their predecessors had shown themselves to be utterly incapable of dealing, and were, in fact, quickly bringing the country to the verge of revolution by their incapacity, as they actually succeeded in doing in the case of the Northwest Rebellion. Yet these are the men who are now posing as critics of the Government, and who have the assurance to stand up and assert or insinuate that the Laurier administration is composed of rascals and imbeciles, and whatever part of the impending ruin the former fail to achieve by their dishonesty, the latter will supply by their incapacity. They cannot be congratulated on their methods of warfare; their ammunition has hitherto for the most part been collected from the back lanes and slums of common gossip and hearsay, and when the gun was discharged the valorous gunner was careful either to place himself at a safe distance before the fire was returned, or even as was seen at a recent bye-election, perform a feat which was sufficient to make a professional sword-swallower turn green with envy.

But perhaps the most serious aspect of the case is found in the fact that although, for instance, Mr. Sifton might simply pulverize Sir Hibbert and his Yukon charges, as he unquestionably did, the faithful both in and out of Parliament continue to repeat the slanderous falsehoods, although they are perfectly well aware of the fact that they are falsehoods, and further, that the Minister of the Interior in the matters in question dealt with conditions involving tremendous and unexpected difficulties with a promptness, ability and decision which would have been in every way beyond the reach of these critics had they been called upon to deal with them.

And, as in this case, so it is all along the line. The Government and its policy is misrepresented, and the most unfounded and even absurd conclusions put forward with all the wisdom of an "organ" doubtless on the principle of "throw enough of mud, some of it may stick." The Government is blamed for unduly taxing the people because they have collected more revenue than their predecessors, and the people are assured that they are being robbed; but they are careful not to mention that the tariff on British goods has been reduced 25 per cent., and that the taxation per head of population is now less than it has been for fourteen years; nor do they remind the people that the great increase of revenue is all accounted for by the fact that Canada's foreign trade has increased by $66,362,000 in the last two years, while it only increased $57,666,000 in eighteen years under the guidance of these men of wisdom who now undertake to criticize the men who succeeded in such magnificent fashion where they themselves lamentably failed.

The "tremendous" expenditure of the present Government is also assailed and comparisons made with the amounts expended by the Conservative Governments, especially in the last few years they were in office. It is not pretended that the expenditure has not increased, but let the Opposition answer what has the country to show for what they spent? In the last years of Conservative rule before 1896 the business of the country was, to use a common expression, allowed to go to the dogs, while they fought among themselves or endeavored to "fix" the country so as to ensure their return to office. True, the Laurier Government is spending more money, but note what the money is being spent upon. The estimates on canals, for instance, are only about half what was required for the past year, and the country will soon have a system of canals fourteen feet deep which will make the millions already spent on them a profitable revenue-producing investment where they have hitherto remained practically idle.

It is high time that the men who are posing as the leaders of a so-called "loyal" Opposition were given to understand that Canada has not forgotten their record of incapacity and failure and the disasters which she suffered through them, and while there are honorable men in the ranks of the Opposition who have, and who doubtless will yet render, good service to the country, that those obstructionists who are simply hindering public business for the purpose of making party capital or personal capital in their party will no longer be tolerated.

Barrister.

Montreal, May 4.

MOTORMAN NOT PRUDENT

Coroner's Jury Thinks This Had Much to do With the Quebec Conductor's Death.

Quebec, Que., May 5.—The verdict of the jury on the circumstances and cause of the death of the unfortunate conductor of car number 45 of the City Electric Railway, is as follows:—That the said Finlan Horan is dead from a nervous shock caused by the crushing and the hemorrhage of the left leg, the deceased having been crushed on the day of May 2nd between the two cars numbers 45 and 49, while in the employ of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company; moreover the jury are of opinion that the motorman of the car number 45, Wm. Delany, has not been prudent enough in the fulfilment of his duty on that occasion.

WHEN HOPE'S GONE

Life's not Worth the Living, South American Nervine Restores Hope and Perfect Health.

Four years ago, Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left her with a very acute form of stomach trouble. She had about given up hope of a permanent cure when South American Nervine was recommended to her. She procured it, and in a very short time experienced wonderful relief. After taking six bottles she was absolutely cured. She says: "I believe it to be the most effective remedy for stomach trouble in the market." Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

Bicycle Licenses.

According to the officials of the license department at the City Hall, the bicyclists are the promptest in payment of all the classes subject to licenses. No less than 1,200 bicyclists have already obtained their license tags since the first of May.

Northern W.C.T.U.

The Montreal Northern W.C.T.U meets the first Monday of every month in the parlors of Chalmers Church. At its last annual meeting held in April, it elected the following ladies as officers for the year: President, Mrs. D. Young; first vice-president, Mrs. S. P. Leet; second vice-president, Mrs. R. J. Latimer; third vice-president, Mrs. W. Scott; recording secretary, Mrs. H. Garlick; treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Reipert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Richardson. The reports of the different committees showed good work done for the past year.

DEPENMARK GETS OFF.

He Forged a Name That Had No Legal Right to Exist.

London, May 5.—In a police court here this afternoon, Baron Hector Depenmark was arraigned on the charge of forging cablegrams in the name of Count Moro, with reference to certain Chinese railway concessions and thereby obtaining money under false pretences. Count Moro, the prosecuting witness, on cross-examination, admitted that his real name was Phillips. He said that he was the son of a manufacturing chemist named Moro Phillips, of Philadelphia, and that he had adopted the title for business purposes. The charge of forgery against Baron Depenmark was dismissed.

Delegates to W.C.T.U. Annual.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Evangelistic Hall, 2424 St. Catherine street, Thursday. After the routine business was finished Mrs. F. D. Adams. Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Miss Barrow, Miss Bryce, Miss Wilkins and Miss E. L. Ewing were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Hochelaga County Branch of the W. C. T. U. which will be held May 30th, at St. John's Church, corner of St. Catherine and Cadieux streets, at 9.30 a.m.

Grand Central Summer Garden.

Those who have attended the Grand Central Theatre and Musee this week will be thoroughly convinced that the management intends giving its patrons a first-class performance that they can enjoy and appreciate. Next week's programme contains Charles Diamond, the king of harpists, who dances while playing; Miss Beatrice, soprano saxophone player, both from Tony Pastor's; Mayo Sisters, Jackson and Douglass, Gregory and Durrell, and an up-to-date olio.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, to meet the heavy traffic, run on Saturday and Sunday extra cars on all their lines. Open cars are being run on every line.

Had Many Fathers.

Close to the Doon, on the other side of the Jumna, in India, is a small mountain tract where polyandry prevails; and an amusing consequence of this form of marriage came under Mr. Thornhills notice one day, says the London Chronicle. He was holding a trial, and a witness in the case had occasion to mention his (the witness's) father. An officer of the court, who was taking down the deposition, inquired "Which father?" The witness replied, "My eldest father." Upon Mr. Thornhill looking his surprise, it was explained to him that in that region the brother's of a family have among them but one wife. The children consequently regard all the brothers equally as their fathers, and distinguish them according to their age as eldest, second, third, and so on.

In his new volume on Australia Richard Semon declares that the prevailing ideas of danger from shark are greatly exaggerated.

PIANO BARGAINS.

New and Second-hand. Immense return rental stock, must be sold regardless of cost, because of alterations to be made in our warerooms,

Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame St., Near McGill St., **Montreal.**

GRANDS.

KNABE CONCERT GRAND	Was $1,800	Now	$600
WEBER CONCERT GRAND	Was 1,000	Now	200
WILLIAMS CONCERT GRAND	Was 800	Now	200
CHICKERING CONCERT GRAND	Was 1,000	Now	200

SQUARES.

KNABE, almost new	Was 800	Now	350
STEINWAY, in good order	Was 800	Now	200
CHICKERING, like new		Now	200
VOSE, BOSTON	$500	Reduced to	125
HALE, NEW YORK	350	Reduced to	150
GILBERT, four round corners	400	Reduced to	100
NATIONAL	350	Reduced to	100

UPRIGHTS.

BELL CABINET GRAND, as good as new	500	Reduced to	300
HEINTZMAN, equal to new		Reduced to	200
DECKER, fine tone	650	Reduced to	250
CHICKERING, mahogany case	500	Reduced to	200
MARSHALL & WENDELL, NEW YORK		Now	175
NORDHEIMER, nearly new		Now	250

AND MANY OTHERS.

Splendid Assortment New Knabe, Bell, New England, Whalley and Royce Pianos and Organs, all makes. Terms made to suit,

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame St., Near McGill St., Montreal,

DIABETES CURED.

Another Conquest for Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. G. A. Coulson, of the Empire Furniture Co., Brockville, Ont., says: "For years I have been troubled with my kidneys. The disease gradually grew worse until I had terrible pains across my back and shoulders, dizziness, headaches, etc. My feet would swell. The urine was of a thick consistency and muddy color, and the desire to urinate very frequent. I suffered intense pain both from my back and from the retention of urine, and for weeks at a time could not do any work.

"The doctors who attended me did all they could, and I took every kind of medicine advertised to cure kidney troubles, but none seemed to do me any good until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills.

"The doctors stated that I had diabetes. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills recommended and got a box at Curry's drug store. I commenced to get better right away, and the improvement continued constantly. I have only taken four boxes, and my weight has increased 28 pounds. My back is all right, the dizziness and headache are all gone, and the urine is perfectly natural and clear.

"When I started to take the pills I could not stoop or lift even as much as ten pounds. In fact, I was unable to lift anything. Now, I can lay carpets, do upholstering and work right along all day, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills.

"I have told a great many people in Brockville of their wonderful powers which cured me when all else had failed. I highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble in any form."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a prompt and positive cure for backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, puffiness and dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, weakness of the kidneys in children or old people, female complaints, dizzy and weak spells, etc. Sold by all druggists at 50c a box, or 3 for $1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

THE weak, nervous person usually suffers from nervous dyspepsia, as well as the other ills of exhausted nerves. There is no ailment that blights the lives of so many bright, successful business men as does nervous dyspepsia. It drags them down to despondency, despair and failure.

A study of the accompanying cut will make clear the relation between the nervous system and the stomach, and show how dyspepsia is caused by weakness of the gastric nerve, the nerve that controls the functions of the stomach and regulates the flow of digestive fluids.

When the nervous system is weak and run down, the gastric nerve is powerless to exert its influence the stomach does not perform its duties, and there follows nervous dyspepsia and all the miseries of nervous headache.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Works in harmony with nature, and by building up the nervous system, revitalizes the gastric nerve, restores to the stomach its functions, and positively cures nervous dyspepsia, nervous headache, and all the ills of thin, watery blood, and exhausted, worn-out nerves.

Unlike the strong drugs that ruin the stomach and deaden the nerves DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is a condensed food which contains all the elements required to create pure, rich blood, and new brain and nerve tissue. It cures by sending new life and vigor through the nervous system, and supplying the nerve force that overcomes weakness and disease. It is popularly known as

THE GREAT FOOD CURE

AND IS THE GREATEST OF ALL SPRING RESTORATIVES.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, 50 cts. a large box, at all dealers or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price by EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

... MADGE MERTON'S ...
WEEKLY TALK
With her HERALD Readers

....BY A WOMAN....

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
... ABOUT WOMEN ...
Correspondence and Chatter.

SUNDAY morning a little company of black-gowned young men were gathered in the front pews of St. James' Church. They were the preachers of to-morrow and the next day, just ready to step out into the world, each with a different swing, a different step, different ambitions, perhaps, and sure of varying success. There was, perhaps, one great preacher amongst them, some one of whom the world will hear, some one of whom the church will be proud. You look up and down the pews and try to pick out the greatest. The heads and faces are all different. Some stand square and poise their heads well. Some will acknowledge defeat earlier and feel it less. But their lives are before them, and there is something very appealing to the onlooker in that fact. Dr. Rose, the former pastor, preached to them. There was a rapid outlining of a ministry that failed, a glorious picture of a successful ministry. He pled for charity and patience and love. Patience, he said, would be needed very often, when salaries were unpaid and creditors were clamoring, as well as when people wilfully or unintentionally misunderstood. Charity they would exercise from themselves towards others, and they would fling it over folly and sin. The Methodist minister who was envious was to be pitied. It was all summed up in the plea for a ministry of love. Without it failure was certain. With it success should come. There was a difference between what the world called a failure and a failure in the sight of God. Eloquence was not to be considered the whole of preaching, neither was it to be discountenanced.

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I daresay there are fashions in preaching as there are in bonnets and story-writing. In the beginning it was likely the thing to be said was considered all-important. Even nowadays some good folks will declare they can "get good out of any man's preaching, if he's only a good man." They have the church-heart and in a way they are to be envied, for they go to church with the certainty to which John Jones sits down to his dinner when he knows Sarah Jones cooked it. But the church-goers were not all built upon the easily-pleased pattern. They began to require, not only that a thing should be said, but that it should be well said. Then there came to be an importance—perhaps an undue one—attached to flowery speech, graceful gesture and cultivated voices. It has been argued that the effect of too much sauce is to spoil the flavor of the roast. The preaching began to be empty—all froth and fancy and nothing to think about after you went home. Now, the churches have their orators and they have their thinkers, and more often than in the old ways the two are one. It is such a pleasure to listen to a man who thinks in cultured English, who is poetic, and yet hammers off bits of the eternal truths for us to take home and study.

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From his very isolation from business, a preacher is likely to grow away from his fellow-men. If he is a student (and nowadays he must be to preach and teach acceptably), study takes a great deal of his time. Ministers are very likely to hand their financial affairs over to their wives and consider that they have accomplished their part in the households if they find fault with the cooking. In country places the young minister is in great danger of being spoiled. He is young—his flock has many grey heads in it. He is the teacher of the grey heads. Fresh from his books and the association of students—like himself—and teachers of better mental fibre, he is quick to put himself on an intellectual plane above his flock. They resent it, and so it has come to be said that a young preacher is the most egotistical being alive. It is not always true. Some are humble with the divine humility, but the minister who keeps down the little pride of his knowledge is doing good fighting work with the arch-enemy, if he adds few names to the church for a little.

They had thought it all out, I daresay—that little band, sitting there, with the college dignitaries about them, and listening to the impressive sermon. It was eloquent with thought as well as words. It was alive with nervous energy. It pleased your fancy, touched your heart, claimed your intellect. It was the mellowed thought of a scholar, ripe and full of experience. It breathed the breath of life—it was the Eternal speaking through His prophet.

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When Dr. Rose said that a preacher should be a gentleman, he echoed the thought of many a pew, and the pews thought likewise. In acquiring knowledge, in struggling to maintain honesty of thought, in striving for singleness of purpose, many a man who came rough and ready for all culture, and all learning, pushes aside the habits of gentlemen as something which which he need not bother. He makes a grand mistake. He may have all the instincts of gentleness. He may be kind of heart and even of temper, but if he neglects to put his kind thought into actions, if he is not, in plain English, polite, there is a blur upon his ministry. We have all known ministers who were unpardonably rude, who depended upon their cloth for a forbearance which would not be extended to others, and we know how we felt towards them.

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Up the slope of the mountain from Mount Royal avenue went two happy little girls with two no less happy elders, searching for flowers. There was all the mystery of an unknown quest at first, for the dear little gigglers had their doubts about there being any flowers, and this in spite of the big baskets they carried. There was a shrill cry of triumph when the first wee blood-root blossom was discovered, a chorus of delight when a "whole pack of them" was found, and occasional shrieks of surprise which meant either a folded trilium bud or the nodding yellowish bud of a dog-tooth violet. There was a suggestion of rain in the overcast sky, but the drops did not begin to patter until faces were well-turned towards home at the far end of the Indian Trail. The winter storms have laid many a good tree lengthwise. Boughs are splintered, roots dragged out, twigs are torn and bent. The crows and the robins are there and the shy little song sparrows. The birches are unfolding their green curtains and one of the early maples has shaken its little leaves quite out. But it is brown up on the mountain-side yet, with only a patch of green here and there, where the brave wild flowers have sent up their fragile leaves and buds. There is all the rustle of autumn as you move about beneath the trees, but the promise is all there waiting the benediction of soft warm rains and gentle winds for its sweet fulfilment.

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The wheeling folks are out in full force, now, and all the old worry about lamps and tags and bells is with us again. "I'm going to get a new lamp before I ride again," said one whose last year's lamp had refused to give enough light even to meet the requirements of the law, "for I'm tired looking out for policemen." To ride for the benefit of your health, of course, you should wheel while the sun is shining, but if you go far the day will have pulled down its window shades and the city stationed its light brigade before you are quite home. And if you have been riding all afternoon with a sense of sweet security caressing your mind; if you've said over "lamp, bell, tag," and felt virtuous every time you saw a policeman or a vagabond rider who hadn't all his traps on yet, what a disappointment is waiting for you when it is dark and you discover that no one in the party has a match.

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To be really happy you must have a cyclometer. It is such fun (when it is new); you have a fresh interest in the road to almost anywhere, when you are busy sorting it into miles and tenths of miles. And everyone will jibe at your cyclometer, ask you how far it is to such a corner, and then laugh unfeelingly and disbelievingly. They will recommend you to whirl your front wheel around in the hall on rainy days when you can't ride, and your misery will be complete if another member of the family has a cyclometer and insists upon comparing yours with it, and giving an opinion as to which is the absolutely correct one—the one surveyors would agree with.

The Lower Lachine Road was very lovely the other day. The grass is greener alongside it than on the upper one, and the breeze from the river was most grateful to wheeling-folks who had not yet learned to take their July weather in April and May without grumbling and perspiring a good deal. Towards us the water was not clean. It was muddy and covered with assorted debris, running in size from uprooted trees to chips. Over towards Caughnawaga the surface looked blue and clear, and the army of people who say the St. Lawrence and Ottawa do not commingle until they have tumbled over the rapids in close company. At the edges there are tiny ice banks looked to have things all their own way, and stranded floes, very grimy-looking to be first cousins to the beautiful snow, and none too welcome now either. Nun's Island has quite a rim of ice at the eastern extremity. The full-growth timber is browning with the coming foliage, and the scrub grows down on the point in such perfect outline that the island looks like a great beast lying on the water, and dozing, with its head between its two white paws. The vesper-sparrow made music everywhere, flitting from twig to fence-post, and calling out its plaintive little song, all melody, all tenderness, and rich with memories of other springs.

Up in the elm-tree two blackbirds were discussing things in general. That was rather interesting, but presently the conversation switched off to either politics or religion, and increased in warmth and emphasis, till it became decidedly personal, and if one understood bird-language it might not have been quite proper to stay and listen.

The road along the river has a wild look yet, for the tree branches are almost bare of green and the water has crept up near the roadside till the trees in many places are standing quite above their ankles. The old houses—old in story and quaintly built—are a little more dilapidated. The windows of the untenanted ones yawn a little more desolately, the falling rafters look even more unsafe and the chipped plaster looks more like plague spots than ever. One old house has been pulled down, and the uncanny foundation has a suggestion of the grave in it. It holds the secrets of all those who have lived and died and suffered in it, and it holds them as the dead do. La Salle's old windmill tower and the stone foundation near it have all the mystery of old, old people who are wrinkled and seamed, and can tell wonderful tales if once their tongues are loosened. How grand young La Salle's seignoiry must have seemed to him when he was measuring and building and receiving from his settlers three capons and a sou as seignior! How small and trivial all his work must have looked when he set out to find the watery way to China.

Sitting quietly beside the river, with the fresh breeze blowing from across the water, through the grey haze that is half a promise of rain and half the smoke of the innumerable brush and rubbish fires, one feels miles away from the city, all its pleasures and all its irksome duties. The swiftly flowing river, the curling eddies with the sunlight flashing on their ripples, the smell of the moving water and the odors of the grass bank beside you, all rouse the love of nature in her softer moods, which wakens as the hibernating beasts do, famished after the long winter's sleep. The winter is grand. It exhilarates us. We are half-savage as we battle against a snow-storm up the mountain road; but the springtime is all tenderness, all sweetness, all grace and beauty. It softens our hearts, tunes them and strings them to vibrate to life's sweet minor music.

Something flashed along the river-side—a drift of blue and black and purplish and white. It was a bluejay, and, to his merit, he kept his discordant voice to himself, and preserved the mildness and sweetness of the rare afternoon.

In the evening we rode home along the Cote St. Paul road. There were pools of water on the low-lying lands and in them the sunset looked at its lovely face. It was crimson and rose-colored and brilliant flaming orange, with fluffy masses of delicate grey clouds for edging and shirring, and the effects we strive for with chiffon and tulle on our summer hats.

From the clumps of elm and oak to the left there came low, sweet voices of the night birds, and a drumming that sounded as if a woodpecker were knocking on his pantry door. The frogs who were out in legions, had brought their music with them, and evidently needed no coaxing to sing.

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"Be careful about telling sinners they are saved," said Dr. Buell, of Boston, during a lecture before the Alma Mater Society in the James Ferrier Hall the other day, "for," quoting someone else, "you may lie. It's not your job." This was during a lecture upon the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. It is one thing to read Galatians and to hear it preached from. It is another to hear Dr. Buell talk Greek and English, correct the translation of the authorized version, explain Greek customs, turn the old English of the New Testament into free and easy American, and call attention to the grand old preacher's force and culture, sarcasm and humor. "Paul was a gentleman, but sometimes he had to talk Dutch," said Dr. Buell at one point, "we will just pass on."

A man of marked individuality and personal magnetism, with odd tricks of manner and voice, the lecturer caught attention by his magnetism, and riveted it with the matter of his theme. He is a scholar first, a speaker next and an earnest advocate of his thought and opinion most of all.

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The patent-medicine lady was admitted because she was so shrewd that she was mistaken for another sort of caller. She was ready to discuss the merits of her cure-all, but the house-mistress had an appointment with the gas stove, and a brand-new recipe, which interested her more than the medicine she didn't want to hear of. But the p. m. l. was very cute. "Do you know," she said, "that one of my patients, who is prefectly cured, goes on using the medicine because it is so good for her complexion. She doesn't need to use it, because she is well, but she finds it makes her complexion clear, and she uses it for that." Now wasn't that clever! Talk about your wire egg-boiler, lamp-shade, flower-pot and frying-basket, folding-beds that look like dressers, organs, mantels or bookcases, or the fancy tables which conceal furs and woollens in their moth-proof pedestals, this is the queen over all! You take the medicine till you're well, and then you go on taking it for your complexion. If the appointment with the gas-stove had not been so pressing, the p. m. l. might have been asked why people's complexions weren't clear if they were so perfectly well, and the argument might have been going on yet.

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What fun the Biograph pictures were—clacketty-clack! whizz! white stars on a black ground, and there you are! Soldiers, sailors, firemen, the Prince of Wales, some cunning child pictures, some practical jokes, a burglar, a tramp, a tunnel or two, a view of Conway Castle, Armenian monks, the Brotherhood of the Misericordia, some Capuchins, and then the splendid pictures of His Holiness the Pope. The views of this grand old man are of extraordinary interest. No one can afford to lose the chance of seeing in this delightfully easy way the gardens, the retinue, the shadowy form and fine clear face of Pope Leo XIII.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

—

Daphne.—It is a great pity that gifts are ever made by engaged people, for, of course, they should be returned when the engagement is broken, and of course they often cannot be, and there is a pretty kettle of fish. Now you know best about the whole affair. You don't want to keep anything which will ever remind you of a friendship which is all in flinders, or a love which was not lasting. But different people have different ideas. One man likes to keep mementoes of his happy engaged days, another says savagely, and perhaps very wisely, he will destroy everything that could ever remind him of the happy old days. No one rule can fit all people. The individuals know best. You must consider your own feeling, and you must consider, too, if you could be comfortable with several hundred dollars' worth of property which you had no reason for having. Some men give presents to their fiancees as an investment—so much to the good when they go to housekeeping. Such men deserve to lose. Others give just for the sake of giving, and argue that things once given and once accepted are no more returnable. Some men would be wounded and troubled by a package of returned trinkets, which they would not in the least know what to do with, and others would be far more wounded and troubled if they did not get them back. Now you know the kind of a man your fiance is; and you know what kind of presents you have received. I am in the dark. Your writing shows affection, some selfishness, decision, earnestness, rather too serious a turn of mind and some petulance.

—

Irene.—I can never for the life of me see how a woman can possibly be censured for exchanging commonplaces with a man into whose company she chances to be thrown while travelling. The objection is, of course, that a man may try to continue an acquaintance, but if your big brother or your father find him irreproachable, why shouldn't he? Some of the happiest marriages on earth are between people who were never "properly introduced." And, by the way, the manner of introducing nowadays is so exceedingly lax that a very formal presentation is often not worth the breath it takes to make it. Your writing shows sincerity, sensitiveness, candor, affection, order, poetry and ideality.

—

Jackie.—Suspicion, energy, an imperious will, intuition, decision and misanthropy.

—

Barry.—Do you know I believe that most men pass through the scoffing stage when they believe not at all in love and very little in anything else. You say you want to be practical and philosophical. Perhaps you will. But when you are tired of those two dry-as-dust virtues, suppose you spend your spare time in the poetry-atmosphere of love. Someone said love was the torment of one, the felicity of two and the strife and enmity of three, so don't fall in love with an engaged girl or someone else's wife. Don't try to pretend you won't ever believe in it, for you will, unless, indeed, you have left love behind, and even then "'Tis better to have loved," etc.

—

Bert.—If you did not keep your promise, why should she not accept the escort of another man? Unless you are definitely engaged, you have no right to dictate as to whom she shall entertain, and I should advise you not to "dictate," if you are. Why shouldn't other people call? Why in the world should she go home from church alone because you didn't happen along, though you had promised? Oh, you do make me so out of patience—you dog-in-the-manager young man. And, another thing, you asked her to go for a walk with you "to-morrow night," and then you decided in your own mind that "a good many to-morrows would go by" before you went back. Why, you had an engagement with her. You could not break it. Of course you went and took her for a walk, and told her what a jealous, selfish, unreasonable creature you were, and she forgave you (I wouldn't), and I am wasting my time scolding you at long range.

—

A. B. C. says:

A. B. C. says:—In your Saturday's issue you say: "I went to see a new baby yesterday. . . . . Aunties and mothers and grandmas and fathers bow down before them." "What's the matter with 'gran'pa?' Was there no 'gran'pa' in that house? If there was, be just, and 'give the old man a chance.'"

There wasn't any grandpa around. Besides, you know grandpas are famous for minding the baby when he's good and admiring him from safe distances.

—

Telephone Girl.—No, I don't know shorthand. The elements and I were introduced once upon a time by a common friend, but somehow the shorthand did not progress and the friendship throve mightily. You are impulsive, neat, systematic, affectionate, self-reliant, clear-headed, a trifle coquettish and very intuitive.

—

Coquette.—If you don't like the paper, you have either prejudice or bad taste; and either of these faults should be overcome. Your writing shows affection, candor, prudence, some inclination towards jealousy, much self-reliance and not very much industry.

—

Mercy.—You ask should you say "trousers" or "pants." I cannot do better than quote you a clever setting of the matter. "Gents wear pants; gentlemen wear trousers." You can govern yourself accordingly.

—

P. S.—So you ran out of preserves and jams and jellies. You should make orange marmalade in April, and in another month the rhubarb will be in prime condition for that very fine confection, rhubarb marmalade. You cook it with sugar pound for pound, add the juice of a lemon for every five pounds and also a pound of walnuts, cut in quarters and eighths. The best plan for sealing is to pour a little melted paraffin wax over the top of marmalades and jams and jellies. It makes it absolutely air-tight, and you can keep it wherever you please. When you want to use your sweets, lift the layer of wax off whole, rinse it with water and lay it aside to be melted down with other layers and used again. 2. Yes, I can recommend you an excellent dressmaker. Let me know your address and I will send you her street and number.

—

Janice.—You are quite in error, I do not dislike fancy work, but I do think women waste a great deal of time and money and eyesight doing things which are neither ornamental nor useful when they are finished. Good needlework is always beautiful, and a bit of hem-stitching or a well-made button-hole is more truly artistic than a badly painted china plate or an embroidery with shaky stitches and crude colors. We cannot do everything. It is better to do one thing well, and the days do fly so, and there are so few hours in them, that we need to look sharp, or we shall lay down our work unfinished and go sadly out of this life into the next one.

—

Mother.—If you pour melted tallow on the ink-spots in Flossie's pinafore, and roll it up and lay it aside for a couple of days, you will find the ink will disappear in the laundrying. I saw a child come home from school one day with an artistic black decoration on the front of a new crisp check gingham of pale blue and white. The contents of a bottle of ink were there. Her mother had some tallow melted in a small saucepan and poured it on the whole front. I watched it done, and also saw the dainty gown when it came from the laundress' hands, entirely free from stain. For white goods you can use a solution of oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, or, if it is not too well-set, chloride of lime. 2. Give your baker notice of your intention. There is no excuse for bread being hauled through the streets on uncovered carts and handed in at doors from questionable coat-sleeves.

—

Jumbo.—The blood-root must be what you mean. It is a pure white and waxy bud, closely folded about by a rounding leaf, deeply indented, veined with light, and much lighter green on the wrong side. The root is orange and fleshy and the flower scapes and leaf-stems bleed an orange-colored fluid. 2. Candidly, I do not admire the new, new woman, but it takes all kinds to make a world, and it all depends upon your standpoint and mine as to whether we see this way or that. The least we can do is to credit other people with consciences just as sturdy and just as alert as our own. 3. Give him a chance to redeem himself. A man has many vexations down street, and sometimes the home atmosphere is so laden with yours that he hasn't a chance to get good-natured. Try and get the air cleared before he comes home.

—

Pansy.—If you should treat some people as you would like them to treat you, what a surprise-party they would have, and how woefully you would be misunderstood. Try and use a little good common sense in dealing with people and "neither a borrower nor a lender be."

—

Una.—The girl who is born in May is said to be "handsome in person and contented and happy in spirit." The emerald is the birthstone. The verse runs:
"They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky—
They may not be here by and by,
Give them not only love, but more above,
And harder—patience with the love."

—

M. C.—No, I cannot sympathize with your misery from a company standpoint, but I do know how wretched it is to move other springs and other autumns. A friend of mine said she positively wouldn't own her furniture when once it was piled on the dray. It looked in her words "fearful," and if it hadn't been for a certain couch which happened to be standing on its feet, she thinks she would have sent the driver along, though she had been patiently waiting for a load for several hours. I'm afraid you have a good deal of impatience in your make-up, and want to get things done all at once. That doesn't pay. Just jog along and when you are tired of curtains and rugs and furniture which will never stay dusted, rush off and see some one or stray up the mountain and pick wild flowers. You'll feel a deal more contented when you return and begin to think your new house ever so much nicer than the other one, and perhaps you will even be merry over the condition of things in general, and the game of hide and seek you have to play when you want to find something.

—

Amy L. C.—The vegetarians proper eat only cereals, fruit, vegetables and nuts. The half-vegetarians include milk, butter and eggs in their menu, giving it as a tenet of their faith that animal food which does not necessitate the taking of life is in no wise objectionable. King Humbert of Italy is a vegetarian, and enjoys best health when his fare is potatoes, bread and oranges. Peaches are said to be his favorite food.

—

Bert.—I should be glad to use your sketch, though it might have been shortened a little, but my dear, if it is used it cannot be returned. You see it goes down to the office and has to be handled by the type-setters and read by the proof-readers and generally used up. No copy could be returned after being printed. So if you want it back I shall send it to you, and then perhaps you will make me a copy of it for our page.

—

B. S.—Do I think women never look well on wheels? Never. Jogging along towards the Junction last week, a gentleman said, "I think the woman's page ought to tell women how to ride and how not to ride." I replied it would be glad, if it knew. One is taught to sit on a horse and corrected in this and that and the other, but when it comes to wheeling, most women consider they are mighty clever if they can stay in the saddle and stop the wheel when they want to get off. One thing we might do. We might all learn to mount from the near pedal. The cross mount is very awkward, except when you are alongside the pavement or an accommodating boulevard. Then we might dress for wheeling. Hats with feathers, jewellery, fluffy neck-fixings and elaborate blouses are just as much out of place on wheels as they are on horse-back. We might sit over our pedals better and save the onlookers the unpleasantness of two outstretched arms and a pair of busy and not altogether graceful knees. We might cultivate the ankle movement which gives steadiness to the position and helps keep the knees down. We might remember to not waggle our hips, to turn our toes out, hold our elbows in, and keep a firm enough hold on the handle bars to ride straight. A trail as crooked as the Jordan is not to be recommended, unless, of course, one is climbing hills, or is desirous of having the cyclometer get all the work possible in a certain distance. But you mustn't mind people who stare at you—that goes with it. As we were coming home the other night, a little vagabond youngster with short trousers and bare feet and legs, turned up his nose dreadfully because Trilby's bicycle skirt wasn't dragging on the ground. The quality of his glass house gave us all a very merry laugh as we rested down by the canal bridge on the Cote St. Paul road.

—

James P.—Prompt, energetic, inclined towards some science which has much of mystery in it, generous, logical, affectionate and determined.

Lucy Gray.—Candid, decisive, rather systematic, unaffected and cheerful.

R.N.N.—Sincerity, ardor, impulse, charity, self-reliance and order.

Fay—Impulsive, self-willed, inclined to be coquettish, merry and a little careless.

Hope.—Order, vivacity, dignity, generosity, faculty for seeing behind people's faces and reading between the lines, decisive and unpretentious. So I am to meet you soon. I shall welcome the opportunity.

Blue Eyes.—System, self-control, vivacity, affection, generosity and persistence.

Vandeleur.—Ambitious, sensitive, prudent and self-controlled.

Berthelet.—Energetic, orderly, practical and reserved.

Vera.—Conscientious, ardent, ambitious and self-controlled.

Chester.—Impulsive, systematic, intuitive, sensitive, reverential, poetic and candid.

Syd.—Generous, self-willed, persevering and ambitious.

Beth.—A little selfish, a little affected, merry, persistent and a spicy Scotch temper.

Bonnie Vivien.—Ideality, impulse, order, self-reliance, sympathy and intuition.

Jap.—Impulsive, affectionate, amiable, determined and philosophical.

B.A.L.—Mischievous, mentally alert, ambitious and unselfish. You will probably be a very neat housekeeper, and, perhaps, sacrifice too much strength and time to the exactitude of things and places.

Griselda Grim.—The sample shows selfishness, carelessness, vanity, persistence, intuition, simple tastes and a streak of coarseness of nature.

Mill.—Sincere, affectionate, systematic, determined, vivacious and inclined to pursue questions and theories to their logical conclusions.

Edleweiss.—Candor, self-reliance, energy, intuition and unvarying cheerfulness.

Reggie L.—Industry, affection, self-control, large ideals, disposition to judge justly and only after most careful consideration of data.

Ivy.—Perseverance, unselfishness, quickness of temper, decision and diligence.

Star.—You are meditative, earnest, kindly, lacking in self-reliance, have no assertiveness, are generous yet economical and very sensitive.

Wee Jim.—Ambitious, daring, whimsical and persistent.

Jennie.—Energetic, industrious, contented, alert and fairly generous.

J.M.N.—Self-willed, impulsive, candid and persistent.

Janet.—Resolute, ambitious, inclined to be dogmatic, a little over-cautious and very diligent.

Mindo.—Affectionate, cynical, persistent, courageous and very self-reliant.

Queenie.—Candid, self-willed, fairly generous, methodical and very much inclined to allow yourself to be guided by intuition instead of judgment from reason.

Butterfly.—Impulsive, happy-hearted, sincere, unaffected, very prompt, active and hopeful.

James R.—Energy, perspicacity, reserve, some petulance and much decision.

March—Some suspicion, some tenderness, a hatred of shams, an inclination towards poetry and science, and much self-will.

V.A.—Ambition, some self-esteem, much artistic taste in color and form, diligence, energy and intuition.

Myrtle.—Cheerfulness, method, courage, determination, some sensitiveness and a rigid adherence to duty.

Madge Merton

Chatter

Women have had all kinds of pets from time immemorial, but perhaps the strangest of all fancies in this direction is the latest news which comes to us from Paris, that two ladies have succeeded in taming dozens of butterflies.

These little insects eat from their mistresses' hands, alight on them and show no fear of any kind. They are certainly very pretty pets, and well become the airy, fluttering sweetness of the typical woman's nature.

The summer girl during the dull days of the week, from Monday morning until Saturday noon, may in this new fad find a means of diversion, taming her butterflies in preparation to a series of fetching poses, with which to captivate susceptible man upon his arrival at the summer hotel for Sunday.

—

I scarcely dare confess it, but the spring fashions appear to me to be more eccentric than pretty, and generally speaking very unbecoming. The enthusiasm for everything new is almost traditional in the chronicles of fashion. Fashions going out may be criticised and condemned, but those coming in are always received with indulgence. The pleasure of a change draws a bandage, like that of the blind god, over our eyes.

—

Late in life when a man sees the woman who broke his heart at twenty, he wonders how she did it, or if she really did.

Between trying to please the recipient and suiting one's own purse, the birthday and wedding presents are difficult of selection.

—

Remember that diamonds worn anywhere near the face are not beautifiers. Particularly do they interfere with the effect which white, even teeth command, and women whose "pearls" are not beyond reproach should never mount a diamond so near the mouth as the throat. Reserve the gems for the little lace vest, in such a case. By the way, Watteau pleats are modish again for tea-gown wear, and no train is more comfortable nor more generally becoming.

—

SPRING.

Trees an' bushes gittin' buddy,
Lovers growin' awful silly,
Bones a-achin', brains all muddy,
Mebby boils an' sars-parily—
Spring!

—

Very small gold buttons adorn the bodices of net, lace and crepe de chine gowns.

—

Large hats which are something between the old-fashioned picture hats and the poke shapes are the coming style for midsummer wear, and the novelty in trimming is covering the inside of the brim with flowers.

—

Rosa Bonheur has just celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of her birth, but she is by no means on the retired list of the world's great men and women. She has a big picture under way and works on it several hours daily. Sixty years of work promises to be the least record she will leave, and it may even grow beyond that limit. She was the daughter of an artist and began work so early in life that before she was 20 she had already exhibited two pictures which established her reputation.

—

The newest bracelet is exceedingly Oriental in design. It is a heavy gold ring, which slips on and off over the hand and is studded with three gems, a jade stone, amethyst and coral. Another novelty in the bracelet line is also a heavy gold hoop, from which is suspended no less than half a dozen bangles in animal designs. Pigs, goats, dogs and horses appear to be the favorites. These animal bangles are also much used as watch charms.

There are people in the world—perhaps you know of one or two—who never seem prepared for callers.

A visitor throws them into a great state of excitement, and a ringn at the door bell seems to surprise them as much as if they were living in the heart of the wilderness.

There is a mad rush to pick up papers, arrange curtains, shut doors, beat and straighten sofa cushions and clean up generally while the girl has gone to answer the bell.

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IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins, 2½ yards by 3 yards, $1.32 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds. square, 60c; $1.32 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 23c each. Strong Huckaback Towels, $1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, etc., woven or embroidered. (Special Attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders.)

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IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; $1.18 per doz. CUFFS—For ladies or gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, etc., have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

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N.B.—To prevent delay all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be addressed

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Please Mention This Paper.

ST. REGIS INDIANS.

THE Indian name of St. Regis is Ak-wis-sas-ne ("Where the partridge drums"), and was given, it is said, on account of the abundance of partridges which were formerly to be found in the vicinity.

Another explanation of the name is that in the winter time the ice from above the rapids coming down under the firm ice at this place sometimes causes a sort of earthquake or tremor, attended with a noise like the drumming of partridges.

Among the missionaries and to the present day is it named after Jean Francois Regis, a Jesuit, born at Fonconverte, Langusdoc, France, in 1597, and a descendant from an ancient and noble family.

He was one of the first to enter the Jesuit school at Begiers, and after quitting it undertook the charge of instructing menial servants in Tournon. He was the Saint of the lower classes, for whose interests he labored with such zeal that he was persecuted by those of the higher state, and sought an appointment as missionary to the Iroquois and Hurons of Canada. He was deeply disappointed at not getting it, but remained at home, where he died.

His tomb at La Louvase in Languedoc is regarded as a shrine where miracles were believed by Catholics to have been performed. A painting of the Saint was presented to the church at St. Regis by Charles X., but was burnt in the fire of 1866.

The site of St. Regis is as beautiful as it well can be, situated as the village is on a projecting point of land which juts out into the St. Lawrence between the mouths of the St. Regis and Racquette rivers, and on the 45th parallel of latitude.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States passes through the village, and the iron post which appears in the title cut of this issue is located on the principal street. This bears the following inscriptions, which have been cast on the metal: "Boundary, Aug. 9th, 1842"—Lieut.-Col. J. B. B. Estcourt, H. B. M. Com'ssr." On the other two faces of the post are: "Treaty of Washington"; "Albert Smith, U. S. Com'ssr."

An old building, the International Hotel, which appears in the same cut, the furthest house to the right, is built right on the line—half of it in Canada and the other half in the United States. This used to be a very convenient way of overcoming the difficulties of customs duties, and no doubt the same walls could tell queer tales of the deals they have witnessed, if they could speak. The Indians, however, are permitted to carry any goods required for their own use across the line free of duty, or any article made by themselves for sale, except they become dealers for the purpose of trade.

St. Regis is a long, narrow and scattered village, with many very old log houses in it. It has changed little in the last hundred years, and the same weather-beaten fronts look out upon the passer-by that were probably seen by Charlevoix and those of his day. But the village has had a boom within the past four years, and the evidences are everywhere in the comfort and plenty which seems to prevail. This is what may be called the basket epoch.

Prior to 1890, starvation threatened the inhabitants, who either would not or could not till the soil so as to produce enough to live upon, and hunger, with its gaunt face, lived with the villagers, accompanied by the squalor and filth which usually travels in its train and are its boon companions. Then some enterprising merchants of Hogansburgh, two miles distant, discovered that there was a large market for the pretty baskets which the squaws made, and set about developing their manufacture.

But one of the principal difficulties in the way was that inseparable element in Indian nature—improvidence. These people work only for to-day—to-morrow is beyond the scope of their calculations. They would go to the woods, secure enough fibre to make a dozen baskets, which, as soon as made, they would take to the stores and sell. But in the winter when the supply of black ash, from which the fibre is made, ran short, or was difficult to reach, then the basket-making ceased. More than this, there was no earthly use in making a contract for a thousand or so baskets, because it is a notorious fact that while you could purchase one or two baskets, or whatever happened to be made at the time, from the Indians for twenty-five or fifty cents, they would ask nearly double the price if you wanted to bargain in advance for a thousand yet to be made.

So the basket merchants buy the logs and the materials from the Indians in the summer, pay for them on delivery, and sell them back to them at a profit in the winter, and, in fact, all the year round.

In this way a steady supply is secured, and large orders can be filled by the merchants from stock.

The next thing was to improve on the crude models of the Indians, and introduce more artistic shapes and tints into the making of the goods. This was done by bringing model's from Germany and insisting upon faithful and perfect copies of them being made. Indeed, Messrs. Dwyer & Lantry, of Hogansbourgh, N.Y., who are the largest dealers, told us that the only way to keep up the standard of the work was to absolutely refuse to buy at any price whatever a faulty basket.

If this rule were not adhered to, not even the difference in price would secure carefully made goods. Cheap as the German market is famed for being, it cannot compete with the prices at which the Indians make these baskets; and yet fair and profitable figures are paid for them.

This traffic has practically transformed the homes of St. Regis, and everywhere are now seen well clad and clean-looking people, who show the good results of thrift and comfort in their faces and their households.

Even organs have found their way into some of the houses, and at night pour forth very creditable music, accompanied by such singing as would compare favorably with much that is heard in the homes of the white man, for these people seem to have a natural love for music and what is called "a good ear" for it.

Many of them, too, have horses and carriages some of them costing as much as seventy-five dollars.

A glance at the pictures in this issue will show that some of the younger generation manage to dress themselves with as much taste as their white sisters, tan shoes, and gloves, with quite "catching" hats being in evidence, and pretty blouses not unknown. There are the Indian dudes, too, and these simply "knock you silly," being altogether too funny. One young fellow of swarthy hue, but rather good-looking features, appeared upon the scene with a black silk sash round his waist, a Tam O'Shanter set jauntily upon the side of his head and a cigarette between his fingers. He was simply "killing," and if that type thrives among the Iroquois all the squaws must certainly wear tan shoes or be out of the swim altogether. But most of the women cling to the old conservative style of dress, with shawl-covered head, and many rather pretty faces with their bright eyes peep out roguishly enough from this most unlovely costume. Some of the male persuasion have their ears pierced and wear ear-rings, but most of them are quietly and cleanly dressed, and there is a marked absence of that "Injun smell" which haunts the villages of the prairie and other western tribes.

Basket-making has had much to do with all this and St. Regis is a living example of the effect which comfort and prosperity has upon a community which has seen the reverse. These baskets are most artistic in their shapes and appearance, and it is marvellous into what a variety of forms the black ash fibres have been woven.

In the city stores are thousands of these pretty utensils in hundreds of forms of most ingenious weaves. Among other things were two hats, as dainty creations as ever the deft fingers of the milliner produced. They were of fibre with plumes and trimming of a sort of perfumed grass, and were intended as sachets for parlor use, and said to retain their delicate odor of new mown hay for years. Upstairs were whole bins of this grass, gathered by the Indians and immediately sold to the merchants, only to be purchased back at a higher price later on.

Former Revenue.

But prior to the basket period there was no such prosperity in St. Regis.

In 1852, the tribe numbered 1,120 in all—632 British and 488 Americans—as against 1,300 total at present, not one of which, even at that distant date, was of pure Indian blood. The British part of the St. Regis tribe then received $1,000 as interest, for a tract of land sold to the Government, though it afterwards drew a greater sum. They also received rents from lands in Dundee amounting to about $1,000 yearly; and many of the leases of these properties having expired about six or seven years ago, the Indians having been unable to purchase the improvements of the settlers, sold their right in the lands for $2.50 per acre. This has been a bone of contention among them ever since, as they demand that when the leases expired the improvements, buildings and everything else should revert to them, without any charge whatever. But the

There is also a Methodist Mission at St. Regis, which has a chapel at Hogansburgh, two miles away, on the line of the reservation, and as near to the Indian village as a title for land could be procured. This mission was originated by the Reverend Ebenezer Arnold, in 1847.

Besides interest and rents, they received from the Government blankets and clothing according to the age of the individuals. A child of from 5 to 9 years received the value of $1.50; from 9 to 14 about $2.50, and after that period the worth of $4.00 or $5.00, besides one pound of powder and four pounds of shot and balls for hunting. The squaws received the value of $4.00 in blankets and cloth.

In addition to the lands held at St. Regis, the Canadian reserve includes Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, and others, which are very fertile, and which they either cultiatve or rent out.

The American party at the same date received an annuity of $2,131.67, which equally divided between men, women and children, averaged $4.00 per head.

They also received $700 rental for a tract of land near Hogansburgh; and at one time it was customary for the two sides of the tribe to pool their revenue from both sources and divide it between them.

This led to the use of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Regis (which is on the Canadian side) by the American portion of the tribe, till some years ago, when the old church being burnt a new one was erected at the exclusive expense of the Canadian party. To this, as of old, the American contingent kept coming without contributing anything towards either its construction or maintenance. The old custom of international division of revenue having been cancelled, caused the Canadian Indians to prevent the Americans from entering the new church by stationing men at the door with clubs, even against the wishes of the priest. This had its effect, and the American party compromised the matter by authorizing their agent to pay over to the Church an equal share of its cost of construction.

The American agent handed the amount to the chiefs of the Canadian band, who, it is said, managed to lose it in some mysterious way. It was alleged that the money had been stolen from the house of one of them, and the funds never reached the Church. As a result, the priest now charges the American Indians a much higher fee for weddings, christenings and funerals than was customary, and in that way the American share of the cost is being paid "through the nose," as the street gamins would say.

The Roman Catholic Mission was established much earlier, having been started by Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit from Caughnawaga, with a colony of these Indians in 1760. The year of the settlement is known by the fact that the party was met near Coteau du Lac by Lord Amherst, who was then descending the St. Lawrence to complete the conquest of Canada.

Caughnawaga, or St. Louis, had at a very early period been formed from a portion of the Mohawk tribe, who had embraced the Catholic faith and followed the "Black Robes" into French territory.

Founding of St. Regis.

But, according to ancient narratives, there was a small colony at Ak-wis-sas-ne before Father Gordon came and named it St. Regis.

This tradition says that about 170 years ago a girl of thirteen years and two brothers of younger age were playing together in a barn at the town of Groton, Mass., when the two boys were seized by Indians and carried away, probably in the expectation that a reward would be offered for their return.

The story says that these boys were taken to Caughnawaga, where they were adopted as the children of their captors and grew up in the customs and language of the Indians. In time they married the daughters of Sak-kon-ai-tsi-asp and Atawen-ta, two chiefs of the Caughnawaga tribe. Their superior intelligence and enterprise brewed endless jealousies and many quarrels among the younger Indians, which became a source of irritation and trouble in the settlement and of anxiety to the missionary, who tried in vain to reconcile the difficulties between them. Finally he advised the two young men to remove with their families to a place by themselves, where they might enjoy tranquility, beyond the reach of persecution from their comrades.

This they did, taking with them their wives, and followed by their wives' parents. These four families then departed with their effects in canoes to seek a new home further up the St. Lawrence.

Coasting along the river with critical eye, they at last arrived at the point on which St. Regis now stands, where they landed and took possession at the meeting of the waters. The name of these youths was Tarbell, and their descendants, who have ever since lived at St. Regis, have given to the tribe some of its most distinguished chiefs and head men. One of these, named Lesor Tarbell, was, nearly a century ago, a chief very highly esteemed by the white men for his prudence, candor and great worth of character. On nearly all of the treaties with the Iroquois the name of Tarbell figures, and in the little Indian cemetery at St. Regis may be seen tombstones bearing it.

Such was the traditional founding of the village, and these were the people, with their descendants, whom Father Gordon found here when he arrived with his detachment of Iroquois, that he was taking away from the evil influences of a too close proximity to the moral miasma of Montreal.

First Church of St. Regis.

As soon as Gordon and his people became established in their new home, they set about building a church of logs, covered with a roof of bark; and this primitive temple served the double purpose of a church and a dwelling for the priest—one end of the hut being partitioned off.

There being no bell, at the hour of worship an Indian went from hut to hut and announced the time of prayer in a loud voice, much the same as the Muezzin call in Mahommedan countries from the mosques.

Two years after this church was burnt and with it the first records of the parish, though since that date they are said to be perfect, and kept in Latin and French. A small wooden church replaced this one, and was built on the ground now occupied by the priest's house.

This church had a cupola which contained a bell, generally believed to be the famous one taken from Deerfield, Mass., by the Indians in 1704. Mrs. Sigourney has written this legend of the bell into poesy, and admirably portrays the superstitious fear of the Indians when they heard its first strange sound echoing among the solemn woods. They had learned to look upon the bell as something sacred and almost personal in its religious interest; and its ransom from the hands of its English captors cost many lives in that memorable attack on Deerfield, when Hertel de Rouville, Lord of Beloeil Mountain, swept down with his French soldiers and Indian warriors, like avenging demons, on the New England settlements.

But we will quote the little poem of the sweet singer:—

THE BELL OF ST. REGIS.

"The red men came in their pride and wrath,
Deep vengeance fired their eye,
And the blood of the white was in their path,
And the flame from his roof rose high.

The dome from the burning church they tore,
The bell of tuneful sound;
And on with their captive train they bore
That wonderful thing toward their native shore,
The rude Canadian bound.

But now and then with a fearful tone,
It struck on their startled ear—
And sad it was 'mid the mountains lone,
Or the ruined tempest's muttered moan,
That terrible voice to hear.

It seemed like the question that stirs the soul,
Of its secret good or ill;
And they quaked as its stern and solemn tone
Re-echoed from rock to hill.

And they started up in their broken dream,
'Mid the lonely forest shade,
And thought they heard the dying scream,
And saw the blood of slaughter stream
Afresh through the village glade.

Then they sat in council, their chieftains old,
And a mighty pit was made,
Where the lake with its silver waters rolled,
They buried the bell 'neath the verdant mould,
And crossed themselves and prayed.

And there till a stately pow-wow came,
It slept in its tomb forgot,
With a mantle of fur and a brow of flame,
He stood on the burial spot.

They wheeled the dance with its mystic round
At the stormy midnight hour,
And a dead man's hand on his breast he bound,
And invoked ere he broke that awful ground,
The demons of pride and power.

Then he raised the bell with a nameless rite,
Which none but himself might tell,
In blanket and bearskin he bound it tight
And it journeyed in silence both day and night,
So strong was that magic spell.

It spake no more till St. Regis tower
In northern skies appeared,
And then legends extol that pow-wow's power
Which lulled that knell like the poppy flower,
As conscience slumbereth a little hour
In the cell of a heart that's eared."

Legend of the Bell.

"Fifty-six years before the founding of St. Regis, Father Nicholas having assembled a considerable number of converted Indians, established them in the village now known as Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence, the situation of which is one of the most picturesque in the whole country. Father Nicholas, having founded his village, now set to work with the aid of his Indians to erect a church, which stood upon a jutting point, and with its spire glittering in the sunlight against a background of gloomy forest, formed a romantic setting for the legend of this celebrated bell.

But Father Nicholas' church was more pretentious than many of the rude structures of the missions, and among other titles to distinction it possessed a belfry which one day became the subject of his sermon. He explained to his savage audience that a belfry without a bell was like a church without a priest, and urged them to lay aside some of the furs they had collected till enough would be accumulated to purchase a bell, which could then only be procured from France.

The Indians were not slow to respond to their pastor's appeal, and a packet of furs was promptly forwarded to Havre, where the purchase was made by an ecclesiastic, and shipped on board the Grand Monarque, then sailing for Quebec. But the good ship was not destined to attain her port, and in one of the wars which the French and English then so frequently waged she was captured by a New England privateer, brought into Salem, and sold for the benefit of her captors. The much-prized bell was purchased by the village of Deerfield on the Connecticut river, for a church which was then being erected by the famous Rev. John Williams. Well had it been for the inhabitans of Deerfield if they had never seen the Indians' bell; for when the news of its capture reached Caughnawaga, and Father Nicholas had related to them its unhappy condition, retained in purgatory in the hands of heretics, it inspired them with a terrible resolution to recover it at any cost.

NEW BELL GORE SKIRT FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Despite the popular favor in which the skirt is now held, there is constant enquiry for new gored skirts that will possess style and yet be practicable for the making up of silk, satin or other narrow-width materials. One of the very latest models of this variety is given in our illustration, which is taken from Harper's Bazar, and for which cut paper patterns can be obtained. The design has already recommended itself to one of the first among Metropolitan modistes, and three models have already appeared among her exclusive clientele. One was in mauve pique, the long gore seams being outlined by white pipings; the second in black faille, the seams being accentuated to within twelve inches of the hem by rows of silk-cord trimming. The lower parts of the seams being untrimmed, the effect gained was that of a flaring ruffle. The third model was of black cheviot, with seams trimmed with double half-inch bands of black satin stitched with white. The model from which the illustration was made was of pique. The design is especially simple and suitable for all narrow-width goods, cheviots or serges.

To make the new skirt requires, of silk 20 inches wide, 8 1-2 yards; of pique 27 inches wide, 8 yards; of cheviot 54 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards.

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"SEAL BRAND" — JAVA and MOCHA
BEST COFFEE GROWN IN THE WORLD.
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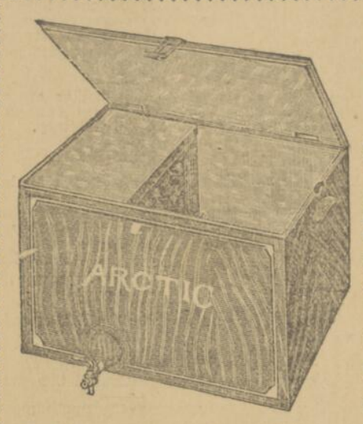

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A first-class Ice Box at a low price, 3 sizes, at $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

A full line of Hardwood Refrigerators, galvanized iron ice box, brass trimmings, an up-to-date article in every respect—in eight sizes, single door at $8.50, $9.50, $11.00, $15.00, $16.00, $18.00.

Double door, $15.00.

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exactly resembling the beautiful fabric it is named from. Manufactured in Cream, Azure, Syrian and Rose color. Put up in handsome boxes, containing a quarter ream of paper and one-eighth of a thousand envelopes to match. Can also be obtained in the new "Empress" shape envelope and note. At all stationers.

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Is what tests the bearings and good points in the construction of a bicycle.

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is the easiest hill climber you can buy. Its caged bearings make it the easiest running wheel on the market. Our Bicycle Department is open every evening, and we are always pleased to show wheels. A full line of Bicycle Sundries at the lowest prices.

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Is not a patent medicine, nor is it beer as some imagine, but it is a strong extract of Malt and Hops, recommended by leading medical men all over Canada, for the weak and convalescent.

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Refuse all substitutes said to be just as good.

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In Medium Price Furniture we lead,
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

NO. 1786.—PIERRE GROTHE VS. LOUIS PAQUETTE.

1.—A lot of land situate in the City of Montreal, bounded in front by Chambord Street, known as subdivision one hundred and sixty-four (164), of lot number six (6), of the official plan and in the book of reference for the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste—and together with buildings thereon erected.

2.—Another lot of land situate at the same place; bounded in front by Chambord Street, known as subdivision one hundred and sixty-five (165), of lot number six (6), of the official plan and in the book of reference of the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste—and together with buildings thereon erected.

3.—Another lot of land situate at the same place; bounded in front by Chambord Street, known as subdivision one hundred and sixty-six (166), of lot number six (6), of the official plan and in the book of reference of the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste—and together with buildings thereon erected.

4.—Another lot of land situate at the same place; bounded in front by Chambord Street, known as subdivision one hundred and sixty-seven (167), of lot number six (6), of the official plan and in the book of reference of the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste—and together with buildings thereon erected.

5.—Another lot of land situate at the same place; bounded in front by Chambord Street, known as subdivision one hundred and sixty-eight (168), of lot number six (6), of the official plan and in the book of reference of the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste—and together with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MAY instant, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 5th May, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, etc., Medicine Hat," will be received until Monday, May 29th, 1899, for the construction of a Court House and Outbuilding at Medicine Hat, Assa.

Plans and specification can be seen, and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the Office of Mr. D. Smith, the Clerk of Works, Winnipeg, Man., and on application to the officer commanding the Mounted Police at Medicine Hat, Assa.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 2nd, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

MONTREAL Street Railway Co.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Bituminous Coal (slack and run-of-mine), for use in the Company's Power House, on William Street, in the City of Montreal; price to be per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered in carts over Company's scale into boiler room of power house; daily deliveries commencing on the first day of June next. Tenders, addressed to the Company, and marked "Tender for Bituminous Coal," will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MARTIN H. WATTS,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 3rd, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, by The Bronsons and Weston Lumber Company, for an act to reduce the capital, to change the name of the company to The Bronson Company, and to extend its powers so as to empower it to carry on business as a producer, manufacturer, and seller of commercial products, and otherwise to amend its Charter of Incorporation, 51 Vict., Chap. 103. Gormully & Orde, Solicitors for said Company. Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of March, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Canada Mining and Metallurgical Company" (Limited), for the purpose of exploring for, mining, smelting, treating, manufacturing, extracting, reducing, refining, and selling, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and other ores, metals and mineral substances, with power to construct and operate such railways, tramways, vessels, wharves, elevators, telegraph and telephone lines, as are necessary for the purposes of the Company's business. Ottawa, 23rd March, 1899. Gemmill & May, Solicitors for Applicants.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

OUR WEEKLY STORY.

WHAT CAME FROM THE WOODS.

By Mary Willis.

They had met for the first time the day before, at breakfast, at the farmer's house where they had gone for a month's trout-fishing with their fathers. Before the dinner hour each called the other by his first name, and to have seen them together you would have supposed that they had known each other all their lives.

Wednesday morning—they met Tuesday—Tad was whistling under Rex's window before the chickens were off the roosts. Rex heard, and turned over, grumbling about "birds waking a fellow in the night." Suddenly the third sharp, low whistle roused him, and he remembered that he was to go fishing early. He got out of bed, waved his hand sleepily to Tad and began to dress. He was fully awake by the time he went to the drawer for his book of flies, and was eager and radiant by the time he joined Tad at the gate.

"We'll surprise them," said Tad, "by bringing home enough trout for breakfast."

Rex nodded, and walked faster, and tried his pole's flexibility for about the hundredth time.

The walk to the stream was a short one.

"We must keep on the west side of the brook, so that we will not cast a shadow," and Tad pulling up his rubber boots a little higher. "If we cast a shadow, we will not be able to catch any." Rex said, with just a slight accent of resentment: "I know that; and we will fish in the pools. You try that one at the root of the big oak where it bends over, and I will go down below the big rock."

"No," protested Tad vigorously, "I'm going to beat the stream."

In he went splashing and beating the calm water of the brook, until he could have been heard up and down the stream from bridge to dam. It would have been a very foolish trout indeed that would have ventured into the seething caldron that Tad made with feet and pole.

Rex sat on the trunk of the tree with both feet swinging free over the water, and throwing his fly about four feet beyond the pool every other minute. It would have been the prince of acrobats among the trout that could have caught that fly.

The morning was cloudy, and the gray shadows hung long over the brook. Tad got very tired stumbling over the stones and concluded that "beating the stream" was not interesting, so he splashed back to Rex and four feet hung over the pool and two flies jumped about spasmodically.

"There used to be bears in these woods, and sometimes there are wildcats now," said Tad.

Rex looked apprehensively into the woods, which were still dark.

"I ain't afraid; are you?" was Tad's next remark.

"No. Bears don't do anything to you if you don't do anything to them, and wildcats never leave the deep woods;" but as he said it he glanced up keenly into the trees overhead.

Just then a twig snapped, and both boys jumped, nearly tumbling into the water.

"Wonder what that was!" asked Rex, with just the least tremble in his voice.

Tad did not answer, but he looked earnestly into the woods.

Just then, on the other side, there was another snapping and cracking in the bushes.

"My!" exclaimed both boys, and they clutched each other with a grip that hurt, or would have hurt if they had not been so frightened.

Neither spoke for some minutes, and then Tad remarked with a steady voice, "There ain't many fish here; it is a poor stream."

Rex assented, saying, "I've cast every minute but I haven't seen one."

As it was the first time that either boy had ever been trout fishing, or had ever seen a real trout-brook, it is no wonder that the two tall, bearded fishermen behind the willows on the other side of the stream laughed softly to themselves.

The birds began twittering, the sun touched the top of the mountain, and the wind, soft and balmy, began blowing the gray mist up the stream. The thrashing of the pool went on without any rests now, for if there were to be trout for breakfast they must be caught soon.

Tad rested a minute, looking into the woods anxiously, and said, "if bears were in these woods—"

There was a snapping and cracking of the bushes on the bank, a growl—it sounded so to the boys—that made them both quiver with terror, and an awful black creature stood just over the limb on which the boys had been sitting. The boys were in the pool, which fortunately was not deep. They got on to their feet, they never knew how, and, spluttering and stumbling, crossed the stream, and climbed out on the further side—into the arms of the two fishermen who had been watching them. How the fishermen—their fathers—were laughing!

In the pool where they had been fishing stood Mrs. Whalen's cow, with a perplexed expression on her usually calm face. The fishing-poles sailed down stream until they were carried agaist a clump of willows. Tad and Rex did not enjoy any references to bears or wildcats that summer. They skip the bear stories in the books they are reading this winter.

SOME FOLKS AT THE CIRCUS.

It was the first night of the circus in town. Electric lights were flashing, drums were beating, and the people were all crowding in.

The animals, big and little, tame and wild, seemed restless and uneasy. There were big and little horses and elephants and dogs. They tossed their heads, saying as plainly as possible, "I do not like this at all."

The animals left the great ring, and the big horses came back to the three little rings. The riders followed, and when the bands played they jumped on the horses' backs; they stood on their backs, on their heads; stood on one foot on the horses' backs; jumped through rings and over broad bands of silk; jumped from the horses' backs to the ground and back again while the horses were running. The bell rang, and the riders and horses disappeared.

The acrobats came out, all spangles and glitter. These jumped high jumps, turned somersaults, turned over and over like wheels in the air — bright, glittering wheels.

The most amusing sight was a monkey who came in on the back of a tiny pony. He bowed to the audience, threw kisses, and then stood up on the pony's bare back, and rode round and round, without any reins. He jumped through hoops and over the bands of ribbon from the pony's back. He bowed in acknowledgment of the applause of the audience. It was perfectly comical to see him turn somersaults, for when he stood up on the pony's back again he seemed perfectly astonished, and wondered how he got there.

Two ponies, three dogs and a monkey were performing in one ring, and three times the ponies ran out and acted like naughty children, tossing their heads and shaking them, plainly saying, "I shall not go back;" and when they were taken back they stumbled and acted altogether naughty. Do you suppose they were sent to bed without supper?

Do you not think that you would laugh to see storks jumping the rope? There were five who jumped the rope—jumped over bars.

One ragged little dog, who ought to have been named "Tatters," followed a clown around and around the ring, walking on his hind legs, until he looked so tired you could not enjoy his little act.

Did you ever see a pig draw a cart? This pig was not at all pretty—just an ordinary black pig, with light spots over his body and head. He was harnessed to a small cart, in which sat a most ridiculous clown as driver. The pig acted as though he were having a delightful time.

The little ponies were really the most interesting of all the animals, for they seemed so intelligent; when they ran out of the ring the dogs followed them, as they were trained to do, and the ring was empty. The naughty things tossed their heads and kicked up their heels as though they thought they were very cunning, and when driven back in the ring acted sulkily, as if that would make affairs any pleasanter. Have you ever seen babies act that way?

THE POSTMAN.

Dear Orth,—This is a canary story. My grandpa is a doctor. One Sunday forenoon a lady called on grandpa with a canary bird, which was injured, as a cat had pulled the cage down and hurt the bird. She wanted grandpa to chloroform the bird to death. When grandpa examined the bird he found its leg broken in two places. He spliced the leg, and after a while the bird got quite well, and the lady gave grandpa the bird to keep. It lived a long time after that, and we were all sorry when it died.

Ruby Reynolds.

Peterboro.

HOW KITTY CAME TO US.

Dear Orth,—She is just a common, ordinary cat; not pretty at all. She seems lazy, spends her time sleeping stretched out in front of the stove. She was made homeless by a fire. It burned out the house where she lived, and the people went away without paying any attention to her. She wandered around the neighborhood, and was taken in one morning and fed by cook. After that she appeared regularly, looking more and more like a homeless cat each day. She evidently spent her time climbing over the burnt wood where her home had been, and when she got hungry she visited. One evening we were at dinner, when there came a decided knock at the kitchen window. No attention was paid to it. Presently on the dining-room window there was a peculiar rubbing noise, and scratching on the window-pane, followed by a low, pathetic mew. It was pussy asking to be taken in out of the storm.

Of course she came in, and now she has a new home. Yours truly,

G. Howell.

Pictou, N.S.

Springhill, N.S., April 24th, 1899.

Dear Orth,—Won't you continue your stamp club. I have just begun to collect and would like to make some exchanges with other boys. I want to exchange some camera pictures, too. I like your annual stories. Yours truly,

Willie McKenzie.

I regret that the stamp talks were dropped for a few weeks, but after this week they will be renewed and the very latest stamp news will be given and stamp questions asked. Some prizes have yet to be sent out.

Amherst, N.S., May 1st, 1899.

Dear Orth,—I thought you would like to get a letter from a little Bluenose, so I write to you. Wouldn't it be nice if boys and girls all through Canada could get acquainted through the Boys' and Girls' Circle? I would like to correspond with other girls in the other provinces. I wonder if any of them would like to write to me? Yours truly,

Madge McLean.

No doubt, Madge, there are many girls who would like nothing better than to write to you and I shall be glad to hear from any who do.

WHO WILL WRITE?

I know there will be a hearty response to this invitation. I want letters from every township in Canada. About what? About the township! For the best letter received each week a nicely cloth bound book will be given, and for every letter received during May a nice paper bound story book will be sent. This is what I want you to tell me about your township:—Its name, and, if you can, the origin and meaning of name, especially if it is an Indian one like Nassagaweya or Chingacouchy; the names of the pioneers and earlier settlers; any places of particular interest, such as lakes, waterfalls or mountains, and any interesting events in the history of the township.

Letters must not contain over 300 words, but shorter ones will be welcomed. Get information from fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, "the oldest inhabitant," or anybody else. This, I know in advance, will be one of the most intersting and instructive features of our circle. I want one hundred letters within the next two weeks. They will all be published as soon as possible. If you cannot tell all you wish in one letter, write a second or third. Older ones may write for the information of the boys and girls, but their letters will not be in competition, but book will be sent.

SELECTED.

A LITTLE SWISS BOY.

An exchange tells the following story of a brave, wise little boy:

A few years ago a fire broke out in a charming little Swiss village. In a few hours the quaint houses were entirely destroyed.

The poor peasants ran around wringing their hands and weeping over their lost homes and the bones of their burnt cattle.

One poor man was in greater trouble than his neighbors even. His home and cows were gone, and so also was his son, a bright boy of six or seven years. He wept and refused to hear any words of comfort. He spent the night wandering sorrowfully among the ruins, while his acquaintances had taken refuge in the neighbouring villages.

Just as daybreak came, however, he heard a well-known sound, and, looking up, he saw his favorite cow leading the herd, and coming directly after them was his bright-eyed little boy.

"Oh, my son! my son!" he cried, "are you really alive?"

"Why, yes, father. When I saw the fire I ran to get our cows away to the pasturelands."

"You are a hero, my boy!" the father exclaimed.

But the boy said: "Oh, no! A hero is one who does some wonderful deed. I led the cows away because they were in danger, and I knew it was the right thing to do."

"Ah!" cried the father, "he who does the right thing at the right time is a hero."

LEARNING TO BE A KING.

Every boy loves to play soldier. Swords and guns and soldier caps, uniforms and knapsacks, are as attractive to boys as dolls to girls. To be captain to a crowd of small boys, shouting commands, insisting on obedience, and bringing the clumsy boys to order, makes any boy happy. Just imagine the feelings of the small boy who is captain indeed, and commander of 450 small boys, all in uniform and with a band! He must indeed be a happy boy. The young King of Spain is that boy. He loves to play soldier, and to gratify him this regiment of small boys has been formed.

It's good to put bother away over night. It all straightens out in the morning.—A. D. T. Whitney.

BICYCLE SONG.

Oh, there's never a hound at his bravest bound,
Nor a swallow alive can feel
One-half the joy that thrills a boy
Aloft on his shining wheel.
—Santa Claus.

HELPING.

"How can we help" said May and Sue,
And little dimpled Pete.
"As roses help," mamma replied—
"Just by being sweet."
—Youth's Companion.

A HINT TO SCHOLARS.

A dear little dunce of a girl, Ann Eliza.
Dreamed that she dined with the Common Devisor.
They ate up the rule
She had studied at school.
And at once she began to grow rapidly wiser.
—Youth's Companion.

A NEST.

An orang-outang's nest has just been placed at the Natural History Museum at Berlin. The nest was found thirty feet from the ground. It is one foot in diameter, four and a half feet long, one to two and a half feet wide, and only seven inches high. It is made of several branches locked and twined together and is large enough for a full-grown orang-outang to lie in it full length, although it is said that the orang-outang always sleeps with his legs drawn up and its arms crossed over its body.

"I wonder why Mason's flying-machine is so long about getting out?" queried the scientific boarder. "As near as I can figure it out," said the Cheerful Idiot, "the trouble seems to be a defective flew."—Cincinnati Tribune.

In public places the person least fitted to point out and explain points of interest is often the one who raises his voice above all the rest. Some visitors were strolling through an art gallery, and had paused between the long rows of statuary. "This," said the leader, with a wave of his hand toward a creation in plaster—"this is Apollo; and that one over there is his wife, Apollinaris."—Youth's Companion.

Down in Virginia a robbery had been committed. The finger of suspicion pointed to a negro servant, and he was arraigned before the local justice, who happened to be the negro's old master, to whom he was still intensely loyal.

He made no defence of denial as the judge laid the evidence point by point against him, and sentence was about to be pronounced when suddenly the real culprit was discovered.

"Why didn't you say you didn't do it, George?" asked the justice.

"Why," said the faithful old servant, "you's a hones 'man, judge, an' if you say I is the man, den I is the man, but you see I ain't the man."

"What can you tell me about Tyre?" asked the teacher of the Sunday school class. "Mine's a pneumatic," piped a small boy who owned a bicycle, and the teacher collapsed.—Detroit Free Press.

"Whut yoh done whup de boy foh?" asked Uncle Eben as he came into the cabin with a sable youngster whimpering at his side. "I whup 'im 'cos he done stole er mushmillion f'om de freight train," replied Aunt Chloe, with a glance of indignation. "He done stole er mushmillion!" "Dat's whut he done. It's scan'lous ter t'ink ob dat boy whut we raise so keerful stealin' mushmillions! An'," se added, with increased feeling, "dah wus watahmillions in de nex' kyah!"—Washington Item.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

Cathedral Choir to Sing Perosi's "Resurrection of Lazarus."

The First Selection of the Famous Priest-Composer to be Heard in Montreal.

On Tuesday, May 16th, the splendid choir of the St. James' Cathedral, under the direction of Prof. Couture, will render Perosi's "Resurrection of Lazarus." This will be the first time that the work of the famous young priest-composer has been heard in Montreal.

Perosi was subjected to a serious German musical education. At Ratisbon, where a priest musician has published the works of Palestrina, the young artist studied at the same time the old Italian masters, and the works of Richard Wagner. Hence arises the penetrating mixture of the two spirits, the union of supple, pure and caressing melody, with the grand method of the North. If we may believe musicians and amateurs the harmonious fusion of the two forms has brought about an indefinable charm in Perosi's work. Over Wagner's scientific and gigantic framework spreads the Italian genius, grace, harmonious sweetness, divine inspiration, true beauty. Perosi has such purity, such exquisite freshness that criticism is carried away by the combination of natural genius and scientific method. It is grand art, the union of labor and inspiration. At the age of twenty-five years, in the bloom of his youth, in the days of inexperience and delusion, the child of poetic Tortona has reached the zenith of glory; no one contests his genius.

A FIERY SKIN.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Soothe, Cool and Heal it.

With the skin fairly ablaze from itching, burning skin diseases, such as eczema, tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, and other distressing eruptions, one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will quench the fire, give instant relief and comfort; will cure and leave the skin clear and soft. In three to five nights it will cure any kind of piles. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

CLOAKS and COLLARETTES

Sold at Half Price.

The remainder of our CLOAKS, in light cloth, new colors, silk lined, fin-de-siecle trimmings, in the most "chic" styles, worth from $6 to $20, at half the usual prices. Will be sold at from $3 to $10. This bargain cannot be duplicated.

Satin or Chiffon, beaded Silk or plain COLLARETTES, at from $4 to $20. A matchless variety.

MORNING JACKETS (Matinees), Dress Skirts, Petticoats, Spring Vests, at indisputably low prices.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan and Cashmere UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, worth double.

RUCHING and CHIFFON.—This department is now at its best.

Black Cashmere STOCKINGS, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, extra value.

MORNING GOWNS, good value from $1.75, for 85c.

Ladies' Short NIGHT DRESSES, from 5c up to $1.

DRESS GOODS, all styles, have been reduced for this sale.

CLOAK MATERIAL, all the latest novelties.

LADIES' DRESSING GOWNS and UNDERGARMENTS, You will save money by patronizing this sale in these lines.

50c CORSETS for 25c, comprising Nos. 18 to 30—a genuine bonanza.

Carpets and Oilcloths

In this department you will see all prices, all sorts and qualities. Do not fail to pay us a visit before purchasing.

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129 and 131 St. Lawrence Street.

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Our stock of Spring and Summer BOOTS and SHOES have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standard of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

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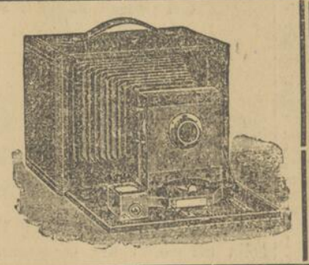

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GEM GLENCOE No. 1.	Long Focus.	GLENCAIRN No. 3.
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MONTREAL, Que.

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A Long-Felt Want.

"What do you think of the Beer Trust?"

"Beer, on trust, strikes me as being very desirable."—Philadelphia North American.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest design. They sell at sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doylies returnable.

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We are not selling a Fifty dollar watch for Nine dollars and ninety-nine cents.

If we claimed we were you would naturally doubt it. But we can honestly say that we are selling Good Watches for as Little Money as the same can be bought anywhere in this country.

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS accurately dispensed at the MEDICAL HALL.

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In Basement—New Goods—A full range of Granite Steel Ware of all descriptions. Iron Re-tinned Saucepans, Iron Enamel Saucepans, Iron Round Stock Pots, in all sizes.

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Taffeta Silks.

In broken checks and plaids we have a choice selection in Black and White and Navy and White. Also in Striped Taffetas, a large range in all the leading tints. Black and White Taffeta Stripes now so much in vogue, a large variety.

SPECIAL.

Corduroy velveteens, for skirts and blouses. A large selection of black silks, from the leading makers.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS and PUBLICATIONS—A complete assortment of these reliable patterns always on hand.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING, CHARGES MODERATE.

Toys! Toys!

Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Garden Sets, Wheelbarrows, Express Waggons, Hoops, Kites, Gas Balls, Sail Boats, new Never-Tip Boats.

Just received, a new stock of Hammocks, with or without Vallance, 35c to $5.00.

Moth and Dust proof Bags, 24 x 48, 60c each; 30 x 50, 75c each.

See our full line of Paints.

Shoe Department.

White Goods.—Infants' and Children's White Kid Slippers. Infants' and Children's White Canvas Boots. Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Canvas Low Shoes.

Something attractive in "Little Men's" Laced Boots, Black and Tan, sizes 8 to 2.

Ladies' Spring Heel Boots, cloth top, button, in Black and Tan.

DRESSMAKING.—This important department is now fully equipped for the season.

For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and STYLE, charges moderate.

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Special values in Men's Black Cashmere Half-Hose at 25c per pair. Men's Black Cashmere Half-Hose at 35c pair, 3 pairs for $1.00. Men's Black Cashmere Half-Hose at 50c pair. Men's Tan Cashmere Half-Hose at 35c, or 3 pairs for $1.00. Men's Tan Cashmere Half-Hose at 50c per pair.

All the above goods are spliced heels, soles and toes, and warranted not to crock.

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Quilts—New Goods—A large stock of fine Toilet Quilts just to hand in all the leading makes. Victoria Quilts 5-4 to 12-4, Satin finish Quilts 6-4 to 12-4, Honey Comb Quilts 10-4, 11-4, 12-4. The Aerial Quilt is a very light Quilt, specially for summer use, we have them in 10-4 and 11-4. Just put in to stock 5 cases American White Quilts in assorted sizes.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT. A large stock. Full range of prices from $12.50 to $45.00. GOOD VALUE.

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The testing room is fitted with complete scientific and mechanical apparatus for testing sight, which is free of charge to all who visit this department.

Artificial eyes carefully matched and inserted.

Artificial aids for Hearing—These have been successful, and the latest inventions are kept in stock.

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The "Stereo Field Glass"

This is one of the most wonderful inventions of this century. Its power, brilliancy and definition of distance are extraordinary, and it covers a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect. It is compact, elegant and portable. Customers and the public are invited to visit the Optical Department.

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MONTREAL.

Lolonois the Terrible

Of the cruelty of the buccaneers many an awful tale is told. Those freebooters fought the Spaniards with a halter about their necks. They knew that if they fell into the hands of their enemy, death or agony was their certain portion; and it is not a matter for surprise that the buccaneers, when they had the power, should deal with the Spaniards as many of their comrades had been dealt with. A hundred years of hatred on both sides found vent in many a bloody deed.

Yet, to give them their due, those seventeenth century sea-rovers had redeeming qualities not a few. They were brave as lions; they were, as a rule, generous and faithful to each other; and when they did commit ferocious acts, it was almost always "in the way of business." With few exceptions they seldom were cruel from sheer love of cruelty.

One of the most notable of these exceptions was Francis Lolonois, a Frenchman, who for years made himself a terror to the Spaniards and Indians alike, and earned the reputation of being the fiercest and bloodiest of all his cruel race. The portraits that have come to us reveal his character at a glance—a cunning, treacherous, merciless man, repellant in every feature. And astounding though some of his achievements were for dash, brilliancy and daring, they lacked that breadth of capacity which distinguished the exploits of Captain Morgan.

Lolonois had a bad beginning in life. In his youth he was carried or beguiled to the West Indies, and there put to service which was practical slavery. In those days it was a regular practice on the continent of Europe and in the British Isles for persons to induce young men by false pretences to go to the West Indies, or even to kidnap them and convey them thither; and then to sell them or apprentice them to planters and other traders, who usually treated them with revolting harshness, and worked them to the last breath of endurance. Many of our most famous pirates began life in the West Indies in such circumstances, and got their early training in brutality on the estates of the planters. Lolonois was one of them.

Francis Lolonois, when he gained his liberty, took naturally to buccaneering, and from the first displayed that relentless ferocity which marked all his career. He seems to have been infected with unspeakable hatred of the Spaniards, and rarely did he spare an enemy of that nation who fell into his hands.

In one of his earliest adventures, Lolonois and his men were wrecked on the coast of Campeachy, Central America. The Spaniards, coming upon the buccaneers after they had made their way to the shore, killed a large number of them, and in the fight Lolonois was wounded. Escape seemed to be impossible and had it not been for a clever stratagem, he would there and then have ended his career, and the pages of buccaneering history would have been free of many a horrible tale.

Mingling sand with the blood of his wounds, Lolonois smeared face and clothes, then laying himself among the dead he remained there motionless, feigning to be a corpse, till the Spaniards left the field of battle. Then hiding himself in the woods he bound up his wounds, and having by some means obtained a Spanish dress, he boldly entered the town and mixed freely with the people, whom he found in the midst of their rejoicings at the death of their terrible enemy Francis Lolonois. With several slaves whom he had induced to join him, he stole a canoe, and got safely over the sea to Tortuga, the headquarters of the French buccaneers.

Lolonois had no sooner landed than he prepared for a fresh expedition against the Spaniards, burning with desire to avenge his late disasters. With a small ship and twenty-one men he steered for the south coast of Cuba. Then he swooped down upon a small coast town, which could offer little resistance. In terror the townspeople sent hastily to Havana to tell the Government that the dreaded Lolonois, whom everybody believed to be dead, had suddenly reappeared, and was threatening them with destruction.

In Havana the news could not be credited, so certain had been the report of the death of Lolonois. But a ship of war with ninety men aboard was sent to the rescue, with the order not to return to Havana till they had destroyed the buccaneers. A negro hangman was also sent, so that no time might be lost in disposing of the buccaneers when captured—an example of overweening confidence which is not rare in the history of Spaniards of that period and of more recent times.

Instead of taking incontinently to flight, Lolonois formed the desperate resolve to attack and capture the man-of-war, for he was much in need of a well-appointed ship. So one night, when the warship lay at anchor in careless security, Lolonois put his plan into execution. He filled two canoes with the most resolute of his men. Several fishermen were seized and carried along with them, and when the buccaneers, creeping cautiously upon their prey, were challenged by the Spaniards, the fishermen were forced to make a friendly reply.

"Had they seen any rascally pirates prowling about the coast?" shouted the watch on the man-of-war, and the trembling fishermen, with the buccaneers' pistols at their ears, replied that they had seen no trace of any such fellows.

But just as day began to break the two canoes glided noiselessly towards the warship, one on either side. Then with a sudden rush the buccaneers gained the deck, laying about them with their cutlasses, and pressing furiously upon the Spaniards, who had jumped to arms at the first alarm. But, once on board, the buccaneers were sure of victory; nothing could withstand the onslaught of those living devils, led by such a man as Lolonois. Steadily the Spaniards, though at least five to one, were borne back and down under the hatches, and the vessel was won.

Thereupon Lolonois showed what manner of man he was. One by one the Spaniards were brought on deck and murdered in cold blood. Then came the turn of the negro who had hoped to have the hanging of the buccaneers. This wretch, grovelling before the pirate chief, told all he knew of the intentions of the Spaniards, expecting thereby to save his life. Lolonois listened to all he had to say, and having got all the information he could, he remorselessly handed the negro over to the executioner. Only one man out of the ninety was spared, and he was sent to the Governor of Havana with this written message:

"I shall never henceforth give quarter to any Spaniard whatsoever; and I have great hopes I shall execute on your own person the same punishment I have done upon them you sent against me. Thus I have retaliated the kindness you designed to me and my companions."

Lolonois did not live to execute this threat against the Governor of Havana, but before his own awful fate came on many a hapless Spaniard.

Having now got a good ship underfoot, Lolonois bethought himself of an enterprise on a more extensive scale. His fame had gone abroad, men flocked to his flag, and soon he found himself in command of eight ships and six hundred and sixty
GAL TWO LOLONOIS
men. With such a following he felt ready for anything, and finally he determined to attack and plunder the town of Maracaibo.

Those who read the story of Captain Morgan's attack on Maracaibo will remember that the town is situated on a great lake on the coast of Venezuela, and that the narrow neck-like entrance to the lake was defended by a fort. In Lolonois' time the fort was constructed of earth; it was after his assault that the stone castle was reared.

On their way to Maracaibo the buccaneers captured several ships, in which they found money, jewels and cargo to the value of many thousand pieces of eight. These strokes of good fortune they accepted as an earnest of success in their great design, and with eager confidence they drew near to the fort that barred the way to Maracaibo. They landed about three miles distant; but the garrison saw them, and prepared for a stubborn defence.

It was a conflict between well-armed men fighting within a fort mounted with sixteen great guns and a band of buccaneers armed with only swords and pistols. But man for man the Spanish soldiers were no match for those fierce, agile, fearless sea-rovers. In less than three hours the buccaneers seized the fort and put the garrison to the sword. The Spaniards who escaped fled to Maracaibo, bearing the terrible tidings that the buccaneers were coming down upon the city. The inhabitants knew the woeful meaning of the news; they had already had experience of such a visitation, and carrying with them their most valuable possessions, they fled panic-stricken to Gibraltar, on the southern shore of the lake.

Having thus cleared the way, the invaders brought their ships into the lake, and landed at the town under cover of a heavy fire from their guns. But it was a city of the dead that they entered; not a living soul was found therein. Taking possession of the finest houses, they made merry that night with the good things the people had left behind them.

When morning came a band of men were sent out to despoil the country round about and to bring in fugitive Spaniards. Before evening they returned with twenty thousand pieces of eight, a great load of merchandise, and twenty prisoners, men, women and children. The captives were at once put to the rack; but torture as they might the buccaneers could not force them to confess where they had hidden their goods or where their countrymen had taken refuge.

At this Lolonois went mad with passion. Drawing his cutlass he hacked one of the Spaniards to pieces, swearing that he would serve the others in the same fashion if they did not instantly confess. In terror one of the prisoners promised to conduct the buccaneers to the hiding-place in the woods; but when they arrived there they found the Spaniards had taken the alarm and fled to some other retreat.

Day after day the buccaneers scoured the woods; but the Spaniards, having buried their treasures, skulked from place to place, never daring to remain more than a day at a time in any one refuge, and so fear-stricken and suspicious were they that, we are told, "the father durst scarce trust his own son."

Having done their worst to Maracaibo, the buccaneers sailed towards Gibraltar, on the lower part of the lake. The Spaniards there, having expected the descent, had fortified themselves very strongly, throwing up earthworks, mounting many guns and barricading the entrance to the town, and eight hundred fighting men had been gathered together to give the invaders battle.

The buccaneers paused for a little when they saw the difficulty of the task before them. It was only for a moment, however. They believed that most of the treasures of Maracaibo had been carried to Gibraltar, and in the ardor of their expectation of great plunder they despised the danger. Lolonois made a speech in which he vowed to shoot with his own hand the first man who flinched, and then the buccaneers moved to the attack.

But the way was so difficult and so well defended, and the Spaniards fought with such desperate valor, that the buccaneers fell upon an old device. Suddenly they turned and ran, as if fleeing to their ships. The Spaniards, with shouts of triumph, poured tumultuously from their defences and followed hard after them, without caution or order. When they had thus drawn their enemies fairly into the open, the buccaneers as suddenly wheeled round upon them, and turned the pursuit into a bloody rout.

The town was taken; down came the Spanish flag, and up went the buccaneers'. More than five hundred Spaniards lay dead on the field, and many died of their wounds as they wandered succorless in the woods. The bodies of the slain Spaniards were heaped in two great boats, and sunk in the sea a mile or two from shore.

For four weeks the town was like a hell. There was a scarcity of provisions in the district, and as the buccaneers kept most of them for their own needs, the wretched prisoners died of starvation by the score. Many other prisoners died horrible deaths under the hands of the buccaneers, who sought by torture to force them to disclose their valuables; and in the midst of it all, the freebooters revelled in hideous debaucheries.

A ransom was demanded to save the town from burning, and, not being immediately forthcoming, the freebotters set fire to the town, and a goodly portion of it was destroyed. When at length the ransom was paid, the buccaneers carried all their plunder and prisoners aboard, and returned to Maracaibo. There again they demanded a fire ransom, 30,000 pieces of eight, on pain of a second attack. The Spaniards gathered twenty thousand pieces and five hundred cows, and soon, to their intense joy, saw the sea-rovers spread their sails for home.

When the buccaneers cast anchor at an island near San Domingo, for the purpose of dividing the spoil, they found that their two months' visit to the Lake of Maracaibo had brought them more than a quarter of a million pieces of eight and a great quantity of valuable goods. This they divided according to the system of sharing which was always agreed upon by those sea-rovers before they embarked on an expedition. This important detail disposed of, the buccaneers made for Tortuga, their headquarters, where doubtless the dollars they had won at the risk of their lives would be squandered in a month, a week, or a single night.

Of the mad extravagance of the buccaneers when they landed from a cruise with their pockets full of money, many a strange tale has been told. Prodigious sums were spent in drinking, gambling, and more doubtful pastimes. Men arriving with sums that would have kept them in ease to the end of their days, if properly husbanded, would fling it away in two or three months, leaving themselves scarce so much as a good shirt to wear.

"My own master," said a buccaneer who had been an apprentice or slave in the West Indies, "would buy sometimes a pipe of wine, and, placing it in the street, would force those who passed by to drink with him, threatening also to pistol them if they would not. He would do the like with barrels of beer or ale, and very often he would throw these liquors about the streets, and wet people's clothes, without regarding whether he spoiled their apparel."

Of this same merry blade it is told that, coming home from a voyage with three thousand pieces of eight in his possession, he spent it so lavishly that in three months he found himself not only penniless, but in debt to a tavern-keeper. Whereupon the tavernkeeper, who had already pocketed most of the buccaneer's three thousand pieces, sold him for the amount of the debt—a process of liquidation which was common in the West Indies in those days.

The fame of Lolonois was now at its height; he was looked upon as the greatest buccaneer of his time; and men were so eager to follow him that on his next adventure he had six ships and seven hundred freebooters under his command.
GAL THREE LOLONOIS
The towns and villages on the coast of Nicaragua were now marked for pillage. It was proposed to land wherever convenient, ascend the river or enter ports in small boats, and plunder and destroy without mercy. To obtain a number of small boats or canoes was the first step. This was done by descending suddenly on a fishing village on the south of Cuba and robbing the poor fisher-folk of the flat-bottomed boats in which they followed their calling of tortoise-fishing. Thus equipped, Lolonois set sail for the coast of Nicaragua.

A dead calm came on, and they drifted northward out of their course to the Gulf of Honduras. Running short of provisions, they landed and plundered the Indian villages on the coast, passing from place to place, and robbing and murdering wantonly as they went. Their difficulties increased, and with them Lolonois' ferocity grew more and more intense. Adversity brought out the very worst in his demoniacal nature, and in the madness of his passion he revelled in deeds of unspeakable cruelty.

At Puerto Cavallo, where the buccaneers captured a powerful warship and two storehouses belonging to the Spaniards, he surprised himself in devising tortures for his prisoners. And when torment failed to make them betray their companions or disclose their valuables, he would hack a helpless victim to pieces and pull out his tongue, swearing in his frantic rage that he would serve every Spaniard on earth in the same way.

At St. Peter, a town which he captured after unusual labor and loss, some Spaniards who had lain in ambush for the buccaneers were dragged before the chief. He asked them one after another if there was any other road to the town than that which the citizens had fortified so strongly and so bravely defended. But, not receiving an answer that pleased him, he flung himself upon one of the prisoners like a wild beast, and, slashing open his breast, tore the heart out, and began to "bite and gnaw it with his teeth like a ravenous wolf," saying to the rest, "I will serve you all alike if you show me not another way."

But the monster himself was nearing his awful end. Many wonderful things he did, astounding in their audacity, which might be admired as warlike feats were it not for the butchery that always followed upon them. He took towns and gave them up to the flames. With four canoes he captured a warship of forty-two guns; and yet the spoils were not so great as had been anticipated. His companions at last deserted him, believing they could find more profitable enterprises elsewhere, Lolonois was left with but a single ship. His store of provisions ran low and could not be replenished; and so reduced were he and his crew that they were glad to kill and eat the monkeys they found in the woods.

At last, to crown his misfortunes, Lolonois' ship ran upon an island near the Cape of Gracias a Dios and remained fast. The ship was unloaded, and every device to float it tried, but in vain; and the buccaneers, seeing no other way of escape, determined to build a boat from the timbers of the vessel and find their way home in it. They landed, and for more than five months labored at their boat-building, subsisting the while upon grain and vegetables which they sowed, and which ripened very rapidly in that sunny region.

The long boat being ready, and it being impossible that all could embark, lots were cast. One-half set sail with Lolonois, the others agreed to remain till their companions returned, or till picked up by a passing vessel. The buccaneers made for the nearest point on the coast, hoping by a daring stroke to mend their broken fortunes. But they were immediately attacked by the Spaniards and Indians, and after suffering severe defeat, were driven back to their boat.

Lolonois then made for the Darien coast, and there he met his doom. Not many days after landing he fell into the hands of the Indians, who put him to death with an elaborate cruelty worthy of the pirate chief himself. They tore him in pieces alive, throwing his body limb by limb into the fire, and his ashes into the air, "that no trace or memory might remain of such an infamous, inhuman creature."

A French account of Lolonois' death says that the Indians into whose hands the buccaneers fell tore them to pieces and devoured them alive, so fiercely had Spanish cruelty taught them to hate every white man.

So perished the bloodiest of the seventeenth century buccaneers. Most of his companions who survived the conflict with the Indians, were put to death in the same horrible manner; only one of them escaping to carry the tale.

The other half of the crew, who had been left on the island, were picked up by a buccaneer ship, bound for the mainland on some bold enterprise.

That expedition also was fated to have a disastrous ending. The buccaneers wandered inland without meeting with any success. Threatened with starvation, they retreated to their ship, and before they reached it were reduced to devouring their shoes and the sheaths of their swords and knives. Many perished from hunger and disease, others were captured by the Indians and tortured to death; and in the end few of the men who had sailed with Lolonois ever reached home to tell the story of failure and death.

A Natural Error.

Apropos of the recent appointment of Earl Beauchamp—pronounced Beecham—to the governorship of New South Wales, a story is told of an American tourist who was being shown over Madresfield Court by the Earl's land servant. Lost in admiration at everything he saw—the woods, the lawns, the deer, and the noble mansion—our ingenious Yankee at last exclaimed—"Well, I declare, this is really lovely. And this, I suppose, has all been made out of those blessed pills of his."—The Argonaut.

Richard's brandy can be found in every hotel in Great Britain, where it is kept in high esteem. This is sufficient to guarantee its merit.

Clear on One Point.

Sprockett—Do you believe that the bicycle has seen its best days
Tyre—I know mine has.—Philadelphia North American.

Surprised.

Alice—Oh, I wish I could tell you how foolish Fred looked when he began to propose to me last night.

Myrtle—Really, did he begin? It's a wonder you gave him a chance.—Chicago News.

Chief Products.

Teacher—What do we get from the Philippine Islands, children.

Bright Boy—Reports of American victories, ma'am—Philadelphia North American.

On the Success Line.

There is a high road to success,
But those who travel there
Too seldom have a chance to sit,
Although they pay full fare.

LA GRIPPE VICTIMS

Will in Thousands of Cases Have to Fight Catarrh Unless Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is Used to Prevent the Sowing of the Seed.

The wife of a prominent physician of Toronto was a victim of Catarrh in its worst form. She tried almost every treatment known in the world of medicine without receiving any lasting benefit. Hearing of the almost miraculous cures made by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, she procured it, persevered in its use for eight months, and was fully restored, and all symptoms of the dreaded disease eradicated from her system. She says, "After years of suffering I rejoice to be freed." Name given on application. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

CONCERNING WAGE-EARNERS.

The Toronto Building Trades Secure Increases in Wages Without Trouble.

LABOR BEFORE THE COURTS

North of England Weavers Threaten Another Strike if Not Given Higher Wages.

OLD AGE PENSION AGITATION.

Another remarkable case of a workingman attaining academic distinction is brought by yesterday's Australian mail. His name is James O'Connell, and he is a fireman on the Victorian railways. A few years ago he matriculated with credit at the Melbourne University, and now he has taken the B.A. degree with final honors in natural philosophy. His working hours on his engine are from four p.m. until early morn.

* * *

There are now 70,000 miners on strike in Belgium and no prospect of an agreement.

* * *

The Connecticut Legislature has refused to abolish the Labor Bureau. Representative Hodgkinson said only one appeared for the bill and there were protests from 85 labor organizations. The bill was rejected.

* * *

Two hundred and forty-eight establishments have been examined in St. Paul, seventy-two in Minneapolis and 155 in Duluth, in all employing 13,151 men. In the whole 175 establishments, only twenty-four were found where men were employed Sunday.

* * *

The Northern Counties Weavers' Association of England, met at Preston on Saturday, April 15, for the purpose of receiving the result of a ballot on the question whether the association shall take steps to obtain an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. The result as declared was that 82 per cent. of the operatives were in favor of a strike in the event of the advance not being conceded. The remainder was composed of neutrals and those against a strike. The central committee was instructed to ask for a joint meeting of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The number of weavers affected is between 50,000 and 60,000.

* * *

Robert Beatty, a member of the firm of Robert Beatty & Co., manufacturers of hosiery yarn, at Coral, Adams and Letterly streets, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Factory Inspector W. S. Godfrey, of the Third District, on a warrant charging the firm with violating the Factory laws by allowing women to work twelve hours a day and more than sixty hours a week. The case is under advisement.

* * *

Preparations are being made in Europe for a great labor congress to be held in Paris during the exposition, and to which representatives of all trades in Europe and America will be invited.

* * *

John Williams, of Utica, N.Y., general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to the position of chief factory inspector of the State.

* * *

The Superior Court of California has rendered a decision upholding the right of labor organizations to boycott obnoxious employers, and denying an injunction, except upon a showing of specific acts of a criminal nature.

* * *

The Amundson Printing Company of Chicago, has instituted suit for $25,000 damages against the typographical union for ordering a strike of its employes. The damages are alleged to be due for the injury to their business by closing down.

* * *

Organized labor in Colorado, as a result of the Fusion movement in that state last fall, has secured the passage of three very important bills by the Legislature of that state. One of these is an anti-scrip bill, requiring the payment of wages in lawful money; a second limits the hours of labor to eight per day in mines, smelting and reduction works, and the third repeals the boycott clause of a previous act, so that the law no longer relates to boycotting.

* * *

Seventy-eight new labor organizations were formed in New York state in 1898.

* * *

The agitation in favor of old age pensions is being pushed vigorously in Great Britain, and a significant series of demonstrations in support of old age pensions have lately been held throughout the country. The seven conferences which Mr. Charles Booth has attended have represented the whole body of British trade unionism, and no inconsiderable section of the friendly societies and co-operative organizations. And with the exception of a single dissentient at Bristol, the conferences have been unanimous for a pension scheme on non-contributory taxation. The committees formed in London, Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham and Glasgow are to be constituted into a national council, which will meet next month in London. We hope the council will keep an eye on the latest Select Committee.

Wednesday last trouble between the Builders' Laborers' Association, of Toronto, and the Builders' Association, their employers, over the question of wages, was settled, and all danger of trouble from this source, in which four hundred laborers would take part, has been removed. Three years ago and previously the builders' laborers were receiving 21 cents an hour. In the spring of 1896 a cut was made to 18 cents because of the hard times. At a conference the whole matter was discussed, and the employers agreed to restore to the men the old wages of 21 cents an hour.

During the afternoon the Bricklayers' Union also interviewed the Builders' Association in reference to the dispute between these parties. The meeting did not result in any settlement, matters standing as they were before. The men ask for 40 cents an hour, and the employers offer 36 cents, but a compromise may yet be reached at 37 1-2 cents.

Analysts Report on Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky.

Analytical Laboratory,
21 Great Tower street, London.

"I have subjected to a very careful chemical analysis a sample of Mitchell's Old Irish Whikies, and from the analytical results obtained I can speak with confidence as to its high-class character and purity of composition. It is particularly free from admixture with amylic alcohol or fusel oil, the presence of which exerts such an injurious influence upon the human system, and imparts to low-class whiskies (unfortunately only too prevalent) that rank, nauseating odor and flavor which is their characteristic. Objectionable acrid and astringent principles are absent from this whiskey, and I consider it to be a thoroughly matured and wholesome spirit, possessing a full rich flavor and body, and important dietetic properties. I have, therefore, pleasure in recommending it to the notice of the public.

"Granville H. Sharpe, F.C.S., analyst."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

2½ Hours Each Way.
Between
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Leave—		Arrive—	
Montreal	x7.30a.m.	Ottawa	x11.20a.m.
"	x9.40a.m.	"	x12.10p.m.
"	x4.05p.m.	"	x6.35p.m.
"	*5.50p.m.	"	*9.00p.m.
Ottawa	x8.25a.m.	Montreal	9.50a.m.
"	*8.45a.m.	"	*11.15a.m.
"	x4.20p.m.	"	6.50p.m.
"	6.35p.m.	"	9.45p.m.

*Daily. x Daily, except Sunday.

SOCIETIES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, ETC., desiring to secure choice dates for excursions to OTTERBURN PARK, RICHELIEU PARK, HIGHGATE SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE PARK, CLARK'S ISLAND, ETC., should make immediate application.

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL TO VAUDREUIL.

9.00 a.m., Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil only. 9.30 a.m., all stations to Vaudreuil. 1.30 p.m., Lachine, and all stations beyond to Vaudreuil. 5.50 p.m., Convent, Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Point Claire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil. 8.00 p.m., Lachine, Point Claire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil. 9.00 p.m., all stations to Vaudreuil.

FROM VAUDREUIL TO MONTREAL.

6.34 a.m., Ste. Anne's, Montreal, only. 7.55 a.m., Lachine, and all intermediate stations, also Montreal. 10.55 a.m., all stations to Montreal. 5.20 p.m., Point Claire, Dixie, Lachine, Montreal. 7.12 p.m. and 10 p.m., all stations to Montreal.

FROM MONTREAL TO ST. HYACINTHE.

9.45 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., all stations to St. Hyacinthe.

FROM ST. HYACINTHE TO MONTREAL.

5.27 a.m., St. Hilaire, Beloeil, St. Lambert, Montreal. 8.00 a.m. and 5.40 p.m., all stations to Montreal.

City Ticket Offices—137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Swiss Guides have been stationed at Banff, Lakes in the Clouds and Glacier, for the convenience of Tourists wishing to explore the Mountains in those vicinities. Ask for copy of "Swiss Guide" folder.

SUNDAY TRAIN FOR POINT FORTUNE And Intermediate Stations.
Leaves Windsor St. 10 a.m. on Sundays. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.25 p.m.

SATURDAY SERVICE TO KNOWLTON, MAGOG AND SHERBROOKE.

Commencing Saturday, May 27th, leave Windsor St. 2.00 p.m. for Sherbrooke via Sutton Junction, Knowlton and Foster, arriving Sherbrooke 6.30 p.m. This train will return Mondays, leaving Sherbrooke 5.00 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.30 a.m., via Foster, Knowlton and Sutton Junction.

OTTAWA SHORT LINE.
2½ Hours Montreal to Ottawa.

*Lv.Montreal, 9.45a.m. Ar.Ottawa, 12.15p.m.
*Lv.Montreal, 4.00p.m. Ar.Ottawa, 6.30p.m.
*Lv.Montreal, 4.15p.m. Ar.Ottawa, 7.45p.m.
*Week days.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street. (Next Post Office.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, MAY 1st, the trains will depart from and arrive at the Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Dep.*7.05p.m .... Montreal .... *4.20p.mArr.
Arr. 8.15p.m .. St. Hyacinthe .. 3.10p.m "
" 9.08p.m . Drummondville . 3.15p.m "
" 12.15a.m ...... Levis ...... 10.55a.m "
" 4.05a.m. Riviere du Loup. *7.15a.m "
" *10.15a.m. .. Campbellton ... 1.10a.m "
" x3.40p.m .... Moncton .... 7.35p.m "
" 7.25p.m .... St. John .... 4.30p.mDep.
" 7.50p.m ...... Truro ...... 3.20p.mArr.
" x9.55p.m .... Halifax .... x1.30p.mDep.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Dep.x7.40a.m ... Montreal ... x10.20p.mArr.
Arr. 8.55a.m .. St. Hyacinthe .. 9.07p.m "
" 10.05a.m . Drummondville . 8.05p.m "
" 1.45p.m ...... Levis ...... 4.20p.mArr.
" 6.30p.m Riviere du Loup 11.50a.mDep.
*Daily. xWeek days.

H. A PRICE,
District Passenger Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street.

Shippers can obtain Freight Rates and other information by applying to

JAS. HARDWELL,
Division Freight Agent.
Room 113, Board of Trade, Montreal.

A BEAUTIFUL
Monthly Magazine FREE!
To Herald Readers.

THIS MAGAZINE IS

The Designer

Than Which
NOTHING MORE ATTRACTIVE,
NOTHING MORE ARTISTIC,
NOTHING OF GREATER INTEREST
to Lady Readers is published in this country to-day.

This is Our Proposition:

Cut 10 Coupons out of separate issues of The Herald and present them at any one of the following places, and you will receive The Designer ABSOLUTELY FREE.
These Coupons will appear THREE TIMES each week.

The following coupon, with nine others of different dates, cut from The Montreal Herald, within one month, entitles the holder to one "Designer" of last issue.

Present Coupons at one of the following Depots, and receive "Designer" FREE.
Herald Office, 141 St. James St.
H. Beaudry, 273 Craig.
P. Morrison, 965A Main.
Mr. McNair, 293 Bleury.
Miss McColl, Westmount P.O.
Miss Curran, 2587 St. Catherine.
J. L. King, 213 St. Antoine.
M. Laurier, 1505 St. James.
Mrs. Monteith, 157 Congregation.
Mr. Shoove, 745 Wellington.
Mrs. Crutchlow, 230 Hibernia.
Jos. Lebeau, 1882 Ontario.
Aug. Depatie, 1403 St. Catherine.
A. Gravel & Co., 1628 St. Catherine.
Mrs. Milloy, 2117 St. Catherine.
Mr. Redmond, 2036 Notre Dame.
M. Boulanger, 3679 Notre Dame (St. Henri).
Libraire Nationale, 2588 Notre Dame.

THE DESIGNER for May is ready. Notwithstanding the increase in size and price of the Magazine, it is still offered FREE to our Subscribers who call, or is sent to any Post Office outside of the city, if five cents is enclosed with coupons.

DESIGNER COUPON.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

If to be sent by mail FIVE CENTS must be enclosed.

In ordering by mail be very careful to state what month's Designer is wanted.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Shirt Waists.

Prettier and Prettier every year!

It is a common remark, and a strikingly true one, that these indispensable adjuncts to summer comfort, Shirt Waists and Blouses, are becoming prettier and prettier every year. Prettier in shape, prettier in style, prettier in color and design. And along with this ever-increasing improvement, in make and material, is the indisputable fact that they are, also, becoming proportionately cheaper and cheaper. We say it without hesitation, that our 1899 display of Shirt Waists and Blouses outrivals every previous array of these ready-to-wear that we have ever shown. The assortment is so extensive that the choice is practically unlimited. No intending purchaser should fail to see it!

DAINTY and STYLISH BLOUSES 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c
STYLISH PIQUE SHIRT WAISTS .... Only $1.00
LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, prettily made .... Only $1.00
SILK SHIRT WAISTS, with Stock Collars, all nice designs. Only $3.75

Free Practical Demonstrations of the uses and properties of the celebrated Shredded Wheat Foods, in our basement, daily, by Miss A. Chadwick, Gold Medallist and Graduate of the Hamilton School of Domestic Science and Cookery.

John Murphy & Co.

2343 St. Catherine Street.

TERMS CASH. COR. METCALFE. TEL. UP 933.

SOAPS which remove the colors as well as the dirt, which destroy the fibre and shrivel the hands, are much better left alone—use—

STRACHAN'S Gilt Edge Soap.

AND AVOID THESE EVILS.

Any first-class Grocer sells it.

Stationery.

The stationery used in your office is an important matter, and business men have come to give it more serious consideration than ever before. A very good business man may write on a rubber-stamped letterhead, but he's taken not for what he is, but what he appears to be—a "rubber-stamp" business man.

Good stationery is no substitute for capital, or experience, or energy, or any pre-requisite to business success, but its use is a feature of good business methods. When you receive from a stranger a letter written on tastily printed stationery, the first impression is of a good, prosperous concern. It's worth the small cost of such stationery to carry such an impression, for people very much prefer doing business with that sort of a concern.

It pays—that's reason enough for using it, but even if it didn't, the satisfaction you experience in the quiet, dignified elegance of nicely printed stationery is worth its small cost, and is as neat when properly executed as engraving.

We have made a study of stationery, and can be of service to any house needing something "nice and new."

The Herald Pub. Co., 603 Craig Street.
P.S.—Prompt attention to mail orders. Phone Main 1919.

A Detached House For Sale on Guy Street Corner of Lincoln Avenue

A Substantial Solid Brick House, stone basement, fifteen rooms, furnace, spare land for building on Guy Street, suitable for a physician's residence or an institution. Price under $13,000.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE HERALD'S MINING EDITION

To be issued in a few weeks, will be a most complete resume of the Mining interests of Canada...

WATCH FOR IT!

Might Have Known It.

"So that is the beautiful Mrs. Harkin you have been telling me about? Well, I can't say that I think she had much of an eye for good looks when she picked out her husband. He is about as homely as——"

"That isn't her husband. Can't you see that he is carrying her bundles?"—Chicago News.

Dominion Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From Montreal, 9a.m.	From Quebec, 6p.m.
SCOTSMAN	May 13	May 13
VANCOUVER	May 20	May 20
DOMINION	June 3	June 3
SCOTSMAN	June 17	June 17

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
May 4	CANADA	May17, 4.00p.m.
May 18	NEW ENGLAND	May31, 3.30p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single; $100 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 single; $65.50 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

LEYLAND LINE.

Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. VIRGINIAN .... May 11
S.S. GEORGIAN .... May 18
S.S. ALMERIAN .... May 25

MONTREAL TO ANTWERP.

S.S. ASSYRIAN .... May 20
S.S. ALBANIAN .... May 31

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Railway and their Agents, or from

FREDK. LEYLAND & CO., LTD.,
309 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.
Telephone, Main 2198.

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

STATE OF TRADE.

NAVIGATION is now faidly under way and a very appreciable improvement is consequently noted many lines of trade.

Remittances are fairly satisfactory, so many of the leading merchants say, and there has been a notable improvement in dry goods payments. The fourth was a fairly heavy day in this line, and as far as returns show at the moment of writing, results promise to be very satisfactory. Failures are few. The money market continues a very firm one, with light supplies reported, and no relaxtion of the 5 per cent. call rate is looked for in the near future. In several lines there is further marked advance in values.

The rise and general activity in iron is a feature of the situation and one of the best possible indications of healthy conditions in other lines. It is a well known fact that scarcely any of the great industries can progress without the use of iron and it is therefore significant that iron in Canada of late has been so active. There is a possibility of course that the present boom may work out its own end, inasmuch as the higher prices may be practically prohibitive, but just at present there does not seem to be any indication of this and it would not be stretching the point to say that a great many of the iron men would be glad to cancel the contracts they made some time ago.

Refined sugars were put up another ten cents per hundred on Wednesday, and all outside markets for raws are showing great strength. The market for raw wool is quite excited, and English manufacturers of dress goods have cabled their customers advising a stiff advance at the London wool sales, which opened Tuesday, from which it is inferred that a revision of quotations for woollen stuffs is probable. Importers of raw wool who have been trying to secure a cargo at the Cape report that supplies there are very scarce, and some purchases of California wools are reported, to fill the place of low and medium grade Capes. American makers of printed cottons are reported as declining repeats at old figures. Now that it is settled that no duty will be imposed on tea, business is quieter in this line. The Japan market is reported to have opened lower than last year for first pickings, but the quantity marketed thus far is very limited, and is hardly deemed a fair indication of how values may go. Indians and Ceylons continue to rule very strong. Heavy metals maintain all recent advance, ingot tin and copper being even higher; lead is the only exception, some receipts of new stocks occasioning a little easing off.

Money Firm.

In the early part of the week there was a revival of the firm money talk again, but so far there have been no striking developments. There is lots of money, but the banks are not any too anxious to part with it, especially to the stock brokers. As a matter of fact, however, the brokers have been able to procure all they want and the rate is still 5 per cent. for call loans. The demand is naturally quite good in view of the activity on the stock exchange.

An Improvement.

Montreal trade conditions are spoken of as follows by the Trade Bulletin: "The improvement in general business reported by us last week has received an additional impetus, and our wholesale departments in most lines are kept pretty busy. The maritime trade of the port has opened with sixteen or seventeen vessels now discharging and taking on cargo, and there is every prospect of a busy season ahead. There is a considerable quantity of grain held over from last crop to move and now that our new season's dairy products have commenced to move an increase of currency circulation in the interior will be experienced, and this in turn will be reflected in the great trade centres. There can be no doubt that the great mining interests of Canada continue to attract emigration and capital to the country, and a large influx of emigrants may be expected during the present year. Money is ample for all legitimate commercial purposes, but as there is a large call for speculative ventures as well, rates of interest are firm, call money being firm at 5 per cent., and discount rates steady at 6 to 7 per cent."

Canadian Shipments.

The shipping men are a little disappointed at the way things have gone so far, as space is not letting with any great amount of rapidity, and rates are considerably lower than they were this time a year ago. They expect, however, to see an improvement before very long. The shipments via the winter ports for the week ending May 4 were as follows: Flour 15,050 sacks, oatmeal 1,000 sacks, corn 102,624 bushels, peas 33,711 bushels, oats 38,153 bushels, rye 12,630 bushels, peas 59 sacks, wheat 40,952 bushels, hay 3,836 bales, cheese 11,321 boxes, butter 1,078 packages, leather 120 cases, leather 24 bales, meats 480 boxes, provisions 1,179 boxes, lard 500 pails, tobacco 1 case, tobacco 3 bales, shooks 15,955 bundles, maple blocks 5,474 bundles, timber 580 pieces logs, 273 planks, 408 pieces lumber, 331 bundles, lumber 4,482 pieces, miscellaneous 27 packages, miscellaneous 3 barrels, churns 3, paper 4 cases, hardware 27 packages, mowers 252, furniture 55 packages, wringers, 25, cotton 24 bales.

Export Egg Trade.

The shipment of fresh eggs has commenced pretty early this season, Messrs. Hislop & Hunter having shipped 50 cases by the SS. Montevidean on a direct order from London. Contracts for pickled eggs for fall shipment usually begin about this time, but owing to the high prices on this side, shippers have not been very anxious to enter into negotiations for future delivery, although we hear of a Western shipper having taken the risk at a figure that will scarcely pay him to pickle at present rates. He evidently believes that the eggs are in the country, and that they will have to come forward at lower prices. Last year a large portion of the eggs had been bought for pickling purposes by this time at around 9c to 9 1-2c here, but this season the market has ruled much higher, and we learn that quite a few have gone into the vats costing 11c to 11 1-2c and even higher. These are probably intended for the home trade next winter, as there can be no money in them if, as some of our shippers contend, owing to the increase of Russian and other Continental eggs this season into England, values there will be lower than those of last year. Of course, one season is no criterion for the following one, and exporters on this side who have to secure their supplies such a long time ahead in order to provide for future requirements have to take their chances, and 'go it blind' to a certain extent. With eggs selling in this market last spring at 8c to 9c, of course the pickling business was a pretty safe thing, but how it will turn out this year remains to be seen.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Wheat's Position.

General advices on the wheat situation are bullish, but the speculation is not in sufficient volume to give a settled tendency to the market. Traders turned bullish on the drouth in Russia, strong cables, and talk of a corner of May wheat in Liverpool coming on top of floods and further delay in the spring wheat seeding in the North-West, and sold out when the market would not go up. That wheat has started in the present season under very unfavorable circumstances, has turned many traders over to the long side. The frequent breaks and rallies are discouraging to any but the scalpers who have had an ideal market for several weeks. Reports from the North-West begin to confirm earlier estimates of a decrease of 15 to 20 per cent. in the acreage. Beneficial rains in the south-west checked buying orders from that section of the country. Little is received, however, by way of encouragement from much of the winter wheat that was earlier reported winter killed, and correspondence from the farms indicates a further lowering of the condition during the month, with a tendency to reduce estimates on the probable yield to 300 millions or less. The wide variation in yields per acre from year to year even when calculated on the basis of equivalent per cent. of condition renders crop estimates at this early stage as very misleading, especially as far as final results are concerned. Reports of drouth and famine continue from South Russia. The absence of official returns of the exports for the week from that country leaves still a doubt whether the movement is increasing or decreasing. The advance in Argentine gold is thought to foreshadow reduced exports from the other principal competitor in the world's wheat market. A moderate export business has followed the sudden increase of foreign demand of a week ago and somewhere near the present rate of shipment is expected for a while longer.

The wheat market has been sustained for weeks by a steady flow of bullish crop advices, and the price is but a cent a bushel more or less from that of the first week in January, February, March and April. There should soon be a decided movement.

Weakness in Wall Street.

A leading authority writing to a local house explains the recent weakness in New York: "All kinds of rumors have been current to account for the weakness in the stock market. There is no need of repeating them because we have traced them far enough to satisfy us that there is no truth in them. The weakness in the market is due primarily to selling by a few commission houses for customers who have become tired holders of speculative lines of stocks. Stop loss orders have also taken effect. There has been scaled buying of leading stocks by strong houses, and leaders say that as long as money continues easy and crops and business conditions continue promising, no serious set back to prices is likely to occur."

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, May 5.—The fine warm weather this week and the opening of navigation have given a great impetus to wholesale trade at this centre. The demand for wearing apparel for thehot weather and wearing apparel for the hot weather and it is expected business this month will be much better than during May for some years. There is more business being done at country centres as the country roads are improved, and travellers being able to get about with less difficulty are sending in many sorting orders. Values continue generally very firm. Country remittances are more satisfactory and are better than they were a year ago. The local money market is unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts and 5 per cent. for call loans.

"THE HERALD" WANTS YOUR WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED FREE. Other notices SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good cook, young, to go to Cacouna with a small family; must be willing to assist with housework. Apply, with references, 252 Bishop st. 105

IRON MOULDERS WANTED — First-class machinery moulders wanted for Toronto. Wages, 25 cents per hour. Address H. R. Hardy, Duan ave., Toronto. 107*

YOUTH WANTED—As junior clerk, for English Fire Insurance Company; salary $100. Address H 16, Herald Office. 106*

WANTED—Two waiters for Ottawa city. Apply at once to P. O'Neil, 18A City Councillors st. 105

WANTED—Farm hand, one who can hold the plough and do general farm work. E. Salley, Lower Lachine Rapids P.O. 1024 St. James st. 103*

WANTED—Two good general servants, one for the city, the other required to go to the country for summer months. 384 Mountain st. 108*

GIRLS WANTED—On fine pants; also finishing given out. No. 8 Beaver Hall Hill. E. A. Small & Co. 105*

WANTED—A young girl as general servant; references required. 186 Mance st. 106*

WANTED—Plumbers, at 228 Centre st. 106*

FLATWARE BURNISHER—One good man wanted. Apply, with references, to The Toronto Silver Plate Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada. 107*

WANTED—An office boy. Apply in own handwriting, to Box H 14, Herald Office. *

WANTED — Young lad for entry desk in wholesale dry goods house; must reside with parents; a shorthand writer preferred. Apply in own handwriting. Box H 15, Herald. *

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — SECOND-hand double action harp. Must not cost over one hundred dollars. F. Birch, 157 Cadieux st. 107*

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — PARTIES GOING TO THE Old Country would do well to engage berths from City Ticket Office, Canadian Pacific Railway, 129 St. James Street. W. F. Egg, Agent. 198*

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all Diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James st. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st. tf

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage. Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street. *

Marriage Licenses Issued.

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner

107 St. James Street

And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

FOR SALE.

The Cut Stone Residence,

No. 286 STANLEY ST.

Apply to H. JOSEPH & CO.

NO. 16 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

TO LET—16 DRUMMOND STREET, NEAR Dorchester; will be put in finest order to suit incoming tenant; large modern windows to bedrooms, open fire grates, garden in rear; $25. Apply 237 St. Urbain st. 91*

GASPE—HOUSE FOR SALE. FURNISHED houses to let. Apply J. Sious, Gaspe. 129*

TO LET—LODGE ROOM—WALFORD HALL, corner St. Catherine and Victoria sts.; a few vacant evenings. Telephone, Uptown 1256. 104*

HOUSES TO LET — NOS. 137 TO 145 Esplanade Avenue, facing Mount Royal Park, all modern conveniences; terms moderate. 100*

STE. AGATHE—A nice moderate sized cottage furnished, occupied one season only, situation convenient and desirable. Apply 1875 Notre Dame Street.

FACTORY OR STOREHOUSE, WITH EVAPorating room, to let.—No. 92, 94 and 96 Prince st., corner of Wellington, either with or without boiler and engine; rent low. Also yard, corner of Wellington st. and Spiers Lane. Apply 73 Wellington st., Estate D. J. MacDonald. Office hours, 9 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. 107*

FOR SALE — MILLER & BREMNER JEWellers, having decided to remove their retail business from 35 Bleury st., to their Branch Store, 2225 St. Catherine st., corner of Mansfield st., offer for sale the following articles: one large burglar-proof safe, three showcases, with counters, one wall show case, one very fine old English regulator, and one ship's chronometer (suitable for watchmaker's window). The whole will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Miller & Bremner, 43½ Bleury st. 111*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A BRIGHT upper tenement, with all modern conveniences, for the summer months; rent moderate. Apply immediately, at residence, 45 Church st. 109*

NICE CORNER FLAT, LIGHT ON THREE sides, 6 rooms, bath and w.c., newly painted and tinted, $9.00. Nice lower flat, 6 rooms, bath and w.c., $7.50. 167 Roy st., near St. Denis st. 109*

TO LET — A SUMMER COTTAGE BEtween Strathmore and Valois, land 70 by 180 feet, with fine beach; rent low. L. A. Boyer, 99 St. James st. 113*

TO LET — AT LACHINE (NEAR WHARF station), a fine large cottage of 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences, with a splendid wharf on river front. Apply Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., 1763 Notre Dame st. *

ROOMS TO LET.

TO RENT — ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, bright and comfortably furnished; also one small room; rent reasonable. Apply at 60A City Councillors st. 107*

FOR SALE — 90,000 CANADIAN STAMPS. Address J. McD., 110 Union ave. 107*

ROOM—FRONT HALL PARLOR, UNFURnished or partly furnished, in good order; every convenience. 69 Mansfield st. 99

ROOM — LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished room, on bathroom flat, in quiet family. 1793 Ontario st. 105

CHOICE RESIDENCES TO LET.

AT LOW RENTALS.

1251 DORCHESTER STREET — Stone front, self-contained house, 13 rooms, furnace. Rent, $22.50.

1256 DORCHESTER STREET — Stone front, lower dwelling, 6 rooms. Will be put in perfect order. Rent, $14.00.

10 TARA HALL AVENUE—Semi-detached cottage, 9 rooms, Daisy furnace. Rent low.

15 TARA HALL AVENUE—Modern brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water furnace. Rent, $20.00.

Apply to

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., 1763 Notre Dame Street.

EDUCATIONAL

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, MANTELS, Cabinets, etc., in Antique, Louis XV., Rococo, Sheraton and Chippendale styles, made to order; also hair mattresses made over, furniture repaired, polished and upholstered, in first-class style; window draperies and portieres hung and remodelled. Designs and prices submitted on application. Call or ring us up. 175 St. Antoine st. 'Phone, Main, 2964.

OPTICAL WORK—Prescriptions filled, repairing done, while you wait, eyes tested free. Thos. Allan & Co., 2266 St. Catherine street. 107

ROOM — IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH or without partial board, by young lady engaged during day, would give work, part payment, if preferred; references exchanged. Address 1793 Ontario st. 101*

WANTED — PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS to know that Syracuse Solder is the best made. Sole makers, S. S. W. Wiping solder, old brass, copper and zinc taken in exchange. Syracuse Smelting Works, cor. William and St. Thomas. 116*

WANTED — BOOKS, COLLECTIONS OF old postage stamps, old china, jewellery, curiosities, antiquities, firearms, brass ornaments, old prints, etc. Montreal Stamp and Book Exchange, now 2414 St. Catherine st., west of Peel. *

OIL PAINTINGS CLEANED AND RENOvated, by an experienced artist. Address E. Eaton, 1257 Dorchester st. 108*

FOR SALE — HOTELS, SALOONS, GROceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st. *

ELECTRIC PILE CURE WILL CURE PILES without fail; any case will be treated; will cure any one popular for testimonial. Address J. C. Miller, 17 Rolland st. Address by postcard. 112*

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, fire and burglar-proof, new and second-hand. Safes removed and repaired. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 187-189-191 Fortification Lane. Tel. Main 813. *

FOR SALE — 5 x 7 PREMO Sr. CAMERA, with R. R. lens and L. B. shutter holder, leather case; only short time in use; a great bargain; only $28 cash. Address H 11, Herald Office. *

FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. Wholesale and retail. 111*

FOR SALE—HEATING STOVE, AS GOOD as new; will be sold at a bargain. 48A City Councillors st. tf

FOR SALE—A COOKING RANGE, ONLY used one winter, cost $65, will be sold at big bargain. 16 Belmont st. tf

FOR SALE — AN UPRIGHT BOILER, E Leonard & Sons' make, with all connections. J. Hirsch, Sons & Co., 505 St. Paul st. 105

FOR SALE — NO. 4 CALIGRAPH, NO. 2 Remington, No. 1 Smith-Premier, No. 1 Densmore, No. 1 Hammond, Secondhand Edison Mimeograph, Neostyles, Rapid-Roller Press. Each machine guaranteed. Great bargains. Bryce & Douglas, 11 Bleury st., General Dealers for the New Century Caligraph. Tel.—Main 3214. 105*

FOR SALE — NEW BAND SAW, THIRTY feet by six inches, fifteen dollars, cost thirty. Address Box J., Egan Estate, Ont. 105

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation, by single man, as butter maker or cheese maker; has had long experience in both; can furnish best of references. Apply John Barton, Irena, Ont. 105*

WANTED—Situation in hotel or restaurant, by a man who has had some experience. Apply to John Maguire, 185 St. Urbain st. 106*

WANTED—By a man of middle age, sadly in need, a situation as messenger, light porter, night watchman, storeman, or anything that he can make himself useful at; is a tolerable scholar, and has been accustomed for some years to packing and shipping millinery and fancy dry goods; can furnish best of references. Address T. S., 55 Rosel st., Point St. Charles. 104*

VETERINARY SURGEON—Wishing to make a change, would accept position as timekeeper, checker, or storeman; best references. Address G., Herald. 108*

WANTED—Situation as coachman, by young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address Clark, 414 St. James st. 101*

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, situation as good plain cook; willing to go to the country; good city references. Apply 1835 Ontario st. 108*

WANTED—A situation as coachman or a gardener or all round man. Apply 186 Vitre street. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A situation as a general servant, by an elderly person in a small family, or as a good plain cook, could help with one or two young children, good references, 64 Mayor street.

WANTED—By a first class woman cook, a situation on the lake boats. Has good references from owners, captains and pursers in city. Address K. K., Herald Office. *

WANTED—Work of any kind, washing, ironing, etc.; references. 306 St. James st. *

WANTED—By experienced meat and pastry cook (woman), position in hotel or restaurant; best references. 653 Dorchester st. 106*

WANTED—Situation by first-class woman cook on lake boats; references. Box H 13, Herald. 105*

WANTED — Family washing and ironing, by respectable woman, good locality, plenty of sunshine and pure air for drying; reasonable terms by week or month. Particulars by addressing rear No. 11 Beaudry ave., Mile End. *

BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

FOR SALE — 1ST CLASS TOBACCO AND cigar store, now doing good business; good reason for selling; good chance for cash buyer. 2659 St. Catherine. 105*

FOR SALE — GOOD BAKING BUSINESS, in the town of Coaticooke; reasons given for selling. Address K. M., Post Office Box 288, Coaticooke, Que. 96*

TO LET — MEAT MARKET, WITH ALL fixtures complete, first-class opportunity for a good butcher. J. Davis, 2723 St. Catherine st. 103

BOARD AND LODGING

ROOMS — FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board; also table board. Union Avenue House, 83 Union ave. 103

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE workingmen, at $2.50 per week, and nicely furnished front room, and unfurnished rooms for married couple; use of kitchen. 16A L'Allemand ave. 103

ROOM — WITH FULL BOARD, THREE dollars weekly; superior accommodation and table; use of piano. 68 Victoria st. 102

LOST.

LOST—BY A POOR GIRL, A PURSE, WITH twenty-six dollars and some change, on May 1st, on St. Urbain st., or Sherbrooke. Return to 999 Dorchester st. and be rewarded. 104

Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of Ten Per Cent.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1899.

Ville Marie Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. for the Current half-year (making a total of Six Per Cent. for the year) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, on TUESDAY, the 20th June next, at Noon.

By order of the Board,

W. WEIR, President.

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

THOS. FYSHE, Joint General Manager.

Montreal, 25th April, 1899.

Ontario Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of two and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its branches on and after

THURSDAY, the First Day of June Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

C. McGILL, General Manager.

Toronto, April 20, 1899.

Jacques Cartier Bank

DIVIDEND NO. 67.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., for the six current months, equal to the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, has been declared on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, at Montreal, Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

H. S. HOWLAND - - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - - General Manager

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James Street.

ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at Agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Laird and Athabaska Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

April, 1899.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meetings of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Toronto, April 25th, 1899.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. and a Bonus of One Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the 1ST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 25th April, 1899.

The Bank of Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 86.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first days of May, both days included.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Banking House of the institution on Wednesday, the Twenty-first day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th April, 1899.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

Free Medical Treatment On Trial and Approval.

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT to any honest man who is suffering from weakness peculiar to men. Use them a reasonable time and if not all you expect—all you wish—pack apparatus and remainder of Remedies into same box and send them back—that ends it—pay nothing!

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or excesses of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "go to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain.

Any man writing in good faith may obtain full account of this astonishing system. You have only to write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to the Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs:—As per statement in MONTREAL HERALD, you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Respectfully,

Give name and address in full. _____

Please write very plainly. _____

_____

AGE_____ MARRIED OR SINGLE_____

GHOST CAUSES DIVORCE.

Mrs. Rivenburg Tortured by Wraith of Husband's First Wife,

The Phantom Appeared Nightly—Man Used to Live in Quebec Province.

Albany, May 3.—Because she fancies that she saw the ghost of her husband's first wife, Mrs. Anna C. Rivenburg, of Preston Hollow, about fifteen miles from here, demands a separation from her husband, with a stipulated allowance.

She declares that the wrath of the former Mrs. Rivenburg made a wild nightly tour of the Rivenburg household, wept and wailed, banged doors and generally upset the mental poise of her successor.

A score of witnesses have testified that Mrs. Rivenburg complained that while her husband, Elias Rivenburg, who used to live near Montreal, Canada, a prosperous farmer, was a fairly good spouse, she could not endure his phantom consort.

Elias Rivenburg, who is about sixty years old, visited his daughter at Schenectady, recently, and while there met the present Mrs. Rivenburg, whose son-in-law is married to Rivenburg's daughter.

There was a short courtship and Elias and Anna were married. They removed to the Preston Hollow farm and trouble began at once.

Among other things Mrs. Rivenburg now claims that her husband did not provide sufficient food. Frequently when she complained, he would, she alleges, sell all his eggs but one or two, and these he would eat himself, while she hungrily watched him. He also gave her, she says, some United States Army canned corned beef, and treated her in other ways with great cruelty.

But all of these things were mere incidents to the ghost-walkings. Mrs. Rivenburg informed her neighbors that she could stand hardships of all kinds, but not the wailings of the spook of a dead wife, who no doubt wanted to communicate her wrongs to the second spouse of the farmer. As a consequence she had a neighbor remove her belongings from her husband's home and then brought the suit for maintenance.

Her husband's attorneys enter the plea that her complaint is an intangible one and should not stand a ghost of a chance in court.

The case is in the hands of City Judge George Addington as referee. One hearing has been had at Preston Hollow, where neighbors for many miles around attended the court and shivered and shook their heads when testimony concerning the ghost was brought out.

The next hearing is set for May 12 in Albany.

The Montreal Land and Improvement Co.

H. JOSEPH & CO., Agents,

Bell Telephone 2866. NO. 16 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

LOTS FOR SALE

....ON....

NOTRE DAME STREET,
ST. CATHERINE STREET,
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And Other Streets.

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CHICAGO'S GIGANTIC DEAL

Surface Railway Lines of the Windy City Will be all Under One Syndicate's Control.

Chicago, May 5.—The gigantic street car railway deal by which the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, of New York, and Philadelphia, is to gain control of nearly all the surface lines in Chicago, will probably be finally completed late this afternoon. The eastern men had another meeting with representatives of the Chicago system early to-day, then adjourned to make an investigation of some of the lines on the west side that had not already been inspected. At 10 o'clock another conference was held, at the conclusion of which it was said by one of the interested parties that all of the arrangements would be carried out as previously outlined.

Windows for St. Patrick's.

There is now on exhibition in the studios of Arnold & Locke, on Fulton street, Brooklyn, four stained glass windows, which were made for St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. The windows are twenty-three feet high, the figures of the Evangelists being heroic in size. These figures stand in the centre of the windows and are surrounded by Gothic architecture in glass, the style conforming with that of the church. These windows will be the finishing of the chancel of St. Patrick's Church, the other decorations being the work of the firm referred to. They are all in a golden tone.

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The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 107. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

FRENCH-CANADIANS, BY ONE OF THEMSELVES

Superstitions and Folk-Lore—Many Simple Beliefs. The Church's Attitude—Ghosts and the Devil Play Important Parts.

Given a group of workingmen or farmers gathered around the red-hot stove of the grocery store or in the house of a friend anywhere in Quebec some winter evening, and if conversation is not taken up by politics or some event of local interest, it will most likely turn on the supernatural. The French-Canadian may perhaps, indeed, be called superstitious. He knows nothing of hypnotism, he would not like to be called a spiritualist or a Christian Scientist, the word medium would not convey to his mind any definite meaning; but he is not less convinced, as a rule that good and bad spirits intervene in the affairs of this world, and that certain men possess extraordinary powers for good or for evil. The best that can be said for French-Canadian superstition is that it is of a mild character, and that it has never led to acts of cruelty such as those which disgraced New England when the witchcraft terror reigned.

A Variety of Superstitions.

But if it is mild, the superstition assumes an infinite variety of forms; and it is, of course, most deeply seated among the people of the rural district who have never travelled. With these, the breaking of a mirror, putting knives and forks in the shape of a cross when setting the table, or causing them to whirl around, to see straws or other objects forming a cross when walking, and many other such omens are sure to bring bad luck and must be avoided. The barking of a dog at the moon, the finding of an article of mourning forebodes death in the family within the year. All dreams have their signification. Young girls attach special importance to them in connection with the question of matrimony. There are various recipes by which one may be made to see her future husband in her sleep. The easiest is to slip under her pillow any object she may have had in her hand on catching the first glimpse of the new moon. The same result may be obtained if a friend will put a looking glass under the pillow without the principal's knowledge—the face of the groom-to-be will appear in the mirror. Another process is to peel an apple so carefully that the whole peel may be swung around the head three times without breaking. One method which is sure to produce dreaming, although not always of a pleasant sort, is to eat salt cakes baked in ashes, just before going to bed. It is resorted to more often than the one of placing a razor under the pillow. It is said, in the latter case, that one's future husband will come in spirit form and shave himself with the razor; but none but the very bravest dare risk this experiment. Fortune-tellers are also common, and many are the witnesses who aver that secrets of the past and future have been revealed to them.

Foundation of Folk Lore.

The Catholic clergy opposes all these forms of superstition, according to their degree of importance. They are specially severe on those who resort to fortune-tellers, whom they denounce either as impostors or as persons who derive their gift of second sight from the Evil one.

There is one form of superstition, however, which is closely allied to the religious creed of the French-Canadians, and upon which, therefore, the clergy find some difficulty in directing their flock so as to avoid exaggeration. The Catholic church teaches that it is necessary to offer prayers for the departed whose souls are in purgatory. It does not teach that the souls in need of prayers are permitted to come back to earth to remind their kin of their duty, but it does not deny that the thing is possible. The popular mind has settled the question for itself in the affirmative.

There are few families in which the old folks cannot cite a case in which the ghost of a departed friend appeared to ask for prayers. The wandering soul sometimes appears with its earthly body; oftentimes only a voice is heard. Rappings, strange noises are the most frequent manifestations.

It goes without saying that many of these alleged phenomena could be readily explained by natural causes, and sometimes they have been proved to be the work of practical jokers. But the belief that the souls of the departed do come back to this earth is deeply rooted even among educated people.

Recently medical men spent a night in a haunted house not far from Montreal, and came away convinced that they had witnessed a supernatural manifestation. A few years ago I heard that something extraordinary had occurred in the priest's own house, in a parish not far from Montreal. I called on the priest, who averred that he and his servant had heard something like a voice in the house several times—a noise which could not be explained. The last time he thought it might be the soul of a deceased servant who had perhaps not been perfectly honest with him. He mentally remitted anything for which the departed might be suffering and offered a prayer for his soul. The manifestations ceased.

The same priest told me that some years before, when he was pastor of a parish up north, a strange adventure happened to one of his parishioners. It was a young man who had been forbidden by his father who was on his deathbed, to go to a certain place of amusement in the parish. After a time, however, the young man forgot his father's words and started to go to a ball with three friends. They were walking, and on their way they had to pass the cemetery. Having come to that spot, our hero began to cry out: "Save him! He is going to kill me!" and fell violently to the ground. His friends could see nothing, but when they saw him pick himself up and run back, they were not slow in following. The young man swore that it was his father who had appeared to him and forced him to turn back.

Upon this belief of the return of the dead to this earth the largest part of the Canadian folk-lore is founded. The legends are altered to meet local conditions by the yarn-spinners, who would pass them off as true and of recent date, but it is easy to trace their origin to a very ancient date.

Some Typical Stories.

For instance, in several parishes they tell of a former cure who had been guilty of some inattention while celebrating mass, and who had been condemned to come back to earth every Christmas eve, clothed in his vestments until some acolyte should appear to serve him at midnight mass, so as to enable him to redeem his sin. Meanwhile his soul remained in purgatory. It is only after many years that a belated farmer, returning from town, happened to see the little chapel where the priest had taken up his post and served his mass. This legend was current in Brittany before Canada was settled.

Suffering souls do not always assume a human body. Many a timid habitant has seen them in the form of a moving flame which seemed to invite him on to some abyss. That is the "feu-follet" (will-o'-the-wisp), a name which of itself makes the young folks tremble with fear when darkness comes on. If you would be protected against the feu-follet you must stick a knife or a needle on a near-by fence. On the knife the feu-follet will cut itself and the soul will be freed on the instant. If you have used a needle the feu-follet will try desperately to pass through the eye of it, and that will give you time to run away.

Other sinners have been condemned to wander on this earth as loup-garou, or man-wolf, until some good Christian delivers them by drawing blood from them. That takes courage of a peculiar kind, so that while there are many who have seen a loup-garou at a safe distance, stretching its long shadow on the white snow of a winter night, the man is yet to be found who has himself freed one of them.

The Devil's Part.

The devil also intervenes very often in French Canadian legends. The Evil One used to have a habit of interfering with the harnesses and impeding in every way the progress of those who started to bring the priest to a dying person. It is also reported that Satan used to enter stables at night, take the horses and drive them so furiously that in the morning their proprietor would find them exhausted. But it was found that by spreading a bushel of bran before the stable door a stop was put to these excursions, as the devil did not want to leave tracks.

Several cures, we are assured, found a means of making the devil serve the purposes of God. By some mysterious power he was reduced to captivity in the shape of a black horse, and made to haul the stone for the churches of Trois-Pistoles, St. Laurent, on the Isle of Orleans, and other parishes where the legend exists. To keep this horse, however, it was necessary never to unbridle him, and it always happened that towards the end of the work, some one removed the bridle and the devil made his escape.

Shantymen were also reputed to have the power of calling Satan to their assistance when they wished to take a run from the camp to their far away home. Upon their invocation their canoe would be taken up in the air through which it travelled towards the desired spot at a speed of which the inventors of flying machines have never dreamed. That was the "chasse-galerie"; and those who resorted to this means of locomotion were hardened sinners who did not escape punishment for their boldness by some mishap.

Again the devil appears in balls, which had been forbidden by the priest, to throw terror in the midst of the transgressors. On such occasions he presents himself as a stylishly dressed stranger, wearing kid gloves, which he will not remove. By his wit and grace, he soon wins the privilege of a dance with the most sprightly belle of the ball. All at once the young girl feels that claws are tearing her hands through the kid gloves. She screams and faints, while the stranger disappears mysteriously. The ball is broken up, and no one in the parish will hold another one for a long time to come.

Marvellous Healers.

The habitant also very generally believes in the power of certain people, generally beggars and vagabonds, to bring a curse upon those who displease them, as well as in the power of others to heal diseases.

Besides the shrines where miracles are reported through the intercession of the saints, and of the bishops and priests who are said to have accomplished wonders through their prayers, each parish has generally some one who is reputed to have a mysterious gift for healing. It may be that the healer is a seventh son or that he has inherited some secret power, but the fact remains that a very large number of cures are reported, and that in cases where doctors had failed. The boy healer of Point St. Charles, of whom the Herald has had much to say, is only one of the many to whom the same powers are attributed.

Thus it happens that among a simple and primitive people, sincerely attached to the Catholic religion, and in no wise given to theorizing on religious subjects, are found the same phenomena which, in communities claiming to be more advanced, are looked upon as justifying the establishment of a new sect or the creation of a new science.

The New Home of The Herald.

Corner St, James and St, Francois Xavier Streets.

ENLARGED ACCOMODATION.

WITHIN a few days the Head Offices of The Herald will be removed from the premises now occupied, 141 St. James Street, to the building on the corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier Streets, formerly the Post Office, but now occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The location of the new offices is undoubtedly the most advantageous in the City for the purposes of a newspaper. St. James Street is the principal downtown thoroughfare, and is yearly becoming the home of a larger number of imposing buildings devoted to finance, insurance and commerce. The beautiful structure erected by the London and Lancashire Assurance Co. is fast nearing completion. The home of the Merchants Bank will soon raise its head as high as any of its neighbours. The new offices of the Grand Trunk, on McGill Street, will tend to add to the business on St. James Street, and altogether there is every appearance that the movement which a few years ago robbed this thoroughfare of some of its prestige has been succeeded by a movement which will maintain the pre-eminence of the street, although upon a somewhat different basis. St. Francois Xavier Street has become the Lombard or Wall Street of Montreal. It is at the junction of these two important streets that The Herald has pitched its business office. It has good neighbors. At one corner the city Post Office towers. At another is the passenger office of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at another that of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

The new offices of The Herald possess a handsome and imposing exterior, as may be seen by the accompanying engraving. They are commodious and in every way well suited for the purposes to which they will hereafter be put. The interior arrangements are handsome and convenient. The ceilings are lofty, the floor is tiled, and all the office fixtures are of modern design and expensive in character. The main office is lighted from two streets. For bulletining purposes the new building is admirably adapted.

The necessity of securing these new and most commodious premises has been forced on The Herald by the rapid growth of its business, the present offices being found altogether too contracted for the accommodation of the office staff and of the business public. This growth has also justified the securing of permanent and more extensive office premises. The Herald has made, during the past year, great strides in public favor. Within a few months its circulation in the city has doubled, while from Cape Breton on the East to Centre Ontario on the West its growth in public favor has been astonishingly rapid. Only a little more than two years old, as an evening paper, The Herald, we are assured, now stands second, in point of circulation, to but one English paper in the city. In point of confidence in its public spirit and honesty of purpose, we have reason to believe it stands the equal of any of its contemporaries. Its remarkable growth has drawn to it a large and constantly increasing share of the patronage of the advertising public. In fact, in every respect the progress of The Herald at home and abroad, as a newspaper and as an advertising medium, has been so highly satisfactory as to justify, not alone the action outlined above, but other important and far-reaching changes that are in contemplation—changes designed to materially increase the value and influence of the paper, and place it well in the fore front of Canadian journalism.

MONTREAL'S NEEDS AS A NATIONAL PORT.

They Are Recognized by Western Members of Parliament—Toronto Joins Montreal in the Plans for Equipment.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, May 5.—The statements made regarding the national transportation scheme at the luncheon given to Hon. Messrs. Tarte and Sifton by President Kemp, of the Toronto Board of Trade on Friday, have been the subject of some comment here, and are held to be of peculiar significance at the present juncture. Mr. Tartes view's upon the necessity of developing the St. Lawrence route have been known for some time past. It is the evident absence of local feeling in Toronto that is regarded with such general satisfaction. In view of the statements made by the members of the Toronto Board of Trade and those recently made in the House by Mr. Geo. H. Bertram, M.P. for Centre Toronto, it is thought that the desirability of at once equipping Montreal as a national port is at last generally admitted by the people of the Queen City. The change in sentiment in the west was remarked by Mr. Tarte, who is reported to have said that "it was a great pleasure to him to find that on this all-important question the business men of Montreal and Toronto were working hand in hand."

Mr. Tarte's statements regarding the American syndicate's elevator project are also considered to be significant. In this connection Mr. Tarte is reported as having said:

"Some of his friends who had preceded him had referred to grain being handled cheaper in Buffalo and other American cities than at Canadian ports. He wished to call their attention to the fact that in those cities combines had recently managed to get control of the elevators, and by direct and indirect means were increasing the charges for handling grain. He hoped they would not fall into that error in Canada. As a matter of fact, there were some Americans trying to carry out the idea in Canada and thus get possession of the Canadian terminals. So far as his influence went, he would not allow it. (Loud and long-continued applause.) He could not see why the Canadian people should not take care of themselves. Those trying to carry out the scheme in Canada were the same crowd who had engineered it on the other side, and if they succeeded could, if they chose, close off the Canadian trade to-morrow."

Mr. Geo. H. Bertram, M.P., who is recognized as one of the leading advocates of the St. Lawrence route, was present at the luncheon, and was one of those who at the close congratulated Hon. Mr. Tarte upon his outspoken statements. To the Montreal Herald's Ottawa correspondent Mr. Bertram reiterated his expressions of approval of the progressive policy of the Minister of Public Works, and again declared himself in favor of the equipment of Montreal harbor as a national port.

Mr. Wm. McGregor's Views.

Interviews with a number of the representative men from all parts of the Dominion show that the opinion already referred to is generally held and that a liberal appropriation for the equipment of Montreal harbor will meet with strong support. Of the members of the present House of Commons, Mr. Wm. McGregor, M.P. for North Essex, one of the veteran supporters of the Government of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, is one of the most competent authorities upon the question of internal navigation.

"Yes," said Mr. McGregor to The Herald representative, "I do take a deep interest in the transportation problem, and have done so for many years. Indeed, I I think I could undertake now to take a vessel safely from Chicago to any point on the lower lakes, for I've been over them all. I thoroughly agree with The Herald that the improvement of the Canadian waterways is a matter of great importance, and that the equipment of Montreal harbor as a national port is the key to the whole situation. Without that the development of the St. Lawrence route would be of little avail. The great increase in the lake traffic shows what might be done were that traffic encouraged by the improvement of the waterways."

Great Lake Waterway.

Whilst agreeing that the proper equipment of Montreal harbor is a matter of primary importance, Mr. McGregor is a strong advocate of the great lake waterway scheme which aims at the equipping of Canada's inland seas with a proper harbor and canal accommodation, so as to admit of the carrying of freight in large craft. He argues that the cheaper transportation by water, were this done, would result in the carrying of the bulk of the heavier freight, including the products of the farms and mines, in vessels. As a proof of this he points to the increase in the amount of the lake traffic. In this connection he said:—"To-day there is a large portion of the freight carried between ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan which never reaches the lower lakes. So that though the increase in the records of the Detroit river passage is very great, it is only a portion of the full increase in the total lake traffic. The tonnage passing through the Detroit river has increased during the past twenty years from 17,000,000 tons to 32,000,000 in the year 1898; while the total entrances and clearances at all the lake ports is nearly three times that amount. A better idea can, however, be obtained from the records kept at the 'Soo' canal, which also show how the increase has kept pace with the deepening of the channels between the lakes. When the first locks were opened at the 'Soo' in 1855, they had a depth of ten feet on the mitre sill, which was then more than could be carried through the rivers. The old cut in Lake George on St. Mary's river close to the shore of Sugar Island had only nine feet of depth, and the north channel at the St. Clair Flats often only eight feet. In the year 1855 the tonnage through the 'Soo' was only 106,296 tons, but in twenty years it had increased to 1,259,534. The locks became congested, so that a larger one was commenced, having sixteen feet over the mitre sill and at the same time the river shoals were similarly deepened.

In 1881, when this lock was opened, the commerce through the canal had risen to nearly 2,000,000 tons, and it increased with wonderful rapidity during the next ten years, being then nearly four times as great. A new lock was then built with twenty-one feet over the mitre sill, and a larger one, with the same depth on the Canadian side. In 1895, when the locks were opened, the traffic had increased to 16,806,781 tons, and last year to 21,234,664 tons. As yet the twenty-one foot waterway is not completed through the lakes, so that the full effect of the deeper locks at the "Soo" is not yet felt. There will be a yet greater increase when this is done."

Change in Feeling.

"As showing the change in feeling as to the question of depth and size of locks: In 1871 the Canadian Canal Commissioners instructed their engineers that the proper size of locks from Lake Superior to tide water should be, length 270 feet, width 45 feet, and depth 12 feet. In 1881, a lock was put in at the 'Soo' with 513 feet length, 85 feet width and 17 feet depth on the sill. Since then they have blown out the little locks and put in a larger lock, 800 feet long and 21 feet deep on the sill. As the increase in freight tonnage has progressed the rates have proportionately decreased, being to-day about one-tenth of what they were when the channel depth was ten feet. This is largely due to the increase in the size of vessels. As fast as the channels were deepened the draught of vessels increased, and the lighter draught vessels were made into barges and put on to local freight. In anticipation of the deep waterway of twenty-one feet, many of the smaller vessels up to fifteen feet are being sent through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic to go into the coasting trade.

"In 1871 more freight passed through the Welland Canal than through the 'Soo.' In 1893, while the tonnage through the Welland had not materially increased, that at the 'Soo' had multiplied about fifteen times, and to-day the receipts of grain at Montreal are less than one-tenth those at Buffalo. This shows the advantage of increased depth of locks and channels.

Question of Easier Routes.

"So, also, in the competition for freight every advantage of short cuts and easier routes is taken, and to this end over $2,000,000 has been spent on the Hay Lake channel in the St. Mary's river, only to shorten the distance eleven miles. This cut is now used by all vessels passing through the river. The importance of the proposed canal from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie is thus shown, where, for an expenditure of $5,500,000, a saving in distance of seventy-nine miles is secured, with a perfectly straight course, which can be run in perfect safety in all weather by day or night.

A Great Traffic.

"To many people the mention of so many millions of tons conveys but little impression. The traffic through the Suez Canal varies considerably in different years, ranging from 7,500,000 tons to 8,500,000. This is but one-third of what went through the "Soo" canal during the year 1898. It is but one-fourth of that passing through Detroit, and whilst the Suez Canal is open the whole year, the great lakes are closed to navigation by the ice for about one-third of the year. Again, the combined entrances and clearances of the ports of London and Liverpool are about 11,000,000 tons a year, and the entrances and clearances of the port of New York about 16,000,000 tons, both together not being equal to the amount of traffic through the Detroit River. The great lake traffic has built up one city of over a million population, four cities of over 300,000, and several others of from 20,000 to 100,000. The tonnage of the lakes is about one-third that of all the other United States tonnage, both coastwise on either side of the continent and foreign. In 1896 there were 3,000 vessels of 1,300,000 tons register. The output of iron ore has risen from 3,000 tons in 1854 to 11,706,960 tons in 1898 from Lake Superior. The proportions of freight carried are, ore, lumber and coal, 75 per cent.; grain, 16 per cent.; and miscellaneous, 9 per cent."

Concluding, Mr. McGregor said he regarded the problem of transportation as the most pressing issue before the people of Canada to-day, and that whichever of the proposed routes was chosen, there was no question but that the outlet should be a common one, and that Montreal harbor should be equipped as a national port. For his own part, he believed that the all-water route could be utilized with advantage and western freight carried economically by water from Fort William to the sea.

Coming to Bel-Air.

Detroit, Mich., May 5.—Walter O. Parmer, of Nashville, secretary of the Highland Park Club, arrived from the South yesterday and will leave for Montreal tonight to put the Bel-Air track in trim for the spring meeting, which will inaugurate the circuit on June 8. Mr. Parmer says that the racing throughout the circuit will be high-class this season. The best stables in the West and South have entered the various events. Among others, a wealthy Indian chief, whose home is in the Indian Territory, has entered a string throughout the circuit. There are now over 100 bangtails at Highland Park, and the majority will start at the spring meeting in Toronto.

COMMITTEES MEET.

Prof. Robertson Before the Agricultural Committee—An Insurance Company Change.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—(Special.)—Prof. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, made some important statements this morning on the fundamental principles of successful and profitable crop growing in Canada before the Agriculture Committee. He believed that a better understanding of these principles would improve the condition of the farmer and lift him out of many of the difficulties of crop-growing. He showed from the results of experiment that while the conditions of growth and the characteristics of any given variety were the same all over the country, its productiveness varied with the locality. Farmers should, therefore, carefully select the best and largest seed from the most productive varieties and keep on with this careful selection year after year. Experiments at Guelph Agricultural College showed an increase of ten per cent. in the crop by this means.

The banking and commerce committee had before it this morning a bill to make the Home Life Insurance Association a straight life company, instead of an assessment company. The company learning a lesson from the Massachusetts and other assessment companies have taken this step. The bill was passed. Mr. Osler considered that some provision should be inserted in the bill to protect the insured from the company becoming a one-man corporation, but no action was taken on this.

Proof of It.

"So you think there really is something in heredity, after all?"

"I do. Young Mundsley, who is trying to get up a north pole expedition, is the son of a woman who used to be an inveterate house hunter, not because she could have used a house if she had found one, but for the mere love of the thing."—Chicago News.

THE POPE'S LAST FUNCTION DESCRIBED.

Brilliant Display—Leo XIII.'s Appearance.—Fighting Death—A Crowning Proof of Indomitable Energy and of an Untiring Spirit.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing under date of the 16th of April, thus describes the last function of Leo XIII.:

It was a marvellous sight in the great Piazza of St. Peter's when the hands of the clock swung towards eight on Sunday morning. Above was the Italian sky, splendid in its inimitable blue. On either hand the porticos stretched cumbrous gigantic arms to embrace a tossing frenzied crowd of all nations under the sun. In front, the ungainly porch; and soaring high into the sunlight, the dome that is the wonder of the world. A strong line of Papal Guards, in full dress kept the whole semi-circle clear, so that nothing except the carriages of Ambassadors and Cardinals could pass the familiar "Porta di Bronzo" of the Vatican. The few who were fortunate enough to have tribune tickets made a circuit to the doors of the Sacristy at the left, and there the Bersaglieri kept the line all along the back of the Colonnade, which seems to be treated as "Papal territory." Sharp at eight the rush for places began. The guards really did all they could, and were most civil and patient. But it is a wild experience anyhow. I hope no one was killed. Let us pass on, and get inside the great Basilica.

St. Peter's Crowded.

Most of us have seen St. Peter's, but few have seen it full. The ordinary tourist who marches, Baedeker in hand, along the cold ranges of the huge white pillars and looks up wearily at the wonderful gilt and panelled vaulting of the roof and at the dizzy height of the dome, has no idea of St. Peter's as a church. He cannot even think what it is like when every inch of its floor and galleries is alive with people. Were there 50,000, or 60,000, or 70,000? Chi lo sa? The great altar which stands over the "tomb of St. Peter," and where no one may say Mass except the Pope or his special delegate, was lighted, and the gorgeous vestments of white and gold were laid ready. In front was the semi-circle of lamps, always alight before the "Confession," where the favored pilgrims may descend to the crypt, to touch the tomb. Behind it—that is, towards the apse—a simple fold-stool marked where the Pope was to kneel. Further back, right under the apse and in front of the heavy bronze throne made by Bernini to enclose the traditional "chair of Peter," a great canopy spread its purple wings over a modest throne of pure white, where the Pope should sit. In the transepts, on either side, were the rows of reserved seats. Against the St. Helena statue, conspicuous by its huge stone cross, was the red gallery erected —the so-called "Capella Papale," which is reserved for the greatest functions, and which is said never to have been sung in St. Peter's before, since the catastrophe of 1870. Just under it, a score of seats on the floor accommodated the Pope's relations, nieces and grand-nieces—simple little girls in charge of nuns. Further along the apse, were raised galleries on the left for the Roman nobles — mostly ladies in rigid black—on the right for the Ambassadors—who blazed in scarlet and gold; and close to the Papal throne, a small gallery raised still higher for the royalties, including the Princess Royal of Sweden. Conspicuous among the Ambassadors—all accredited, of course, to the Vatican, and not to the other palace—was the new French Envoy—a dignified and energetic gentleman, wearing the broad red ribbon.

Swiss' Showy Uniforms.

More picturesque, however, than any of the spectators were those who kept the order of the place. Swiss Guards were at every corner in their well-known "Michel Angelo" uniform—and it never seemed so effective as in this great ceremonial. The Chamberlains' "di cappo e spado" were in charge of the tribunes; and they made an interesting contrast, in their Old-World black court dress, with stiff ruffs and gold-chains of office. The ushers were youths of the Pope's club for social work in Rome—the Circolo di S. Pietro. The line of route by which the Pope's procession was to come was kept by the "Palatine Guard" in a simple and soldierly uniform. Here and there a Papal Gendarme moved about, magnificent in white breeches and a bearskin. Near the altar a couple of bronzed veterans in cavalry uniform kept guard. They were the sole survivors of Pius IX.'s dragoons, who fought at Mentana. By the royal tribune, however, we caught glimpses of a more gorgeous uniform than any—that of the historic Knights of Malta.

Towards ten o'clock—the hour when the Pope was to leave his apartments—the purple Monsignori began to arrive in crowds—among them the rectors of the Irish and Scotch colleges amicably walking together. A moment later a glorious abbot came to his place in the choir—bare-headed and long-bearded, in a purple cape faced with priceless embroidery. Then came missionary bishops—a bronzed African vicar in white with a purple biretta, piously reading his breviary—a modest Franciscan bishop in grey—a Japanese—and a hundred more. From moment to moment there were movements and occasional cries from the packed nave—a thief being caught and turned out, said the chamberlains. Another moment the files opened to give passage to a cardinal, splendid in his cappa magna: a strong figure bowed with age. It is the Red Pope—Ledochowski, the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, going down to the chapel near the door—where Michel Angelo's Pieta attracts the tourist. For it is there that the cardinals are to meet the Pope, and that he is to enter his "Sedia Gestatoria" and start his triumphal procession down the church. It is indeed a triumph—over time and human frailty—for this ceremony, postponed a fortnight by reason of the operation, is in fact the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the coronation of a Pope who was not expected to last a year.

The Pope Enters.

At half-past ten exactly, the first detachment of the Noble Guard, always the avant-couriers of the Pope, marched through the church. Dark blue tunics, white breeches, and high jack boots, with swords drawn. Immediately the vast nave was full of movement, and a great shout of welcome went up as the curtains were drawn, and the tall white fans above the Pope's chair were seen. Shout after shout went up, and died away. The fanfare of the trumpets blared out. Soon the white tiara and the dead white face came into view—blessing to right and left, and advancing slowly, slowly, so that all might see. The historic "sedia" is a chair raised on a platform borne shoulder high—so that the Pope is lifted above the heads of the crowd. At a distance nothing was to be distinguished except that strange white figure and the two tall, Oriental-looking fans, which by ancient custom are carried behind him.

But the emotion was something indescribable. The whole nave fluttered with waving handkerchiefs. Men and even women climbed the bases of the columns waving and shouting wildly—one actually succeeded in getting up near the famous statue of St. Peter. The cheering absolutely drowned the trumpets, and the entry of the second majestic procession from the other end which brought Cardinal Mazzella to the altar passed absolutely unheeded. Indeed, it may be doubted if many of the spectators had any very distinct impression of the Pope's procession itself, though it is one of the most gorgeous to be seen in Europe. For the crowd had no eyes for anything but the marvellous old man, who had insisted on performing this sensational tour de force, just to show that he could still keep Death at bay.

Leo Celebrating Mass.

It seemed a long time before the Pope's purple bearers let down the Sedia before the altar steps, and the old man, almost disdaining the arms held out to help, walked forward and knelt to pray. Then at last we could get a perfect view of him, and a staggering sight it was. His face was always eerie with the large gash that marks the mouth, the prominent nose, the blazing eyes, and the unearthly pallor of the skin. Now it is all this, and much more. I can only say that to me and to others with whom I have compared notes it suggested instantly the idea of a face that had been dead and had come up again, like Lazarus, out of the tomb. The eyes had no longer the old fire. The pallor had turned distinctly to a darker, death-like hue. The thinness was more uncanny than ever. But two things remained, and conquered all the rest: the immense care and kindliness of his regard and the almost terrible energy and will that radiates from that half-dead body, with an effect which one can only compare to an electric shock.

The "cappella" began to sing, as the Pope knelt long, beating his breast as he said finally the well-known "General Confession." Then he rose, again almost unaided, and walked back with a certain swiftness of step, to the white throne set for him under the apse. Shaky his limbs were, obviously. His hands, folded for prayer, almost swayed about. But there was life and force in his movements all the same.

He had been relieved of the heavy tiara —which was placed on a corner of the altar—and wore a plain bishop's mitre of cloth of gold; and he was vested otherwise in a sufficiently simple white and gold cape. But as soon as he had taken his seat under the apse we had a splendid scene. The Cardinals had taken their places in two long lines to right and left, each with a little attendant priest seated at his feet, whose dark purple contrasted wonderfully against the Cardinals' red "cappa magna," with the white ermine cape. Now the Cardinals rose in stately order, one by one, and their attendants, by a turn of the hand, spread out their splendid trains of the wonderful Roman red, as they moved up to pay their homage to their chief.

After that the High Mass proceeded in its usual course, the details of which would have, for English readers, no peculiar interest, for the ritual was much the same as when any bishop "assists" at a mass in his cathedral. The music was in parts beautiful and in parts distinctly poor. The Pope patiently and scrupulously bore his part in all the lengthy ceremonial, and showed no sign of fatigue. As the "elevation" approached, the white Pope and the red Cardinals knelt, and a hush came over the great church. A solo voice sang, like a silver trumpet. Then there suddenly rang out a sharp word of command. The Noble Guard, ranged by the altar, came to the salute and knelt, still saluting. So the consecration came and passed; and the French Ambassador was conspicuous in the diplomatic tribune, for he was the only individual left standing.

A Procession of Cardinals.

After that the end came soon. But it was half-past twelve before the Pope's return procession formed up, and he entered his Sedia once more. This time there was more leisure to observe the Cardinals. Nearly all who are in Rome were there—Ledochowski, a strong old man; Getti, who as a monk wore not red but white, and looked kindly and mild; Vincenzo Vannutelli, conspicuous by his great stature, and the modest but supremely able Serafi o Rampolla, with a certain gentle statecraft stamped on his face—all passed us in a wonderful parade. Then came the Pope again, and passed beyond the altar to a point where dominated the thronged amplitude of the nave; and there he halted and gave the great Papal Benediction. Will it be believed that even in that crowd and in that enormous basilica his voice as he intoned the final words could be heard over at least half the church? And then he passed on, waving incessant benedictions and repeatedly rising to his feet, amid a whirlwind of enthusiastic cheers, until his chair and the great white fans passed out of sight behind the red hangings of the aisle, and the excited crowd passed like a torrent into the sunny Piazza.

It was a strange and a memorable sight —"tour de force," such as there has seldom been. And all who saw it must have felt that if it was probably the last great function to which the present Pope would come down into his basilica, it was at least a crowning proof of his indomitable energy and courage, and of the mastery of an untiring spirit over the uttermost frailties of the flesh.

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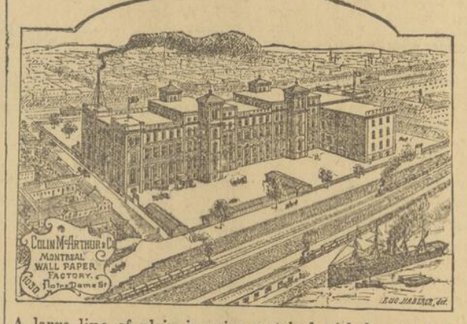

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Biblical Consolation.

A friend of the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, the popular Chicago preacher, not long ago found the pastor in one of the large department stores. He was leaning up against a supporting pillar in a brown study. "Why, Henson, what in the world are you standing there for?" asked the friend. "Oh," said the parson, as a twinkle came into his eye, "just putting into practice that verse in the Bible, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."—The Argonaut.

FISHING AN ANCHOR.

Written for The Herald by Arthur Main.

We ran into the harbor of Barbadoes for orders. Ours was a trim, span new brigantine, The Alma, and on her first voyage in the tropics. We dropped anchor in about ten fathoms of water; the bottom was clear, clean white sand, and every crease and cranny was visible at quite a distance from the ship's rail; the wind had died down to a gentle zephyr, and the surface of the water showed scarcely a ripple. The captain, with a boat's crew, had gone ashore for his orders, and would not return for perhaps two or three hours; the sailors lolled about the deck endeavoring to keep cool; the sun was hot and the air was stifling.

Mr. Thomas Marr was the mate, the first mate; and a genuine Irishman he was—one of the witty kind. He was in high favor with the crew. He was never harsh in his orders, but went about everything quietly and without usurping his authority in the least. At the same time Mr. Marr understood his business thoroughly, and although he joked a good deal, and played occasional tricks with the sailors, when it came to obeying orders they fell to with a will and never raised a question, and on the whole Mr. Marr was unquestionably the right man in his place.

As the afternoon wore on, the pitch fairly boiling out of the seams in the deck, Tom paced back and forth between the fo'cas'le and the wheel, keeping a lookout for everything, and occasionally grumbling to himself that there was nothing particularly pressing to be done, that he might have the crew at work, in order that they might not feel the heat and the ennui of idleness.

But he kept up his pace on the deck, sometimes stopping to look over the side and watch the antics of a man-eater as he lazily swam around looking for his daily bread.

Tom carried between his teeth a short black cutty-pipe, which he kept filled up all the time, and as he stepped over to the rail and spat in the water, all at once his eagle eye caught sight of something shining on the bottom close alongside.

"Be jabers, what's that?" and Tom shaded his eyes and gazed into the crystal water directly beneath him. "Be gob, it's an anchor, an' a fine one at that; some beggar has slipped her in a hurry and gone off an' left her.

"It's ours for the finding," he added, and Tom became excited. "We'll get her up, boys, and surprise the old man when he comes on board."

It took but a very short time to slip a noose over the fluke, lead the line to the fish-tackle, bring it up to the cat-head and heave away upon the tail.

"Up wid her," says Tom, "an' we'll have her on board in a jiffy."

We bent upon the fall, but it was heavy work; the heat was intolerable, and we gasped for breath.

"Heave away, my hearties," piped Tom, and we went at it with a will. With much tugging she finally broke ground and was slowly hauled to the surface.

When it was clear of the water we noticed that there was a chain attached, and it was a load that we could hardly budge except an inch at a time; but inch by inch it came until it was on a level with the rail, then we swung it on board, lowered it down gently until it finally rested on the deck with the chain still hanging over the side; we knew not how much of it still in the water.

"Be gorra!" said Tom, "it's as pretty a piece of iron as I ever have seen in the shape of an anchor."

The chain was, however, still to be brought on board, and we set to work again. It was slowly being piled upon the deck when there was a hail: "Ahoy, there," and the captain's boat came alongside. Being so busily at work we had not observed his approach, but as they clambered over the rail the first thing that met the captain's gaze was the anchor.

"You have a fine piece of iron there, Tom," he said. "How much chain is there to it?"

"Be gob, I think there's about a mile of it if appearances go for anything," said Tom.

"We can't take it in," said the captain. "I've got my sailing orders for the Windwards, and it's up killick at once. There's a breeze coming that will take us out of the harbor in half an hour, and we cannot spend the time to take in all that chain; and more than that, Tom, don't you know that we dare not pick up a find like that in this harbor and lay claim to it without notifying the port warden. If we should go off with it now we are liable to be detained at the next port until we account for it. As we have our complement without it, and as it is impossible now to go ashore again and report the find, and waste time over a lot of red-tape, you'll have to dump it overboard and take advantage of this breeze to get out of here, for we may not have such another chance for a whole week.

"But I'll tell you, Tom, get a cold chisel and mark her so that you will know her again. If she is picked up by another ship with a mark of identification, it may be worth something to us yet."

Tom got the hammer and irons, and in five minutes he had cut the initials "T. M." deep into the fluke, and being handy with the tools, he added the ship's name "Alma" and overboard she went.

Then the capstan was manned, and we hauled up our own anchor until it swung at the bow, trimmed the topsails and got away on the ship, standing out of the habor in a spanking breeze.

Tom went forward, whistled us to "cat" the anchor, which occupied only a few minutes, and we went down upon the deck, leaving Tom to put the finishing touches on the warps.

Presently we heard him let out a most unearthly yell: "By the great horned cats o' Killkenny. I'll be blanked to blank, 'T. M.!' Oh, Mos s, H—l! 'Alma!' The saints forgive me."

"I'm the "A Number One in Lloyd's Copper Bottomed, Classed Forever." and Tom sat down upon the capstan and swore, he went through the whole vocabulary without skipping a word.

One of us went back to the companionway and called for the captain who had by this time gone down into the chart room. "Come on deck captain, quick as you can, Mr. Marr has gone clean daft."

The captain came at once; one glance in the direction of the mate was enough for him to know that Tom had made the discovery of his work upon the anchor; then he leaned up against the galley and he laughed and roared until the tears fairly rolled down his cheeks; then he sat down upon the combing of the hatch and went at it again.

Finally he went forward and the mate pointed to the anchor, but he was speechless, he could whisper only:

"T.M." "Alma," "Captain, would you be kind enough to put me ashore," or pitch me overboard, or let me off duty until I know whether I'm all right or all wrong."

"Begorra—I knowed her again," "T. M." "Alma," and Tom broke down under the strain.

Out of curiosity, those of us who were off duty went up forward, we saw the anchor with Tom's initials and the name of the ship on the fluke, then we recollected that when the captain came on board, and first caught sight of the anchor, there was a queer twinkle in his eye that we didn't understand, it was plain enough now.

The captain explained, when he came on board and first caught sight of the anchor he knew at a glance what the mate had done, but he knew also, that if it was put overboard without a mark, that he never could have convinced the mate that he had fished out his own anchor.

HE DOES NOT CURE.

A Boston Healer Who Says He Rose from the Dead Only to Find Infidels.

"Schlatter," the healer, will not appear at the Bowdoin Square Theatre next Sunday evening, as he announced on his last appearance, says the Boston Herald. Whether he appears at any other place in Boston is uncertain. He is in the hands of the Lord, he says, and if he secures a hall announcement will be made later. Personally, the man who calls himself Schlatter, has no use for Boston. He says it is the worst place on earth.

"It is a city of infidels," he said to a Herald reporter yesterday afternoon, and the people have no use for a good and holy man. No matter where I go, the agents of Ingersoll follow me. Last Sunday night he came himself, but his lecture was a failure, while I had a crowded house. The people came to see me, although I was in danger of my life. The theatre was full of infidels, who did not believe in me or anybody else."

At one time it was reported that this particular divine healer was dead. As he tells the story he became discouraged in his work out west because of the lack of faith of the people. God directed him to go into the woods and bury himself, remaining in his grave for 40 days and 40 nights. He did so, he says, arising at the end of the 40 days.

"I have seen heaven," he asserts, "but I cannot reveal what I saw. Heaven is not as represented. There are no golden streets or mansions there. It is one round of progression in heaven until you go, as Paul declares, to the third heaven."

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

EVERY DAY YOU LIVE

is one day less of life left for you. There may be thousands of days to come but there may be only one—that is the point. Are you taking chances and carrying your own risk?

If so, are you wise? Would it not be better to join your life with 30,000 others in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

and protect those you love and those that love you from the suffering caused by the untimely or unexpected death of their bread-winner?

Full particulars of the cheapest, safest and best Insurance sent free on application to

R. ELLIOTT, H. C. R., Ingersoll. THOS. WHITE, High Sec'y, Brantford

ERNST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford.

Tory Re-organization.

(Moncton Transcript.)

Sir Charles Tupper, with great flourish of trumpet, announced the re-organization of the Conservative party and followed the general announcement by the particular one that Mr. Dalby, editor of the Montreal Star, had been promoted to the position of organizer-general of the Tory forces. The Star opened the good work by publishing a sketch of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Dalby having a quiet moment in the House of Commons vestibule planning the overthrow of Liberalism. But Mr. Dalby is proving as successful an organizer as Sir Charles Tupper has proven a leader. Since Mr. Dalby commenced to organize the Conservative party to victory, Levis has gone Liberal by acclamation and Brockville has transferred from the Conservative to the Liberal ranks. In Levis, the Liberals were positively declared by the Tory press to be in a state of revolt; and as for Brockville, it was longing for the opportunity to express judgment upon the Government's Yukon policy and administration. Brockville did express an opinion, and it does not seem to have pleased Toryism.

Tomato Pulp Wanted in England.

(The Canadian Grocer.)

Enquiries have been received in Canada from a house in England for large quantities of tomato pulp.

The pulp must be put up in sealed tins, and must be free from acids or preservatives of any kind.

Any information sent to this office will be forwarded to destination.

This may open up new possibilities for the tomato industry. To what extent can only be ascertained by actual experiment. It is to be hoped that persons will be found sufficiently enterprising to interest themselves in a practical way in the matter.

Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, in his last report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, pointed out that there was a maker of sauce in Australia who wanted tomato pulp, for which he was willing to pay $50 per ton. "At that figure," says Mr. Larke, "British Columbia ought to be able to supply the article, though the freight might make it impossible to bring it from Ontario."

Changes in Wages in England.

From a statement prepared by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade, it appears that changes in the rates of wages of about 331,200 workpeople were reported during March, of which number 329,850 received advances averaging 9 1-2d. per head, and 1,350 sustained decreases averaging 3d. per head. The net result was an increase estimated at about 9 1-2d. per head in the weekly wages of those affected. The increases were mainly in the mining industry (204,808), iron and steel manufacture (43,025), and textile trades (75,164). Changes affecting about 1,200 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work; changes affecting about 167,000 workpeople were arranged under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting about 163,000 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or conceded voluntarily by the employers.

FRENCH OPERA IN BERLIN.

The First Event of the Kind Since the War—The Kaiser Applauds.

M. Fernand le Borne, a French musician of some note, sent his new opera "Mudarra," to the Berlin Opera House, and it was accepted. In musical circles the news leaked out that the Kaiser was interested in it and was attending the rehearsals. The premiere was a social and diplomatic success. The Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador, sat in the great Court box among the high Court functionaries who surrounded the Kaiser. Nearly the entire diplomatic corps was represented. The importance of the event had been recognized in France, and the leading newspapers had despatched special correspondents to Berlin. The Kaiser clapped his hands, an example closely followed by the Kaiserin, then by the Court, finally by the public. Nothing of the kind has happened there since the year of the great war. Up till then a portion of the Schauspielhaus was set apart for a regular company of Paris comedians, who kept up the French tradition founded by the Great Elector when he wisely welcomed so many of the fugitive Huguenots to his capital, and continued by Frederick the Great with his intellectual passion for everything Gallic. French, indeed, continued to be the language of the Berlin Court during the next two reigns, and it was the tongue which the old Emperor William spoke with foreigners innocent of German, for he had only a word or two of broken English. The Empress Augusta also was a great patron of French literature.—London Chronicle.

TROUT IN THE THAMES.

Londoners Look Forward to the Day When They Can Cast a Fly for Game Fish.

To cast a fly for a rainbow trout under Chertsey Bridge, or to fling a Silver Doctor for salmon at Staines, is a prospect to make the present-day Thames angler think he is dreaming after too many mince-pies at Christmas. Yet, given a few thousand pounds and scientific direction, there is now little or no reason why the thing should not be done. The Thames, thanks to the County Council, is almost a clean river. Witness the dish of smelt caught at Westminster, and exhibited in the tea-room of the Council during a debate on drainage. But there is one serious objection. The law as it stands at present gives sweeping rights to riparian owners. At present these owners do not strictly enforce their rights, as they find little temptation to-day in dangling a worm for the remote chance of a fish. Give them game fish, however, and they will become veritable Shylocks in their insistence upon the bond. First alter the law, therefore, then hatch your salmon and rainbow trout. And this means long delay. Our advice to anglers is, become politicians for your river's sake.—Daily Chronicle.

Items of Interest.

A gardener in Sedalia, Mo., has a horse forty years old.

The once powerful Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is now run almost entirely by women.

London's record of deaths by violence was 3,514 last year, being 124 above the average of the preceding ten years.

Seventeen parcels of ants' eggs from Russia, weighing 550 pounds, were sold in Berlin recently for twenty cents a pound.

Eight of the twenty-four Governors of Indiana who have died lie in unmarked graves, and yet in their time they were marked men of the hour.

The town of Huntington, England, desires to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell on the tercentenary of his birth, as a memorial in his native town and home.

A schoolgirl of Elizabethport, N.J., died from blood-poisoning, resulting from blows on her arm playfully inflicted by a schoolmate on her birthday.

A Sheridan (Mo.) photographer says he has discovered a process by means of which a proof of a photograph may be taken within a few moments after the sitting.

Schoolboys of Philadelphia and Camden are excited over the adventures of "Red Dick, the River Pirate," a youth who is in the Camden gaol awaiting trial.

A lion hunter, who has made a study of that animal's peculiarities, says that all lions are left-handed. When one strikes a forcible blow it always uses its left paw.

Returning soldiers who have served beyond the seas are sporting their foreign service stripes proudly. This stripe, as new to our army as foreign service is to our history, is a narrow bar of red worn low down on each sleeve.

Only 1,300 pictures have been accepted for this year's Paris Salon, the average for years past having been over 2,000. The paintings sent in by artists who are hors concours and not subject to examination bring the number up to 1,924.

An Assyrian tablet in the cellar of the British Museum has on it a representation of the hanging gardens of Babylon according to Herr Bruno Meissner. If he is right, this is the first testimony to their existence found among the cuneiform inscriptions.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:—

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

R. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

A Helpful Contrast.

"Do you like your new neighbors?"

"Very much; their children are so bad that they make our children seem good."—Chicago Record.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the far-famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec, and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouananiche," and to Chicoutimi. Trains Connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

THE DRAINAGE OF DAWSON CITY

The Measures Being Taken to Stave Off an Epidemic the Coming Summer.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

A Health Ordinance By-law Passed and Enforced—The Question of Water Supply.

MONEY EASIER, BUT STILL HIGH.

(Toronto Globe Correspondence.)

Dawson, May 5.—Various public works are the matters of present consideration by the Yukon Council, and they are urgent needs.

It is a curious condition that in a territory containing, at moderate estimate, some 25,000 of a population there is not a single road, bridge or drain; nothing that might be termed a public work in any form. In Dawson there is neither pavement, roadway, drain or ditch (except a few menacing holes in lurking places). There is no water supply nor lighting. The streets are beaten trails. Each shopkeeper makes his own individual bit of sidewalk, or leaves it unmade, as he chooses. Each resident carries his own water pails out into the river centre, fills them and bears them on his balance pole back to his cabin, or contracts with some one else to do it for him; while the matter of refuse disposal has been equally one of individual responsibility.

Preventive Measures.

The result of this state of affairs last year was an epidemic of typhoid. The result this year would be even a greater evil if no preventive measures were taken. The local council, however, have roused to the fray; public spirit or perhaps the public sense of danger has also been somewhat awakened, and steps are being taken to improve sanitary conditions and mitigate the evil as far as possible.

We use the last words advisedly since the peculiar ground conditions that obtain in the Yukon make it doubtful whether any system of drainage would prove satisfactory.

Dawson is built on a river flat, about one mile in curved length, and much less than one-half mile in width. The river flows in swift current past the front of the town. Hills or mountains ranging from 300 to 1,900 feet in height rise directly behind it. The silt, or mud, of this flat, which at one time formed the bottom of the river, is covered by a deposit of decayed vegetable matter which is absorbent, and prevents the ground from thawing. It is not possible to dig beyond twelve inches in the hottest summer days without reaching frozen ground. This condition obtains throughout the Yukon, with the exception of a few gravel ridges. The surface ground being thus spongy and absorbent, and the Dawson flat being almost on the river level, the drainage power is almost nil.

However, the work of ditch-digging has begun. The intention is to dig a ditch around the flat at the hill base to carry off the hill water, then to carry open ditches laterally with this down several of the town streets to the river. Covered sewers would be impracticable since they would be frozen for seven months in the year.

A health ordinance has been passed, a medical health officer—Dr. Good, of Winnipeg—and a sanitary inspector appointed. A number of fines have already been levied for infringement of the ordinance, and stringent measures of enforcement will be maintained. At present all refuse matter is carried out to the centre of the river, where, when the ice breaks, it will be swept away by the swift current. In the summer season a scavenger scow will be brought into service. All ice must be cut above the Klondike, which enters the Yukon just above the town.

Water Supply Question.

The question of pure water supply for the summer is under consideration. Many companies have applied for the privilege of a spring or distilled water supply monopoly. It is probable that one or more such companies will obtain the franchise, and that no river water will be used for drinking or culinary purposes during the summer. At present it is not merely a safeguard, but a necessity that all household water for drinking, bathing or culinary purposes should be boiled. One glance at the river with its sun-melted ice surface covered with unsightly and repellant clumps of decaying refuse is sufficient reason.

We have entered this into Dawson sanitary conditions that residents of the outside world who may be interested in the town or its citizens will know that prompt preventive measures are being taken, although the results are in some degree problematic.

Apropos of the matter of ditch-digging, it must be borne in mind that the ground is frozen and will have to be chopped out, since the ditches are to be completed before the break-up in late May. Two cubic yards is assumed as a fair day's work.

The prisoners at the jail are economic Government laborers, since the wood-sawing, trench-digging and other work at which they are employed would otherwise cost the Government $5 per day.

The numbers of prisoners have averaged fifty-five during the past winter. Deducting the infirm, sick, insane and those under death sentence, there are always thirty to be employed in outdoor labor, which they do under a guard. The net saving to the Government amounts to about $4,000 per month.

Money is Easier.

Money is a trifle freer than it was, but 10 per cent. per month is still obtainable, although 3 and 5 per cent. are allowed on very good securities. A well-known mining broker estimates fifteen millions as the coming output. Dominion Creek will probably head the list; next will come Hunker, then Bonanza and Sulphur. Some of the small tributaries and guiches have proved a surprise this year. On Gold Run, a little tributary of Dominion, claims could have been bought in November for from five hundred to one thousand dollars. Two Norwegians who staked there last year suddenly began buying up claims; now they can be sold at twenty and thirty thousand dollars. The hillside claims on this little creek have thus far not shown up very much.

Last Chance, a tributary of Hunker, is now doing very well. Lately it is reported the benches on the left side of this creek are pretty good. This report, however, has not been substantiated.

Gold Bottom is another surprise. Claims that were selling last year at $200 apiece, are now far up in the thousands.

A Word of Warning.

A word of warning might be given here that it is extremely unsafe to buy on options sent outside for sale. Claims sent out for sale as a rule are considered of dubious value here.

This may be the last mail that will reach the outside before the break-up, since reports from up the river pronounce the trail very soft and insecure. Col. Steele intends sending one on April 8, and expects it to reach Skagway, but in the event of the continuance of the present mild weather there is no surety.

Faith Fenlon.

Ladies Tell Each Other

of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Headaches and Backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away, and the rich, red blood made by

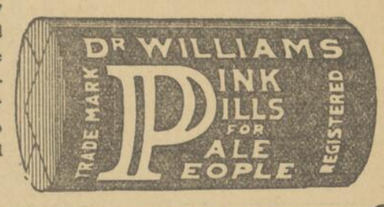
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

shows itself in the rosy cheeks and clear, bright eyes of those who use them. These pills are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. They act directly on the blood and nerves; invigorate the body; regulate the functions, and restore health and strength to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Mothers anxious for the healthy development of their growing girls should insist upon their taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

IN A DECLINE.

Mrs. W. Goodwin, Argyle Sound, N.S., says:—"After the birth of my first child I was in poor health and unable to recover my strength. I had a severe pain in my left side and lung, which almost made it impossible for me to breathe. I had a bad cough day and night, and was troubled with night sweats, and on awakening found myself very weak. My complexion was sallow, and my appetite entirely gone. All my friends believed me in a decline. Our family physician attended me for a long time but I got no better. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting on this advice I bought a supply, and continued their use for a couple of months, when my health was fully restored. I am sincere in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Put up in packages that look like the engraving on the right, the wrapper printed in red ink. Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50.



An Optimist.

"I like to see a man make the best of things. There's Frisbie, for instance. That man never complains. You know he moved about a week ago, don't you?"

"Yes. Got a fine house very cheap, I believe."

"That's what he did, but as it turned out he would have set up an awful holler if he were constituted as most men are. Of course, you remember how his hearing was almost destroyed because of the premature explosion of a toy cannon last fourth of July? Well, just after his family had got comfortably settled, he found that a newly organized brass band was using a vacant room three doors away as a place in which to practice twice a week."

"That's tough."

Yes, but Frisbie's going around smiling and congratulating himself on the fact that he has lost his hearing and is saving $10 a month on his rent on account of it. I tell you I'm beginning to believe this world is pleasant or otherwise just as a person tries to look at it."—Chicago News.

The Quintessence of Meanness.

"The meanest man I ver knew," said the short passenger, "was a fellow who got a football and painted it to look like a watermelon. Then during the summer months he kept it conspicuously displayed in his backyard and amused himself setting a savage bull dog on hungry people who happened to take a fancy to the bogus melon."

"He certainly had his mean points," said the tall passenger, "but I know a fellow who could give him a discount and then beat him at his own game. I was in a restaurant once where this fellow was getting his dinner. After he had finished he called the waiter who had served him and asked:

"How much do you get for a tip, as a rule?"

The waiter's eyes sparkled; he rubbed his hands together, and replied:

"Well, sah, we ginally gits at least a quatah, but sometimes nice, genteel, prosperous -lookin' gemmans like you gives us 50 cents."

"Then what did this fellow do but put on his hat and say:

"Thanks. I merely wanted to know how much I was going to be ahead by not giving you anything."—Chicago News.

Lombroso on Tolstoi.

Professor Lombroso, the great Italian "physico-criminologist," while visiting Russia recently met Tolstoi, and this is what he says of that eminent writer: "As I entered the room I saw him sitting at his writing table in old patched clothes. I am an admirer of Tolstoi, but I believe he is ill. I received the impression that he is very vain. You have only to look at the shoes he has on his feet. The leather was everywhere torn and in holes, all done artificially in order that he might have an opportunity of mending them in his skilful way."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

10 Minutes Before. 10 Minutes After.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

REMOVED INSTANTANEOUSLY BY

CLEOPATRA'S MAGICAL BALM.

It is the best, safest and quickest Depilatory ever known. Four or five applications, one each month will destroy forever any superfluous hair.

PRICE, $2.00 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists. All communications strictly private.

MRS. GEORGIE TUCKER,

The Practical Chiropodist and Facial Dermatologist,

Corns, Bunions, Club or Ingrowing Toe Nails Treated.

PAINLESS OPERATION.

Also, excessive Perspiration and all Diseases of the feet cured.

437 CRAIG STREET.

Opposite Champ de Mars. Montreal.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

And teach the children to do so by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. & 1 lb. 5s.-Tins, or

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,

6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. Pots.

They have the largest sale of any Dentrifices.

AVOID IMITATIONS, which are NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE

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Tarpaulins and Oil-Skin Clothing.

Hoist Ropes Fitted up at Shortest Notice.

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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

WANTED,

RUN-DOWN WORN-OUT PEOPLE

to send nine one cent stamps to Dr. Pinkham, 15 Bleury Street, for packing and postage, for a full 50c bottle of

Before and After Dinner Pills.

The best tonic and spring medicine in the world. Only one bottle to any one person.

THE

Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

Only Wholesale Trade Supplied.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.

—AGENTS—

Montreal and Toronto.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

JESTS FROM THE JOKESMITHS.

They're Stirring.

Candidates are up and doing;
There is never time to wait,
Brethren, when they come pursuing,
Climb a tree, or lock the gate.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Arranging the Details.

Mrs. Brewer—Haven't they been engaged some time now?

Mrs. Bathscome—Yes; but you see he was from another State, and they thought it desirable for him to have a legal residence of a year here, so that there would be no difficulty about a divorce after they are married.—Philadelphia North American.

Not Her Fault.

The Mistress—Mary, don't let me catch you kissing that butcher again.

The Maid—Lor' mum, I don't mean to, but you do bob aroun' so!—Kansas City Independent.

Love's Spring Problem.

Does Daphne on my violets dote,
That in her parlor window show;
Or o'er their stylish adjuncts gloat—
Mauve crinkly-skirt and ribbon bow?
—Detroit Free Press.

The Risks They Run.

Pendipp—I don't suppose you have any confidence in faith cure, doctor?

Dr. Donna—Well, to an extent, all doctors take patients on faith, you know.—Philadelphia North American.

The Weary Plowman.

'Tis the very kind of weather now to hear
the ploughman's song:
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"
I'm sure that's what he sings us, and I do
not do him wrong—
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"

You will hear him o'er the cornfield, where
the larkes delighted throng:
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"
From dewy morn till noontime, when they
sound the dinner gong:
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"

The plowman don't enjoy it, though his
voice is good and strong:
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"
There's not a bit of music in that monotone of song:
"Git along, you lazy creetur—git along!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

No Data.

"What do you think of your new neighbors, Mrs. Chubb?"

"I don't know; they haven't had a washing out yet, and when they moved in I was down town and didn't get to see their furniture."—Chicago Record.

Eggs and Hats.

Sinners—Why has the egg such vogue around Easter?

Spatt—Probably because so many of them are broken to make the holiday.—Philadelphia North American.

The Mother-in-Law in Court.

This didn't happen in Georgia, but it "happened" just the same:

"My mother-in-law is the cause of all my troubles," said the prisoner when arraigned before the magistrate for failing to support his wife.

"You should have courted your mother-in-law," said the judge, "and then you would not have any trouble. I courted my mother-in-law," continued the Court.

"I thought as much, your Honor," said the prisoner; "you look as if you'd been through the mill."—Atlanta Constitution.

Stories From the English.

The cook of a family living in a suburb of London came upstairs one afternoon, and, twisting the corners of her apron, with considerable embarrassment said to her mistress: "You see, mum, I thought it 'ud be best to tell you that I—that I got married last week." "Ah, indeed! And what is your name now, Hannah?" "Mrs. Williams, mum. My husband he's a sheft in a hotel." "A chef, eh? Thats very nice. And do you expect to leave us directly, Hannah?" "Not d'rectly, mum. I'll stay with you for the present. You see, my husband's gone to Jersey on his honeymoon, and it'll be nigh on a fortnight before he comes back."

A gravedigger was digging a grave in a country churchyard, and, feeling very thirsty, he sent his little boy to the village public for a pint of beer, with orders to tell the landlord that he would pay for it when he came up. When the boy reached the inn die said to the publican: "Please, sir, I want a pint of beer for my father." "Who is your father?" said the landlord. "He is in the grave," answered the boy. "Well," said the landlord, "tell your father I have trusted the living long enough, and I am not going to start with the dead."

A newly married couple were returning to Germany after a tour to Brussels. As the train approached the frontier the bride grew uneasy, and presently confessed that she had a quantity of finest Brussels lace in her bag, on which a high duty would have to be paid. "Put it inside your hat," she pleaded. This was done. The Customs House officials looked all through the boxes of the elegant young lady, knowing by experience that such are the most daring of smugglers, but found nothing. The chief officer, charmed by the amiable manners of her husband, accompanied the couple to the train, when the wretched husband, forgetting his secret in the joy of having escaped, raised his hat to the officer, and was instantly enveloped in a soft white lace.

A story is told of the Princess Louise's visit to the Bermudas. These islands belong to Great Britain. The islanders determined to give her a reception, and both rich and poor made ready to do her honor. One day she was out sketching, for, like the Queen and the rest of the daughters, she is fond of sketching. She was thirsty, and called at a cottage door for water. The good woman of the house was busy and refused to go for the water. She, of course, did not know who the Princess was; she was busy ironing; she was ironing a shirt for her husband to wear at the reception of the Queen's daughter, she said. Oh, no, she could not leave that to get water for anybody. "If you will get me the water," said the Princess, "I will finish ironing the shirt while you are gone." So the Princess ironed the shirt, while the woman fetched the water.

He was from the country. Some friends had invited him to dine with them at their favorite restaurant, after which they were going to a theatre. They were going to dine table d'hote. Before sitting down, the rustic visitor walked round the table, feeling the edge of the knife with his finger and thumb. "What are you doing with those knives?" asked his companions. "Awm opp to London tricks, naw," explained the yokel; "last time they have me a knife so sharp I coot ma mouth an' couldn't eat na more."

Mrs. McPherson was attracted by the following advertisement the other day:—"To the Public—A gentleman who was cured of drinking, smoking, talking too loud, going out at nights, going to the races, and gambling and who also gained twenty pounds in flesh in three years, and was completely restored to health, will sell the secret to any respectable person for half a crown. If no cure, money returned. Address, in confidence," etc. Mrs. McPherson sent for the remedy and received the following reply: "I was cured of all the bad habits mentioned by a three years' enforced idleness in Her Majesty's prisons."

The End of a Harrowing Romance.

"His face was as white as chalk."
"Scared?"
"No. He'd just used Plum's soap."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Inconsistent Mildred.

Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
It makes her sad to see
Bad boys espy the birdie's nest
And tear it from the tree;
Yet while she sorrows for the bird,
The solemn truth is that
She always has a wing or two
Affixed upon her hat.

Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
She says the butcher who
Would slay a little calfie must
Be cruel through and through;
Yet while she chides the butcher and
Abhors his cruel steel,
Sweet Mildred, tender past compare,
Is very fond of veal.
—Chicago News.

Taking Advantage.

"Well," said the old farmer, 'it's been too wet to plough an' too cold to do any sorter farm work, so I took advantage of the weather to seein' the boys to school an' now they kin jest figger enough to tell me how much I'll lose this year!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Casus Belli.

"Elliottson," said his mother, "have you quarrelled with your friend, Ticklowell Howjames?"

"No, mamma," responded the little Boston boy, "but I do not associate with him now. He and I entertain different views regarding the solution of the English sparrow problem."—Chicago Tribune.

Astonished.

"In Europe," remarked the indignant immigrant, "such a thing as a bathtub is unknown in the houses of the poor."

The indignant native stood aghast.

"Why, where, then, do they keep their coal in winter?" he demanded, incredulously.

The fact is, necessity has made those foreigners more adroit in management than we are.—Detroit Journal.

On the Market.

"I wish you please, suh, read de paper fer me, en tell me who's a-runnin' fer office, en whar dey kin be foun' at."

"Why, what do you want to know for?"

"Well, suh, times is being mighty tight wid me lately, en I wants ter do a little hones votin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Doesn't Approve of Her.

"Does your wife know that pretty Mrs Gazaboo?"

"I think it is merely a sniffing acquaintance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where She Quits.

Money talks, and what is still
A hundred times more funny,
Is that no women ever will
Attempt to outtalk money.
—Chicago News.

A Winning Family.

"Grimby doesn't go home as regularly as he did."

"No, he can't afford it."

"Why not?"

"They invariably win all his money at poker."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wife's Pleasure.

Opdyke—What's the use of arguing with a woman? You can never convince her.

Depeyster—True. But think of the pleasure it gives some women!—Brooklyn Life.

ORIGIN OF THE ACADIAN PEOPLE

Whose Descendants in the Maritime Provinces Now Number One Hundred Thousand.

FIRST COLONY CAME IN 1633

They Encountered Many Vicissitudes, But Peace and Plenty Came at Last.

SIMPLE, FRUGAL AND VIRTUOUS.

There are now upwards of one hundred thousand persons of French origin in the Maritime Provinces, writes James Hannay, in Canadian History Readings. The great majority of these are known as "Acadians," because they are the descendants of the French settlers who were brought out to this country when it was a colony of France, and was called "Acadia." The first settlement of Acadia took place in 1604, under de Monts and Champlain, but the place selected, St. Croix Island, proving unsuitable, the little French colony was removed to Port Royal in the spring of 1605. The colonists consisted of farmers and artisans, men well suited to the business they had in hand, but the colony was finally broken up by an English expedition from Virginia, under Argal, in 1613. There does not appear to have been any further attempt by the French to establish a settlement at Port Royal for about twenty years. In the meantime, Sir William Alexander had obtained from James I. of England, a grant of the country, and had established a colony of Scotchmen at Port Royal. This colony was, in its turn, broken up when Acadia was restored to France under the terms of the treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye, made in 1632. Some of these Scotch colonists, however, remained in Acadia and mingled with the French settlers who were brought out after the country was restored to France.

It does not appear that any of the French of Champlain's colony remained in Acadia, although one or two of them went to Quebec. The origin of the Acadians, therefore, dates from the year 1632, when Isaac de Razilly brought out a number of French settlers to La Have. Between that year and 1638, de Razilly and his lieutenant, Charnisay, brought out some sixty families of colonists, most of whom appear to have remained in Acadia. These people were all workers, mainly farmers and fishermen, with a few artisans, such as blacksmiths, carpenters and coopers, who were necessary to do the little work of the colony. At first they were settled at La Have, but a few years later most of them were removed to Port Royal, the name then given to the region about Annapolis, which must be regarded as the mother settlement of Acadia.

The French colonists who settled Acadia came from Rochelle, Saintonge and Poitou, on the west coast of France, a tract of country which has some features in common with Acadia; a country of marshes from which the sea was kept out by artificial dykes. This fact had a considerable influence on the settlement of Acadia, for the French dealt with the marsh lands of Port Royal in the same manner as they had treated similar marshes in France, and they depended upon them almost entirely for their sustenance. The marsh lands of Acadia were so extensive that they were much more than sufficient to maintain the population for more than a century, and for that reason the Acadians cleared a very limited area of forest land during their long occupation of the country. Acadia, therefore, remained a land of "forest primeval" until the English began to settle it, about the year 1760.

The True Founders of the Acadian People.

The sixty families of French who came out under de Razilly and Charnisay were the true founders of the Acadian people; for although other persons came from time to time to the little colony, there was no immigration of whole families, and only four women are known to have come to Acadia after the period of the original immigration, already mentioned. Therefore, although new names appear from time to time in the lists of Acadian settlers, they were merely those of individuals, such as discharged soldiers and transient working men, who had concluded to settle in the country, and whose wives belonged to the original Acadian stock. This has given a unity to the Acadian people such as is hardly to be found in any other community, and has caused them to differ very materially, in appearance and otherwise, from the French-Canadians of the Province of Quebec.

The first census of Acadia of which we have any record was taken in the year 1671, when there were found to be seventy-five families, numbering four hundred and forty-one persons. The largest settlement was at Port Royal, where there were sixty-eight families, numbering three hundred and sixty-three persons. The manner in which these Acadians lived is very clearly shown by the details of this census. They depended largely upon their cattle and sheep. Of the former they possessed eight hundred and sixty-six, or almost two for every man, woman and child in the colony, and of the latter foun hundred and seven. They had four hundred and twenty-nine acres of land under cultivation, and had harvested that year four thousand three hundred bushels of grain. It is evident that this statement of land under cultivation could only have referred to the land actually tilled in that particular year, and did not include the land upon which hay was cut or that devoted to pasture. The grain produced, assuming it to have been wheat, was fully double the quantity that the little colony could use for food, and the produce of the cattle must have been much more than would be required for the support of these families. The surplus was sold to feed the little French garrison which was always stationed at Port Royal; and when Acadia passed into the hands of the English, in 1710, the custom was continued, and the English garrison of Annapolis had their wants supplied by the produce of the farms in the vicinity of the fort. The Acadians of Chignecto Mines, and their outlying settlements, found a market for their products at Boston, and even at Louisbourg, which, after the loss of Acadia, became the great French stronghold of the Maritime Provinces. In this way the Acadians became rich. They produced everything that was necessary to supply the wants of their families, and had a large surplus to sell, which they converted into specie and usually buried, as there were no banks in the country in which to deposit it. It is doubtful if there was anywhere at that time a peasantry in more comfortable circumstances or more affluent than the Acadians were from the time the English took possession of the country until their expulsion in 1755.

Another Census Taken.

Another census of Acadia was taken in 1686, just fifteen years after the one already referred to. It then contained 855 inhabitants, of whom 502 resided at Port Royal. Two new settlements had in the meantime been founded, both of which were destined to become populous and wealthy, and to entirely overshadow the original colony at Port Royal. They were Beaubassin or Chignecto, the name then given to the territory about Sackville and Amherst, and Mines, which included the region on the Basin of Minas, the place now described in the railway circulars as the Land of Evangeline. There were but 95 families then residing at Port Royal, 27 more than in 1671; but the land they had under cultivation and their horned cattle had decreased. Their sheep had almost doubled, having risen from 407 to 627, and they possessed 351 swine, a species of live stock not mentioned in the census of 1671. Evidently considerable changes had taken place in their mode of living, due to causes which cannot very well be ascertained now. The settlement at Chignecto, although only a few years old, was flourishing. It had 127 inhabitants and more land under cultivation than Port Royal. Its cattle numbered 236, its sheep 111, and its swine 189. The Mines settlement had 57 inhabitants, and possessed 90 horned cattle, 21 sheep, and 67 swine. This was the humble beginning of a settlement where cattle a few years later were numbered by thousands. At Chignecto and Mines there were vast acres of marsh lands capable of supporting great herds, and the people who went to these new settlements speedily became rich. The progress of Chignecto was checked for a time by the expeditions from Massachusetts under Col. Church; but the prosperity of Mines encountered no such drawback, and it speedily became the most wealthy and populous settlement in Acadia.

A Prodigious Increase.

The transfer of Acadia to Great Britain in 1710 did not at all affect the progress of the Acadian settlements. A census taken in 1714 shows that the population of Mines had risen to 878, a number almost as great as that of Port Royal, which had 895 inhabitants. The settlers of Mines were spreading themselves over the land, and had established new colonies on many of the rivers flowing into the Basin of Minas, the Pizequid, the Gaspereaux, the Canards and other streams. The Port Royal colony was also more populous than it ever had been before; and, although a few families had left it, the bulk of the inhabitants continued to cling to the soil on which their fathers had lived so long. They were in the possession of some of the best soil in North America; they were in the enjoyment of peace, and they had therefore no inducement to seek their fortunes in another land, which might not prove so congenial as that in which they were living. During the next forty years all the Acadian settlements grew rapidly, and in 1755, it is estimated that the Acadians numbered about 10,000 persons, a prodigious increase to take place in so short a period of time.

The Acadians were a people who lived very much by themselves, and therefore they acquired characteristics which were the outgrowth of their peculiar conditions. They were a very religious people, and were greatly under the influence of their clergy, whose power over them was felt in every relation of life. When this power was exercised in the interests of morality and religion it was a most wholesome influence and of the utmost benefit, but when it was used for political purposes, it became a source of danger, and led to the utter ruin of a people who might have remained always happy and prosperous.

Among the Acadians it was the custom to marry young, and as a consequence their families were usually large. Land was so abundant that a young man could not do better than take to himself a wife and set up housekeeping on his own account. Their lives were simple and frugal and virtuous, but education was greatly neglected. Very few of the Acadians could read or write, and the literature of the world was a sealed book to them. This, however, was a condition not peculiar to the Acadians, but which also existed among the peasantry of France from which they sprang. In those days it was not thought necessary that a mere tiller of the soil should be able to read or write; indeed it was not until the present century that the great awakening took place as to the advantages of education, which has placed that great blessing within reach of the humblest and made ignorance appear a badge of inferiority and disgrace.

Gen. Grant's Prophetic Words.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

No part of the stirring address made by Postmaster-General Smith at the Grant memorial anniversary in Galena last Thursday was of more impressive interest and instruction than that in which he quoted from the "silent soldier's" memoirs in regard to the relations of the United States and England. Mr. Smith pictured the historic scene at Mount MacGregor, "where, with grim courage and noble impulse in the very shadow of death, Grant wrote the simple but fascinating story of his life that was to be the support of those he loved." It was in the last pages, said the orator, "just as the darkening pall was falling on him," that he penned these pregnant words:

"England and the United States are natural allies and should be the best of friends. They speak one language and are related by blood and other ties. We together, or even either separately, are better qualified than any other people to establish commerce between all the nationalities of the world. England governs her own colonies, and particularly those embracing the people of different races from her own, better than any other nation. She is just to the conquered, but rigid. She makes them self-supporting, but gives the benefit of labor to the laborer. She does not seem to look upon the colonies as outside possessions which she is at liberty to work for the support and aggrandizement of the home government."

There is, as Mr. Smith truly said, the wisdom of the seer in these utterances. General Grant's vision pierced through the veil that hides the future from the common mind and saw the great English-speaking race drawn together by the fraternal bonds of a common language, common laws and common impulses. Just as Edmund Burke had declared that the greatness of England depended on her constitution and her commerce, Grant realized that the greatness of the English-speaking race would be dependent on the principles of liberty and law common to England and America and the commerce of the world in which they are joint heirs and rivals.

In this vision of Grant's there is no suggestion of any hard and fast alliance for peace and war, no thought that we shall not cherish friendships with other nations, but there is the recognition of those chords of destiny that bring peoples with common traditions and similar language, literature and laws into the unwritten union of sympathy. Reading the same Bible and singing the same sea songs, the gradual converging of the two peoples was inevitable. Grant saw it with the prophetic vision of approaching death, even more clearly than we realize it to-day.

Saturday Night Arrest.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The Herald's search light has been turned in various directions in our city with the object of righting the wrongs that exist, and at the same time suggesting remedial measures. Knowledge is power; we must know before we can act in any way for the good of the people.

About two months ago the police patrol was seen going up avenue Hotel de Ville (old German street) at about ten minutes to twelve o'clock Saturday night with a well-dressed young lady, guarded by three bulky guardians of the peace. The sight was calculated to excite the justifiable curiosity of any right-minded, justice-loving citizen. Was that unfortunate girl going to be detained all Sunday in jail? And what for? A gentleman went to the Ontario station and politely enquired the offence, but was promptly told that it was none of his business.

What recourse would a friendless girl have in such a case? What could she do? Nothing short of murder, theft or arson would justify taking and locking up a girl for two days without option of fine or bail or immediate trial. There are rescue homes in the city for women where girls can be taken in the event of a doubtful, or no specific, charge of crime. Very serious abuses are likely to follow in the wake of drastic measures such as narrated above. Citizens who pay taxes for running the city have a right to know how the laws are being administered.

Gonville.

'Bout Lightnin'.

"They say lightnin' never strikes twice in the same spot," said a rural citizen yesterday, "but don't you believe it! Down in my settlement lightnin' hit the church steeple, an' took it along with it. Then, that same day, it slid down the hollow whar the steeple wuz, an' burnt up the pulpit! Later on it hit the front door a lick or two, an' then went roamin' roun' from house to house, lookin' fer the preacher! You can't tell me 'bout lightnin'; it's liable to do anything!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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FIRST SAILINGS.
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For Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, C.B., and St. John's Nfld:
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FROM PORTLAND.
S.S. KILDONA .. ..Apr. 14
S.S. IONA .. ..Apr. 21
S.S. HURONA .. ..Apr. 28
S.S. PLANET MERCURY .. ..May 9
A Steamer .. ..May 16
S.S. KILDONA .. ..May 23
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .. ..May 5
S.S. CANADIA .. ..May 12
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .. .. ..May 19
S.S. EUXINIA .. ..May 26
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .. ..June 2

Newcastle Service.
S.S. FREMONA .. ..May 11
Or other steamer.
Leith Service.
S.S. ST. MARNOCK .. ..May 10
Or other steamer.
Aberdeen Service.
S.S. ESCALONA .. ..May 20
AGENTS — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers on Both Lines.
LORD LINE.
TO CARDIFF.
Regular Sailings during the coming Season
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .. ..May 10
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .. ..May 24
S.S. LORD LONDONDERRY .. .. ..June 7
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.

D. & C. Maciver's Steamers.
BEAVER LINE
Associated Steamers, Limited.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.
A regular service will be maintained between the above-named ports.
The proposed sailings are—

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.
April 15	RUAPEHU	May 3
April 29	A Steamer	May 17
May 6	TONGARIRO	May 24
May 20	RUAPEHU	June 7

Superior accommodation at lowest rates for saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First-Class, Single, $45 and $50; Return, $85 and $95, according to location and number of occupants in room. Second Class, Single, $35; Return, $66.50. Steerage, Outward, $22.50; Prepaid, $24.00.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all points in Canada and Western States.
Cold storage provided for perishable cargo. These Steamers are fitted with electric light and do not carry cattle.
For freight and passage, apply to Geo. M. Webster & Co., Quebec; Troop & Son, St. John, N.B.
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
General Agents,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Johnston Line.
Weekly Freight and Live Stock Service.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
INTENDED SAILINGS:

Steamship.	Tons.	
IKBAL (cold storage)	8,000	....May 4
SEDGEMORE (cold storage) ..	6,300	....May 11
PINEMORE (new)	9,500	....May 18
MAPLEMORE (new)	9,500	....May 25

And Weekly Thereafter.
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents, to Wm. Johnston & Co., Limited. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore, or to
WM JOHNSTON & CO., LTD.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
MONTREAL

R. & O. Hamilton Line.
Leaves every Thursday at 4 p.m. for TORONTO, HAMILTON and intermediate ports.
LOW RATES WEST AND EAST.
QUEBEC LINE—Leaves week days at 7 p.m.
SAGUENAY LINE—Leaves Quebec Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.
THREE RIVERS and CHAMBLY LINE—Leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
For further information apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent.
128 St. James St., Opp. Postoffice.
Tel—Main 1731.

Ottawa River Nav. Co.
MARKET BOAT LINES.
TO CARILLON and Way Ports, Steamer Duchess of York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A.M., from CANAL BASIN, foot Nazareth Street.
TO HAWKESBURY, PAPINEAUVILLE and OTTAWA, etc., Steamer Princess, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 6.30 P.M., from CANAL BASIN, foot Nazareth St.
Passengers and Freight carried at lowest rates. Apply Office and Stores, 161, 163, 165 Common Street, Canal Basin.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
Telephone—Main 1029. Mgr. Dir.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
32 Steamers, Aggregating 130,600 Tons.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw..
Bavarian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw.. Building
Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool Royal Mail Service.
From Montreal 9 a.m., Quebec 6 p.m.
NUMIDIAN .. .. 6 May..10 June..15 July
CALIFORNIAN .. .. ..13 May..17 June.....
GALLIA .. ..20 May..24 June..29 July
TAINUI .. ..27 May.. 1 July.....
LAURENTIAN .. .. .. 3 June.. 8 July.....
PARISIAN .. ..27 July..24 Aug.....
BAVARIAN .. ..10 Aug... 7 Sept.....
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $22.50 and $25.50.
Glasgow and New York service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York
14 Apr.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	4 May, noon
29 Apr.	BUENOS AYREAN	18 May
12 May	MONGOLIAN	26May,11a.m.

Rates—1st Cabin, $45, return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $22.50.
The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

Newfoundland
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R, express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

Hamburg-American
PACKET CO.
HANSA—ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
The only Direct Line Between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.
SUMMER SERVICE.
Hamburg and Antwerp to Quebec and Montreal.

Steamer.	From Hamburg.	From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
Helene Rickmers ..	20 April.	25 April.	20 May
Sophie Rickmers ...	10 May...	15 May...	10 June
Akaba	30 May...	5 June..	30 June

And Regularly Thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading in connection with the Canadian Railway Lines issued to and from the principal points in Canada and the United States.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager,
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

ULSTER S.S. CO., Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

Steamer.	Tons.	Steamer.	Tons.
Rathlin Head, building.....	10,000	Inishowen Head	3,600
Torr Head.....	10,000	Bengore Head..	1,500
Ramore Head.....	8,500	Dunmore Head.	3,300
Glenarm Head....	7,500	Teelin Head.....	2,500
Malin Head.....	6,000	Glen Head.....	2,400

The proposed sailings are—
TO BELFAST.
GLENARM HEAD .. ..on or about May 3
TORR HEAD .. ..on or about May 16
RAMORE HEAD .. ..on or about May 25
TO DUBLIN.
INISHOWEN HEAD .. ..on or about May 1
MALIN HEAD .. ..on or about May 13
To be followed by other steamers weekly.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.
For freight and particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Company, Limited; Palgrave, Murphy, & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; W. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; or
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. VIRGINIAN .. ..May 11
S.S. GEORGIAN .. ..May 18
MONTREAL TO ANTWERP.
S.S. ALMERIAN .. ..May 16
S.S. ASSYRIAN .. ..May 24
S.S. ALBANIAN .. ..June 10
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Railway and their Agents, or from
FREDK. LEYLAND & CO., LTD.,
309 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.
Telephone, Main 3198.
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

Cutting School Established 1885. Send for "Tailors Catalogue," illustrated.
C. & D. SCHOOL CO.,
4 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.