

THE GREEKS
DO NOT DESPAIR.Another Line of Defence Is
Being Formed, Pharsalos
as a Base.

IN THE EVENT OF DEFEAT

The Force Will Retire to Ther-
mopylae and Make a Final
Stand.

THE EPIRUS CAMPAIGN.

Premier Delyannis in an Interview
Speaks Hopefully.The Fleet in Search of the Turkish
Navy to Try Conclusions
at Sea.London, April 26.—The Greek Govern-
ment has decided, according to a special
despatch from Athens, where they are now
concentrated, the army is to retire to Ther-
mopylae and there make a final stand.The Times, today, publishes an account
of an interview between the Times' correspond-
ent there and the Greek Premier,
M. Delyannis. The latter is quoted as say-
ing that neither the King nor the Govern-
ment has received any information from
the Greek army in Thessaly beyond the
announcement that the Greek forces had
been successfully concentrated at Pharsalos,
to which place they had retreated in
good order, saving all their artillery ex-
cept the siege guns, which they had been
forced to abandon.General Molenski's column, concerning
which the greatest anxiety was felt, has
reached Pharsalos safely, and the
Premier added, 40,000 Greek troops are now
concentrated at Pharsalos, the ad-
vantage of occupying it in case of retreat
having long been under consideration by
the Government.M. Delyannis said there was much need-
less alarm regarding the safety of Volo,
adding there was no reason to fear the
Turks would attempt to occupy it. The
success of the Greek troops in Epirus,
M. Delyannis pointed out, were a counter-
poise to the reverses in Thessaly, and, ac-
cording to unofficial information, the
Greeks expected to arrive at Janina on
Saturday night. The Premier was con-
vinced Athens would remain quiet, as-
serted that the people had complete confi-
dence in the King and the Government, and
assured the Times correspondent there was
no reason to fear any disturbance. M.
Delyannis, the Times correspondent adds,
in spite of his age and severe anxiety,
appeared to be in the best of health and
spirits.Views with the Ministers of Marine and
War were also obtained by the Times
correspondent. The former stated he had
not received confirmation of the rum-
or that Dodosatch had been captured by
the Greek fleet. After the destruction of
Platamos and Katerina, the Minister
of Marine added, the eastern squadron had
been expected to find and engage the
Turkish fleet, and the present location of
the squadron was not known.The Minister of Marine did not think
it necessary for the Greek warships to pro-
tect Volo. The Minister of War, the
Times correspondent reports, said on Sat-
urday that there are 20,000 Greek troops con-
centrated at Pharsalos, and that every
effort was being made to reinforce them.
Two thousand five hundred gendarmes and
engineers were then leaving Athens for
Volo.Athens, April 26.—A detachment of 250
Gendarmes has left this city for Epirus,
but Ricotti Garibaldi remains here to
organize the Italian volunteers who are
constantly arriving. Col. Manos, the
commander of the Greek troops operating
against the Turks in Epirus, is preparing
to leave Arta and resume the march upon
Janina.Despatches received here from Arta,
dated Saturday evening, announce that
detachments of Greek troops were leaving
there for Filiplada.Athens, April 26.—The excitement here
is increasing and in many quarters a cabi-
net crisis is expected.London, April 26.—The Post's Athens
correspondent says: "A terrible panic
took place Friday night during the re-
treat, which became a miserable rout,
the Turkish cavalry using rifles, bayonets
and revolvers indiscriminately. The
correspondents of the London Times and
of the Reuters Telegraph Company were
nearly killed. Mr. Williams, who repre-
sents the Daily Chronicle, remained at
Tyrnovo. Other correspondents lost their
sketches and their baggage."The correspondent adds: "The gravity
of the situation is not appreciated here."
The Morning Post's correspondent at
Arta says that the Greek fleet is bom-
barding Nicopolis, two hours sail from
Prevesa.He adds:
"I deeply regret to say that Clement
Harris, the English volunteer, and son of
Admiral Harris, was killed at Pentepi-
da."The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspon-
dent says: "King George means to go
to the front and to make a decided stand
at Pharsalos, which was the line of de-
fence advised by General Vessur and
some members of his staff from the very
beginning."The Greeks have destroyed the railway
from Larissa to Volo. It is reported that
the Greeks have arrived in the vicinity of
Janina.A despatch to the Times from Pentepi-
da, dated Saturday and describing the
battle, says:

"The Greeks, though weary and with-

out food or water, fought like heroes.
The reinforcements they expected failing
to arrive, and their ammunition being
exhausted, they were compelled to retire.
I met scores of them on the road with
their cartridge belts empty and completely
fagged out.""This morning the Greek reinforcements
arrived, whereupon the Turks again aban-
doned the position. All the Greek wound-
ed who fell into their hands were killed
and mutilated by the Turks."The Athens correspondent of the Daily
Telegraph says: "The people are stunned,
disappointed and angry at the news of the
defeat. Confirmation is received of the
report that the bridge over the Peneus
was destroyed by the Greeks, and the railway
before evacuating Larissa. The conduct
of the Greek officers is being praised.""The first to flee from the battle field at
Mati were driven back by the Commander
Mavromikalis, who shot at them with his
revolver. Fourteen guns were captured by
the Turks, besides a vast quantity of
ammunition. Volo is practically defence-
less, and Pharsalos must rely chiefly upon
the strength of its natural position, for the
bulk of the ammunition was sent to Laris-
sa where the Turks captured it.""Five Italian volunteers, forcibly en-
tered a train which was leaving Larissa,
with women and children. The crowd
fired upon the Italians, who returned the
fire.""The Ministers went to the Palace to-
day and demanded an immediate change
in the command of the forces. No official
account has been received of the Greek
losses at Mati, but I learn from trust-
worthy sources that a very large majority
of the officers in the foremost line of de-
fence were either killed or wounded. All
kinds of rumors and accusations are cur-
rent against King George and the royal
family whose position is in the highest de-
gree unenviable."

TURKISH SUCCESSES.

Several Positions Taken With the Loss
of Few Men.London, April 26.—A despatch to the
Daily Chronicle from Ellassona says: "The
Turks have captured the village of Upper
and Lower Delin, with a loss of twenty
killed and one hundred wounded. Three
batteries were pushed well forward under
the fire of the Greek sharpshooters, and
kept up a well-directed fire upon the
Greek position, which was well covered by
a long slope thickly dotted with houses
and walls. But the Turkish skirmishers
turned the Greek left, and by advancing
through the woodland also menaced the
Greek right. A wild dash across open
fields followed. The Turks were exposed
to a fire which would have been extremely
dangerous had not the Greeks, fearing that
they would be outflanked, offered but
little resistance. The Greeks speedily
took to their heels and fled back upon the
main body, which in turn did not long
wait a Turkish onslaught.""The Turks encountered but little oppo-
sition in scaling the heights of Kritiri, un-
der the cover of a heavy fog."
The Daily Telegraph's Ellassona corre-
spondent says that Ethen Pasha's orders
with respect to the inviolability of private
property are strictly respected by his
troops. The Greek villages are not sacked
and only a few spirits stores have been
burned.The correspondent of the Daily News
at Vienna says that in his first telegram
to King George yesterday, the Crown
Prince Constantine said:"We withdrew in perfect order. Tele-
graph instructions."
King George replied:"If possible defend Larissa. Do your
duty. If not possible to defend, then obey
necessity."The Crown Prince divided the army into
three divisions for the retreat and rode at
the head of one.The Standard's correspondent at Milou-
na says that the Turks captured large
stores of provisions and ammunition at
Tyrnovo.Paris, April 26.—The Berlin correspon-
dent of the Figaro telegraphs that it is
semiofficially announced that Greece will
neither solicit nor accept the intervention
of the Powers, and is preparing to negoti-
ate direct with Turkey.Athens, April 26.—A telegram from Arta
dated 4 p.m., Sunday, says that at 9
that morning fighting was resumed at
Pentepiada and lasted fiercely for sev-
eral hours. The Greeks were compelled
to withdraw, but on being reinforced at-
tacked the Turks and finally captured it,
the Turks retreating without offering much
resistance. "The Greeks suffered severely."
London, April 26.—A special despatch
from Salonica says that Ethen Pasha, the
Turkish commander in Thessaly, will prob-
ably attack the port of Volo, which is
crowded with panic-stricken refugees from
Tyrnovo and Larissa.

CAMPAIGN IN THESSALY.

Greeks Taking a More Hopeful View of
the Situation To-Day.Athens, April 26.—(Midnight.)—The
spirits of the Athenians are rallying from
the shock they experienced on receipt of
the news of the retreat of the Greek army
from Larissa to Pharsalos and the talk of
persecuting with the war is more gen-
eral. The newspaper comments are as a rule
more hopeful and people are beginning to
recognize that the situation is not as cri-
tical as at first supposed.Advices received here from the corre-
spondent of the Associated Press with the
Turks at Larissa say that the quantity of
military stores abandoned by the Greeks at
Tyrnovo and other places, proves that they
did not retreat, but fled precipitate-
ly.The Greek Government has demanded of
the directors of the Thessalian railroads
that they continue the service of the
Volo-Larissa railroad. If the directors re-
fuse the Government will occupy the
line with troops.Three steamers have been sent from here
to Volo to bring away the women and
children who have sought refuge there. In
official circles here it is not believed that
Volo is in danger at present and the
Greek fleet is relied upon to protect the
fort in case of necessity.London, April 26.—The officials of the
Turkish embassy here have received a
despatch from Constantinople, dated Sat-
urday, April 25, as follows:"The Imperial troops captured at Tyrna-
vo, large quantities of rifles, ammunition,
cannon and provisions. The Greek pri-
soners were sent to Ellassona. The town
of Tyrnovo has been surrounded by
military cordons and detachments of Ot-
tomani cavalry are continually patrolling
that vicinity. Efficient measures have been
taken to avoid any kind of depredation
upon the part of the troops, whose cor-
rect conduct, however, has excited the
admiration of all foreigners."

See Also Page Three.

HE PLEADED GUILTY.

Murderer Kelly Arraigned in
Somersworth Court.

HELD FOR SUPREME COURT.

Some Incidents in the Trip From
Montreal.Detective Campeau the Hero of the
Hour on the Other Side
of the Line.Somersworth, N.H., April 26.—Joseph
E. Kelly, charged with the murder of
Cashier Joseph A. Stickney, of the Great
Falls National Bank, of this city, pleaded
guilty, in the municipal court, before
Judge Knapp, Saturday morning. A
large crowd was present, but no confu-
sion occurred when Kelly's unexpected
plea was made. The prisoner will be
held for the September Supreme Judicial
Court.Dover, N.H., April 26.—Joseph Emmett
Kelly, the confessed murderer of Cashier
Stickney of Great Falls is the one inmate
of cell No. 10 in the jail here.As Kelly committed his insane deed on
Good Friday, so also he chose, or there
was chosen for him, by fate, a second
holiday for his enforced return to the
United States. The fact that it was Fast
day and that a large number of business
houses and industries were closed in its
observance, doubtless helped to swell the
curious crowd at the depot.

THE RIDE FROM MONTREAL.

In some ways the trip from Montreal
was eventful.
The drawing room of the sleeper had
been engaged for the six leading actors of
the expedition, Kelly, Detective Campeau
of Montreal, who followed the young man
right into the Stratford County jail at
Dover, Deputy Sheriffs Frank R. Parker
and James S. McDaniel, Constable Wil-
liam Rich of Berwick and citizen Edwin
R. Bartlett of Somersworth.All the way to St. Johnsbury, Vt., a
ride of five and one-half hours, Mr. Cam-
peau sat opposite Kelly, with a large lea-
ther valise at his feet. The bag contained
\$3,700 out of the \$4,100 alleged to have
been stolen from the bank.
The train was somewhat late, and did
not reach St. Johnsbury until 2.10 o'clock.
On the way down Kelly saw the condi-
tion of his mother, and burst into honest
tears, falling upon his knees in a paroxysm
of grief.In fifteen hours Kelly smoked not less
than thirty cigars. At St. Johnsbury,
Constable Rich succeeded Detective Cam-
peau as Kelly's personal attendant, the
Canadian officer's duty in this respect
having ceased when the border was reached.
Between St. Johnsbury and Lunenburg,
Vt., where there is a change of loco-
motive and train crew, nothing of par-
ticular importance occurred. Kelly hardly
dozed.It happened that the conductor who took
the train at Lunenburg was the same one
who carried Kelly from Intervale to Que-
bec Junction when he headed for Canada.His name is George P. Thomas, and he
had much to say of the young man's
trip. He noticed Kelly particularly when
he got on the train, Mr. Thomas stated,
because of the heavy bag he carried, and
when the crew passenger endeavored to pay
his fare from that point straight through
to Quebec, the conductor looked at him
again because of the unusual request, the
conductors being allowed to collect cash
fares only to the ends of their individual
runs, and under no circumstances to take
them travelling on a connecting rail-
road.Kelly gave him a \$10 bill in payment for
his fare, and the train official was so im-
pressed by the whole particular circum-
stance that he placed the money by itself
in a separate pocket and cared for it in
such a way that he could easily identify
it again if he desired to. He wrote his
name on a three-cent note to the party with
Kelly. Deputy Sheriff McDaniel thought
it might prove to be a valuable piece
of evidence, had asked the conductor to
give it to him in exchange for one of
McDaniel's which Kelly had not had. This
Mr. Thomas did gladly, and Mr. McDaniel
turned it over to County Solicitor
Nason on arriving at Dover.

AT THE GAOL.

When the sheriff, the Mayor and the
young murderer got into their hack at the
depot there was a desperate scramble on
the part of the newspaper men for publi-
cations. The race to the goal was an ex-
citing one. The correspondents were at
once admitted to the examination room,
where Kelly was given his preliminary
inspection.Gauler Hayes was waiting for the party,
and had all his arrangements properly
made. Mayor Hanson, with several extra
deputies, had gone to the place, which was
all ready in the rotunda for the prisoner
when he entered.Kelly was placed in a chair, and told to
wait until the officers were ready for him.
Then there was a regular course of intro-
ductions, relation of experiences, and for a
time the scene resembled more a reception
and a pleasant home party than anything
else.Kelly was the centre of the curiosity of
the crowd, but Detective Campeau was the
hero of the occasion.
He turned over his heavy bag of specie
to County Solicitor Nason, and was intro-
duced to every one in the apartment who
had not met him. Then good-byes were
said to Kelly, and after a time the gentle-
man slowly dispersed, leaving Gauler Hayes
and Mr. Nason watching the accused as
he removed every stitch and particle of his
clothing preparatory to being introduced to
gaol discipline.As the party approached the gaol all the
prisoners were turned into their cells and
quiet remained throughout every portion
of the place except for the conversation in
the rotunda.It didn't take Kelly more than fifteen
minutes to be properly fixed for the gaol,
and then he was alone, out of sight, left
to his own companions. Kelly had very little new to say during
the trip from Montreal about the case. Heonly says that it is hard for him to realize
that he could have killed the old man,
and it is far beyond his understanding as
to what led him to do it. Still he does
not deny anything, and said on the return,
as he said in Montreal, that he was per-
fectly willing to go before the county
solicitor and tell him the whole truth.

DETECTIVE CAMPEAU BACK.

Detective Campeau returned yesterday
from Somersworth, where he had accom-
panied Kelly, the young assassin. Mr.
Campeau was tendered a banquet by the
citizens in recognition of his brilliant de-
tective work in arresting Kelly so prompt-
ly.Detective Campeau stated to a Herald
reporter this morning, that when Kelly
was arraigned before the Police Magis-
trate at Dover, on Friday, he broke down
completely, and sobbed bitterly through-
out the whole sitting. He pleaded guilty to
the terrible charge brought against him
and would not say another word. The
prisoner has been abandoned by his par-
ents and friends. There was no one pre-
sent in Court to defend him, he having
refused the services of a lawyer. He will
be incarcerated in Dover jail until Sep-
tember, when he will stand his trial be-
fore the Supreme Court. If he pleads
guilty, it will greatly simplify matters, and
he will be sentenced immediately, but if
he should choose to fight, it might take a
year before he would have exhausted all
the resources which are offered criminals
by the law of the United States.

THE MANITOBA FLOODS.

Prairie Lands Submerged for Miles
Around Morris.Particulars From a Special Corre-
spondent on Board the Government's
Relief Steamer.Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—(Special.)—
A despatch from a correspondent aboard
the relief steamer Assiniboine which left
here on Thursday to give assistance to
settlers along the Red River, who may be
suffering from the floods, says there is no
appearance of an overflow of the Red
River until St. Norbert is passed. From
that point to Morris the river widens
into a vast sea, and the condition of af-
fairs is gradually growing worse. Many
farmers have deserted their homes, and
have gone back to the highlands. A
number, however, are taking desperate
chances, both for themselves and their
stock, by remaining on narrow strips of
the bank only a couple of feet above the
surface of the river. The country behind
them being completely submerged. Many
cattle were seen perched on straw stacks
and manure piles. The steamer passed
floating sidewalks, portions of bridges,
and also household effects, showing that
the flood had caused great damage fur-
ther up the river. At Morris there is not
a foot of dry land to be seen. The citi-
zens there are trying to make the best of
the situation, although the water is stand-
ing in the houses from two to ten feet
deep. The country for nine miles west
of Morris is completely submerged. The
water dropped eight inches at Emerson
yesterday, and Friday, but is still above
the highest mark for forty-five years.

IGNORANT CONGRESSMEN

Mr. Hugh Sutherland Returns From
Washington—Knew Nothing About
the Canadian Tariff There.Mr. Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg,
whose name has been prominently associ-
ated with the proposed Hudson Bay Rail-
way, arrived in the city this morning from
a visit to Washington, Baltimore and
other points. Knowing the date upon
which Hon. Mr. Fielding would deliver
his budget speech and being anxious to
obtain some information on the subject
Mr. Sutherland was considerably surprised
on reading the Washington and New York
papers to find that he had discovered new
news about the Canadian tariff. In Wash-
ington he spoke to several Congressmen on
the tariff and not only were they blissfully
ignorant of the fact that Canada was
about to promulgate a new tariff, but
they expressed surprise that he should
be expected to be in any way interested
in the matter.Mr. Sutherland was asked if he intended
to join the Government expedition which
will visit Hudson Bay this summer for
the purpose of taking observations regard-
ing the practicability of the navigation of
those waters. He had seen it stated in
the press that he would go, but as a mat-
ter of fact, he had not made up his mind
yet. Mr. Sutherland stated that he was
interested in gold mining now, and pro-
posed devoting his energies in that di-
rection for some time. He leaves for Bri-
tish Columbia very shortly with that
object in view.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Post-Office announces that the mail's
for Great Britain and Ireland will close
this week as follows:—
Hour.
Monday—Per steamship Trave.
North German Lloyd, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday—Per steamship Paris.
American, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday—Per steamship Hamburg-Amer-
ican Packet Co., 5.30 p.m.
Thursday—Per steamship Vancouver.
Canadian, 5.30 p.m.
Friday—Per steamship Vancouver.
Canadian, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday—Per steamship Umbria.
Canadian, 5.30 p.m.
The mails for France, Italy,
etc., per SS. La Gasconne, General Trans-
atlantic line, will close on Friday after-
noon at 5.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived—April 24.
Steamer. At. From.
Britannic .. New York .. Liverpool
Normannia .. New York .. Hamburg
Etruria .. Queenstown .. New York
Umbria .. New York .. Liverpool
Weimar .. New York .. Bremen
Arrived—April 25.
Laurentian .. Halifax .. Liverpool
La Gasconne .. New York .. Havre
Georgic .. New York .. Liverpool
Gallie .. Boston .. Liverpool
Prussian .. Boston .. Liverpool
Labrador .. Montreal .. Halifax
State of Nebraska .. New York ..

SIFTON IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—(Special.)
Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior,
addressed a political meeting at Neepawa
on Saturday on behalf of Dr. Rutherford,
the Liberal candidate for Macdonald. The
fight in the constituency will be close, as
Mr. Mackenzie, the Independent Liberal,
has a strong following. In this city the
election of Mr. Jameson, Liberal, by a
large majority is expected.

A SPRING FRESHET!

Sir Charles, Jun.—Dad, the Game Is Up!—(Toronto Globe.)

TIMES ON FOSTER.

Regrets to See the Attitude
He Has Taken.

FOR FISCAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Fielding's Tariff is a Step in
That Direction.Dr. Parkin of Upper Canada College
Says It Will Inaugurate a
New Era.London, April 26.—The Times says,
editorially, to-day: "The presentation of
the Canadian tariff is beyond doubt the
most remarkable step yet made towards
fiscal federation in the British Empire.
We much regret to see the attitude Mr.
Foster has taken toward it."Most of the papers have more or less
editorial comment on the new Dominion
tariff. The Globe says it is difficult to
over estimate the importance of the news
from Canada concerning the tariff. The
Morning Post says that Canada's
industry is able to consult the general
interests of the country without consult-
ing the great commercial organizations
that have contributed to the campaign
funds of the party.The St. James Gazette has a long edi-
torial laudatory of the Dominion tariff,
with the caption "Great Example from Can-
ada."The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Dingley
threatened Canada and this is Canada's
reply."New York, April 26.—The London cor-
respondent of the Times says: "For the
first time in my experience England
and the English are regarding Canadians
and the Dominion with affectionate en-
thusiasm. When the net benefits to
England of Premier Laurier's tariff come
to be figured up I do not know that they
will bulk very large, but the spirit of
preference for the Mother Country appeals
directly to the imagination here. Eng-
lishmen have always been peculiarly so-
re on this point of her colonies rearing
protection walls against British trade,
and nobody can blame them for it. This
change, therefore, will make Mr. Laurier,
when he comes here in June, far and
away the most conspicuous and popular of
all the visiting Premiers of the Empire."New York, April 26.—The Tribune to-day
discusses editorially at considerable length
the new Canadian tariff. The article
concludes as follows: "The discrimina-
tion may help British interests as to tex-
tile goods and some other miscellaneous
manufactures, and it will not be over-
looked at Washington that the deliberate
intention of this tariff is to restrict trade
with this country and bring in British
goods. That fact may, perhaps, have some
influence when the question arises whe-
ther this country should continue to
enjoy the privilege by which Canadian rail-
roads are enabled to haul a great quantity
of freight from this country."Toronto, Ont., April 26.—(Special.)—
Dr. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada
College, in an interview on the tariff,

HOME FOR CRIPPLES

Needed More Than a Vice-Regal
Residence.The Opinion of Alderman Lefebvre and
Other Members of the Police
Committee.Alderman Lefebvre, chairman of the Pol-
ice Committee writes to The Herald in
regard to the proposal to build a Vice-
regal residence: "Personally I have no ob-
jection to such a scheme, but unfortun-
ately there are in our city, much more
pressing demands. I would very strong-
ly urge in preference to a Vice-regal re-
sidence, the erection of a suitable build-
ing to accommodate cripples and other un-
fortunates whose only accommodation at
the present time is the jail."
"The city may pass a by-law prohibiting
begging on the streets, and the exhibition
in public places of deformity, but surely
it ought to provide a home to receive such
persons.""I think this would be a philanthropic
move, and I may say that I also have the
opinion of my colleagues, Aldermen Mar-
sden, Archambault, Grothe and Fren-
veau."

SHOT BY HIS SON.

Gore Bay, Ont., April 24.—(Special.)—
James W. Martin, a farmer, and his son,
a boy of fifteen was getting in position on
Wednesday to take aim at a passing flock
of wild geese, when the latter's gun ac-
cidentally discharged, lodging the whole
charge of many shots in his father's side.
His recovery is uncertain.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Toronto, April 26.—(Special.)—During
the thunderstorm Thursday evening, Wil-
lie, the second son of Mr. David Youmans,
of Scarborough, was struck by lightning
and killed instantly. He was standing near
the door of the stable. His father was
standing some three feet from him at the
time.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

After several hours of desperate fighting on Saturday the Greeks were compelled
to evacuate Tyrnovo and Larissa. It was first stated that the defending army left
in good order, but later reports indicate that the Greeks suffered a general and com-
plete route.Reports as to the attitude of the Powers and possible intervention on their part
are conflicting. An Athens despatch indicates that the spirits of the Greeks are
rallying from the shock they received on fall of Larissa, and talk of persevering
in the war is general.The Greek base of operations now is Pharsalos, some distance from which point
a new line of defence will be drawn up. In Epirus the war operations continue to
leave Arta and resume the march upon Janina.Ethen Pasha's forces threaten to attack Volo, the seaport on the Gulf of
that name, to which many refugees from Larissa and Tyrnovo have fled. The
Greek fleet is relied upon, however, to protect the place in case of necessity.Loud murmurs of discontent against the King and Ministry are heard at Athens,
and in many quarters a Cabinet crisis is expected.The Greek Government decided to-day that if their forces are defeated at Phar-
salos, the army will retire to Thermopylae. Greece may once more decide her
fate by a battle in the famous Pass.Premier Delyannis in an interview with the London Times, speaks in hopeful
tones of the situation.The whereabouts of the Greek fleet is unknown, but it is presumed to be in
search of the Turkish navy in order to give battle at sea.

NEWS OF THE SUBURBS

LIBERALS ACTIVE. THE NEW PARK.

Committee Rooms Open In The Point.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE.

Death of Mr. Alex. Adams, of Rushbrooke Street.

Bicyclists to Meet To-Night to Form a Club in Connection With the Amateur Athletic Association.

Office of The Herald, 122 CONGREGATION STREET, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The Liberals are alive in the Point, and are preparing to push a vigorous campaign. On Saturday a Liberal committee room was opened at the corner of Shearer and Centre, and another at 335 Wellington Street. To-night still another committee room will be opened in Fraternity Hall, Wellington Street. Active canvassing will begin to-night and will be prosecuted with real Liberal energy. The prospects are promising, and the opinion prevails in the Point that Dr. Guerin will be elected with comparative ease. Mr. McCarthy, as a candidate, is not taken seriously by either Liberals or Conservatives this side of the canal. It is believed his vote will be confined to the district in which he resides, and that his hopes of being elected are very small. The Conservatives have opened a number of committee rooms, and have already begun an active canvass.

DEATH INTERVIEWED.
Mr. Alexander Adams, Rushbrooke Street, who on April 1st fell down a shaft at Peck, Benny & Co.'s, died from his injuries at the General Hospital on Saturday. The deceased had recovered somewhat after his fall and there were prospects of his getting around again, but an abscess of the brain developed a few days ago, resulting in his death. Mr. Adams had a host of friends in the Point, and there is much sorrow over his untimely end.

JUSTICE GALORE.
"Justice at Last," was produced in Fraternity Hall Saturday evening, to a full house and created as much interest as on former occasions. A good vaudeville programme was rendered between the acts.

QUADRILLE CLUB.
The Quadrille Club which has been recently organized, gave a hop in Lomas' Hall Saturday evening. A large number of the young men and maidens of the Point were present, and dancing was indulged in till a late hour.

POINT BICYCLISTS.
A rally of the wheelmen of the Point will be held in O'Brien Hall to-night when a bicycle club in connection with the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association will be formed.

The following is a complete list of the ladies who acted on the committees which arranged the reception to Rev. Dr. Ker: President, Mrs. Hostler; secretary, Mrs. Ward; decorations, Mrs. Corner, Mrs. Labrish and Mrs. Glassford; entertainment, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. May, Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Corner and Miss Mason; refreshments, Mrs. Hostler, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Labrish, Mrs. Rife, Mrs. Varner, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Hunt and Miss Powles; reception, Mrs. Hostler, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Mrs. Labrish, Mrs. Rowit and Miss Price.

QUEBEC NEWS NOTES.

Conservatives Fail to Secure Candidates in the Provincial Campaign.

Quebec, April 24.—(Special).—At the Liberal convention for Quebec county, Nemaz Garneau, dry goods merchant, of this city was unanimously chosen candidate for the Provincial seat.

It is reported that Premier Flynn, who has just failed in securing a candidate in Lotbiniere County, has decided to let this constituency go to the Liberals by acclamation. Mr. Ed. Laliberte, N.P., Liberal ex-M.L.A., would then be spared the trouble of a campaign.

At the Liberal convention for the local seat in Champlain county, Mr. Marchand, N.P., was unanimously selected candidate. He is a brother of the curate of Champlain. The issue of the campaign looks very bright for the Liberal party.

On Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sissons, Bourg Louis, celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Sissons is one of the early settlers of that place, who went there over sixty years ago. Coming from Yorkshire, England, he is of the true British type, most active and genial in disposition. He has been largely engaged in lumbering and farming. He is a justice of the peace for the district.

The road committee and the city council met last evening, to consider the petition of the electric railway company, which was handed to the road committee on Wednesday last, asking to be allowed to lay a double track on St. Joseph, St. Valier, and St. John streets, also to be allowed to abandon a portion of the Palais Hill route, running up a trestle work, alongside the Government property on St. Charles street.

THREE YEARS FOR FORGERY.
Cornwall, April 24.—(Special).—R. E. Schell, of Harrison's Corners, who was committed for trial for forgery by Police Magistrate Bethune last week, elected to be tried by a judge, and the trial took place today before His Honor Judge Pringle. The judge sentenced the prisoner to three years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Mr. Merdley, of North Williamsburgh, who holds about \$2,500 of notes given to him by the prisoner, is convinced that they are all worthless.

WILL COMPETE AT ISLINGTON.
Toronto, Ont., April 24.—The 48th Highlanders have entered a team of eight men and a spare man, and a leader to compete in the Royal Military tournament which begins at Islington, on May 27th. The men are entered in six different events. As a team they will compete against all comers in bayonet, v. bayonet, and the individual events are: Bayonet v. sword, mounted bayonet v. lance, bayonet v. bayonet, fencing and white v. sabre. The team will sail from Montreal, on May 6th.

Westmount Still Discussing the Matter.

ENGLISHMEN AT CHURCH.

Annual Sermon Preached by Rev. Mr. Bushell.

A Suggestion to Spend \$13,000 in Further Improving the Roads and Sidewalks.

Office of The Herald, 4228 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WESTMOUNT, Telephone 322.

The local lodge of the S.O.E.B.S. attended St. Mathias' Church yesterday morning. There was a full attendance of members, and red and white roses blossomed on every button-hole. The church was tastefully decorated, and many beautiful Easter gowns and head-dresses were noticeable. The chaplain of the lodge, Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., delivered a patriotic sermon, impressing the beauty of devotion to the Motherland, and mentioning the powerful influences of Christianity upon a great country, and in the upbuilding of the English nation.

Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, preached a powerful sermon last evening on the subject, "The attitude of the Church towards wrong." Notwithstanding the weather, there was a good attendance.

Rev. R. Hopkins, pastor of Bethlehem Church, resumed his series of sermons on "Christ in Jerusalem" yesterday morning, choosing for his theme, "Christ's question—the world's question." Mr. Hopkins treated his subject in a masterly way, and announced that his sermon for next Sabbath would be on "The meaning of the cross."

Mr. C. J. Brent, of the Merchants' Bank, who has many friends in Westmount, is recovering from his severe illness.

Mr. J. McCallum is still ill, but has a little better on Saturday.

Mr. N. Tremblay, son of Mr. N. W. Tremblay, will return to Harvard College this week.

This evening Mr. Thomas Harding will lecture before the Men's Guild on the subject, "Modern steamships." It should be one of the most attractive lectures of the series.

The general committee on the jubilee celebration met on Saturday evening. Many new suggestions were brought up, among these being one to the effect that the \$13,000 won on the Gas Company deal should be expended in improving the roads and sidewalks of the town. This suggestion is not intended to cast any reflection upon the present roads and walks, for they are in fine condition.

The question is again on every lip will the new park in Westmount be called Victoria Park in honor of the Diamond Jubilee?

A merry party of bicyclists, members of the Westmount A.A.A., met on Saturday afternoon at the club-house, and took a spin to Lachine. The young men will have other wheeling jaunts as the season advances and the roads improve.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Henry Austin Adams Gives a Sketch of His Life at the Free Library.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams of New York appeared for the third time before a Montreal audience, and was, as usual, warmly received. He gave the fifth lecture in the winter course of the Montreal Free Library, taking as his subject the eminent scholar and controversialist, Cardinal Newman, the leader of the Oxford movement.

Many new suggestions were brought up, among these being one to the effect that the \$13,000 won on the Gas Company deal should be expended in improving the roads and sidewalks of the town. This suggestion is not intended to cast any reflection upon the present roads and walks, for they are in fine condition.

During the eighteenth century the whole English Church had become paralyzed. There was no life in it. Drunken pastors preached to slim congregations. Such was the state of the Church when John Henry Newman was born. Even as a layman his soul was not satisfied, but he longed after something more than the Church of England. He went to Oxford at 15 years of age, and though a brilliant student failed miserably in his examinations. Becoming a fellow of Oriel College, he was associated with such men as Keble, Coleridge, Wilberforce and Rose. With this small group began the far-reaching Oxford movement. They published a paper, Tracts of the Times, calling the attention of the people to the fallen into disuse. Newman, the leader, was called a Jesuit in disguise.

Shortly after this he went to Littlemore, a small country parish. There ministering to a simple farmer folk he had time and opportunity to think out the great problems which were troubling his mind. After three years the great change came, and giving up everything, he became a Catholic.

Through Newman the English world got their first real glimpse of Catholicism. Through him Catholicism got a hearing amongst English-speaking people it had never had for three hundred years before. The English public had a good laugh at itself, and then shook hands for the first time with the Catholic clergy. This is what he gave to the Church. What he gave to men was a personal leadership, a strong captain, whom man would consent to follow.

ACCIDENT AT BOWMANVILLE.
Bowmanville, April 26.—(Special).—A very bad accident is reported from Tyrone neighborhood, ten miles from this town. Mr. William Hamley, and his son Willie, were moving a horse-power, and in loosening some stakes by which it was made stationary, with an iron crow-bar, the father accidentally dealt his son a blow on the head, cutting open his skull, which was fatal. Dr. Mitchell, of Enniskillen, and Hillier, of Bowmanville, were called to dress the wound, and after removing some pieces of bone from the brain, stitched up the cut. The young man is likely to recover.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Why be afraid of the dentist when you can get your teeth extracted and replaced without the least pain at J. G. A. Gendreau, Surgeon-Dentist, 20 St. Lawrence St., Montreal. False teeth without plate, Gold Crown, Vulcanite, Aluminum Plates.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Seventy-Eighth Anniversary of Its Foundation.

BEING CELEBRATED TO-DAY.

A Sketch of the Order in America.

The Rebekah Lodge For Women, and Other Special Features of the Society.

Today is the seventy-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America.

There are nearly a million members of the order, and in thousands of instances lodges or individuals will formally or otherwise recognize the occasion. The mere fact that more than 800,000 adult males, about one-sixteenth of the entire population of the country, are keenly interested in something which vitally affects the public welfare is enough to attract general attention.

The letters L.O.F.F., accompanied sometimes by three links, are familiar. They are frequently seen high up on buildings where Odd Fellows are wont to hold their meetings. People generally recall the three link gold emblems on vests or coat lapels, indicating that the wearers are members of the order, and it is they who are to be celebrated in thought or in fact the seventy-eighth year of vigorous life of the oldest and largest secret mutual aid society in the world, whose membership is systematically assessed for the creation of a fund from which to relieve the sick or distressed members, their widows and orphans.

No higher tribute can be paid the institution than to point out that it is the pioneer among secret charitable and benevolent societies which seek to relieve the necessities of their members and families of their members by the creation of a fund for that purpose by means of regular payments.

The first recorded Odd Fellows' lodge was Aristarcus, No. 9, London, 1745, and there would appear to have been predecessors for five or six years previous to that time. Until 1750 Odd Fellows' lodges were more or less independent of one another, though holding fraternal relations.

Some lodges would visit another in a body and contribute to the latter's treasury, but needed relief might be forthcoming. A union of lodges naturally followed, and for 20 years the united body was known as the Ancient and Honorable Loyal Order of Odd Fellows. Conviviality at and after lodge meetings during the eighteenth century, as in other organizations, was a feature. Some detached lodges became united as the Patriotic Order of Odd Fellows, a in the latter part of the century the two organizations came together under the title of the Union or United Order of Odd Fellows. Schism showed itself in 1800, but did not last long. The bone of contention was the dominance of the convivial over the charitable. There was another secession in 1812 which did not amount to much, but in 1813 there was a decided split, the seceders taking the name of the Independent Order, Manchester Unity. This body grew rapidly beyond comparison in England, having more than three-quarters of all the members of the present 26 Odd Fellows societies in the United Kingdom and a similar and other benefit fund of \$35,000,000.

Early in this century among other emigrants to the United States there were naturally some who had been made Odd Fellows in England. One of them, in 1817, at the age of 35 was Thomas Wildey, who is, and ever will be regarded with reverence by all members of the order, as the founder of American Odd Fellowship. He got what education he had at a parish school and became a skilled blacksmith. He joined the United (mother) Order of Odd Fellows in London and took an active interest in the society. Shortly after his arrival in Baltimore he, with John Welch, a brother Odd Fellow, published a call for a meeting of members of the order as the notice might reach, and on April 13, 1819, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth responded. On April 26 following, at the Seven Stars tavern, Second Street, Baltimore, the five English Odd Fellows met again and, according to "ancient usage," organized and constituted a lodge, No. 1, of Odd Fellows, and Thomas Wildey taking the obligation in the presence of the others, after which "he administered the obligation to them."

It is evident that although the English Independent Order was then only six years old, it appealed to the founders of American Odd Fellowship more strongly than the mother society, the United Order, for the new American lodge was chartered by Duke of York Lodge, Preston, England, a subordinate lodge of the Manchester Unity. A grand lodge was formed here by English authority in 1822, and Thomas Wildey became the first grand master. Little progress was made for several years. By 1825 there were only four grand lodges, those of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, and only nine subordinate lodges, with a grand total membership of only about 500.

The growth of the order was naturally delayed between 1827 and 1835 by the antagonism excited against all secret societies consequent on the anti-Masonic agitation, yet it remains to be added that the first Odd Fellows' hall erected and dedicated to the exclusive use of the order was in Baltimore in 1831.

In 1842 the break came between the American branch (until that date) of the English Independent Order, the grand lodge of the United States declaring all intercourse at an end and proclaiming the grand lodge of the United States the sole authority. Since 1843 the American organization has been actually as well as nominally independent.

The revenues of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America, were \$8,427,000 in 1895, and \$3,323,000 was paid out in that year to relieve the sick and distressed, or to aid the widow and educate the orphan. The total membership, Dec. 31, 1895, was 790,795, to which must be added 108,632 women members of the Rebekah degree. In 1838 the total relief paid was only \$5,000. The one lodge of 1819 has increased to nearly 11,000, and the 500 members of 1825 within 70 years have increased 1,800 times.

It has been difficult to get information respecting the long list of distinguished citizens who have been or are members of the order, but from among those recalled by Past Grand Sir James P. Sanders, for 40 years a member of the sovereign grand lodge, it is learned that ex-presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and

Harrison, ex-Vice President Collar, Secretary of State John Sherman, the late Senator Oliver P. Morton and Anson Jones, second president of the republic of Texas, received the degree of Odd Fellowship.

The supreme governing body of American Odd Fellowship is the sovereign grand lodge, composed of presiding officers and representatives of state or colonial grand lodges and encampments, which in turn are composed of presiding officers and representatives of subordinate lodges and encampments.

The original American Odd Fellows' lodge conferred three degrees, to which two were added in 1829, but in 1839 the ritual was revised, and the work now consists of the initiatory and three degrees. There are also three degrees conferred in encampments which lodge members may apply for and receive if elected to receive that honor.

Two encampment degrees were acquired from existing material during the period of 1821-3, but were then conferred in lodges.

The Rebekah degree, originally conferred only on women relatives of Odd Fellows, is now open to all women.

The first lodge to be instituted in the Province of Quebec (then Canada East) was Prince of Wales Lodge No. 1. This was in Montreal on the 10th August, 1819, but it died out as did all the other lodges planted in that early period. Efforts to revive the order were occasionally made but without success until 1870, when through the strenuous efforts of Bro. George V. P. G. of Gore Lodge, Brantford, Mount Royal Lodge No. 1 was instituted in this city. Gradual, if not rapid, progress was made from this time on until we find in December, 1877, there were eight lodges having 505 members, with receipts amounting to \$4,886, and paying out relief \$1,544.

Early in 1878 it was decided to establish a grand lodge, and a charter having been duly issued to the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec was instituted at a special meeting held in Montreal on the 30th of October, 1878. A. T. Campbell, P. G. M. of Ontario, being the instituting officer. The first officers were W. L. Lee, Grand Master; W. Bontelle, Deputy Grand Master; J. M. Silverman, Grand Warden; A. M. Jones, Grand Secretary; J. H. Field, Grand Treasurer.

The growth of the order since has been of the most gratifying character. At the last session of the Grand Lodge, held in this city in August, 1896, there were reported 29 lodges with a membership of 5,201. In addition there were six encampments, ten lodges of the Rebekah degree, and one canton. The total receipts for the year were \$119,160.1, and the disbursements for relief purposes \$7,918.61.

There are five grand lodges in Canada, having under their charge some 453 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 40,000, and paying out yearly \$112,000 for relief. In addition to this is the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, comprising one hundred and ninety lodges (100 more or less, and known as the "Longueuil Farm"). The fencing prescribed by law and any other improvements required, or that may be required upon the property, and the road in front of the same, to be made and maintained at the expense of the lessee. All improvements so made to become the property of the Government on the expiration of the lease, without any claim to compensation on the part of the lessee. The land to be used for purely agricultural purposes. Tenants must state amount of rent offered, and whether for one year or for five years, the rent to be payable in advance, that is to say, the first day of May in each and every year during the term which may be granted. Should any portion of the land be required for the purpose of a bridge to be constructed across the St. Lawrence River, the Minister of the Interior must be notified, and the operation of the lease the portion so required and remit the proportion of rental which the said lessee shall bear to the whole area leased.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES A. SMART.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th April, 1897.

DOCTOR CAUSED DEATH.

A Serious Charge Against a Stratford Physician.

Supplied Mrs. Roland Buchanan With Instruments and Drugs to Perform an Operation.

Stratford, Ont., April 24.—(Special).—On Saturday morning last Mrs. Roland Buchanan died suddenly, after only a few hours illness, and the circumstances surrounding the case were such as to lead Crown Attorney Idington to hold an inquest. The evidence offered showed that Mrs. Buchanan had come to her death through an alleged operation, and that for the purpose she had obtained from Dr. J. G. Yemen, a dentist, a bottle of medicine, and instruments, which latter she used with the knowledge of her husband. The evidence was all in at 10.30 last evening, and after four and a half hours deliberation, the jury returned a verdict to the effect: "That the said Isabella Buchanan, came to her death by reason of the employment of drugs and instruments, supplied to her for that purpose, by John G. Yemen, of Stratford, who also gave her instructions how to use the same, and that thereby the said John G. Yemen did kill and murder the said Isabella Buchanan."

Yemen was immediately arrested, and brought before the police magistrate, and he was committed to jail, on remand.

BURNS OUT ON BAIL.

The Sherbrooke Charged With an Attempt to Poison His Wife Now at Liberty.

Sherbrooke, April 24.—(Special).—Henry Burns, who was on April 13, committed to the full term of the Court of Queen's Bench, for attempting to poison his wife, was, after three days' deliberation, released on two recognizances of \$1,000 each, by Judge White.

Mr. Brockbank based his application for bail mainly on the grounds that the evidence did not support the charge of attempted murder, that on the contrary the conduct of the prisoner, his admission, even of the letter to Miss Sunbury, and the quantity and quality of the drug administered, and all the circumstances surrounding the case, showed that Burns was contemplating murdering his wife.

Mr. Bro. Q.C. on behalf of the Crown stated that Burns was a citizen of the United States, where his parents resided, and dwelt upon the improbability of his appearing to take his trial in October next, if released on bail.

Mason & Risch Pianos

Are the Instruments of the Cultured

For Particulars and Prices apply to D. B. TONALEY, 110 Mansfield Street

BEDROOM SUITES,

\$8.00 AND \$6.00

Also Carpets \$3 & \$4 each Hanging Lamp \$1.50.

ALL IN GOOD CONDITION

Apply 225 St. Urbain St.

WESTMOUNT POPULAR MARKET.

W. E. STUART, 217 Greene Avenue.

Fruits, Meats of all kinds, Vegetables in season, Table Delicacies, etc. Special lines of Sauces.

Delivery everywhere. Telephone 3,843

FOR SALE.

A splendid opportunity to purchase a child's Fancy Wicker Swinging Cot and Baby Carriage.

Apply Box A 100, Herald Office.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent." "What is patentable to invent?" and "Patent Office." Advice free. Fee moderate. **MARION & MARION, EXPERTS,** 700 Building, 100 St. James St., Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively.

ORDNANCE LANDS, LONGUEUIL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for farm," will be received up to noon on Friday, 30th inst., for the lease of one year or five years from the 1st of May next, of the Government property at Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, comprising one hundred and ninety acres (100 more or less, and known as the "Longueuil Farm"). The fencing prescribed by law and any other improvements required, or that may be required upon the property, and the road in front of the same, to be made and maintained at the expense of the lessee. All improvements so made to become the property of the Government on the expiration of the lease, without any claim to compensation on the part of the lessee. The land to be used for purely agricultural purposes. Tenants must state amount of rent offered, and whether for one year or for five years, the rent to be payable in advance, that is to say, the first day of May in each and every year during the term which may be granted. Should any portion of the land be required for the purpose of a bridge to be constructed across the St. Lawrence River, the Minister of the Interior must be notified, and the operation of the lease the portion so required and remit the proportion of rental which the said lessee shall bear to the whole area leased.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES A. SMART.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th April, 1897.

FOR SALE.

Steam Cutter No. 127.

Length, 21 feet; breadth, 5 1/2 feet; depth, 3 feet.

Steam Cutter No. 191.

Length, 25 feet; breadth, 6 1/2 feet; depth, 3 feet.

Alcoved and clenched built, with engines and boilers complete, and miscellaneous tools. The boats may be inspected at the Dockyard any time during the working hours. **DEPOSITS FOR PURCHASE** will be received up to NOON on

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1897.

A. VIZARD, Naval Storekeeper, etc.

FOOD FOR THE SICK

The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, and facilitates the relief of the poor of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

175a ST. ANTOINE STREET

PETERBORO GIRL DROWNED.

Peterborough, Ont., April 24.—(Special).—The seven-year-old daughter of Michael Murray, ex-township clerk of Ennismore, fell from a canoe into the swift current of the river at the C. P. R. bridge, and was drowned.

The Kiss in Court.

A lawyer met a pretty miss, While he was walking out one day, And stole from her a honeyed kiss—Which was not just the proper way.

At once a case of tort was brought, Which legal rules no justice ought; So frail a suit as that to try.

The action, when it got to court, Met with a jury learned and true, And many a quiet and retort Day after day on it was spent.

The lawyer claimed no maiden should So much rare loveliness display; And stole from her a honeyed kiss—Which was not just the proper way.

The maiden said her rosy lips No easement were for him to use, Though they all others might eclipse, His answer was somewhat abstruse.

And thus progressed the argument Concerning kisses and kisses, When to the jury it was sent, And failed entirely to agree.

But sent into their room again They gave their voice to the defence; And found the girl in fault for plain "Contributory negligence."

—Harper's Bazar.

The lighter your beverage is pure, the more suitable to this climate—Try Labatt's London Ale and Stout.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED, HELP.

Reliable man in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment, commission or salary, \$35 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write, "The World Medical Electrical Co.," London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—A good plain cook. 2496 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED—Three or four smart girls to wait on table in a restaurant. Those speaking French and English preferred. Apply to the Superintendent, 13 Common Street.

WANTED—A general servant. One who is fond of children. Good wages to a suitable person. Must have recommendation. Apply 606 Cadieux Street.

WANTED—Canvassers—"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," has captured the British Empire. Extraordinary testimonials from the great men; send for copy free. Marquis of Lorne says, "The best book I have read in years." "The Queen." Her Majesty sends a kind letter of appreciation. Selling by thousands; gives enthusiastic testimonials. Vendors making \$15 to \$40 weekly. Prospectus free to agents. The Bradley-Garrett Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 101

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Will sell, at a sacrifice, two bedroom sets, as good as new, one double and one single, also a black walnut wardrobe. Apply 652 Sherbrooke Street, corner of Mance.

FOR SALE—Lady's even jacket, fashionable cut. Address Kitch, Herald.

COPPERS for sale. Apply at Herald Office.

FOR SALE—Common-sense Roach, Bed-bug and Rat exterminator, in tin, 25 cents; 50 cents and 75 cents. Guaranteed. If it does not clean your house, 75 Cents. Street.

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling \$2.00; cut maple, \$2.50; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; granite blocks, \$1.50; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDermid, Richmond Square, Tel. 3333.

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GREEKS DRIVEN FROM LARISSA.

The Superior Forces of Edhem Pasha Compelled Them to Evacuate.

THEY SPIKE THEIR GUNS.

News the Cause of Great Grief in Athens, While Constantinople is Joyful.

POWERS' INTERVENTION.

It is Expected That Joint Action Will Now Be Taken.

Greeks Declare They Will Continue the Struggle With a New Line of Defence.

Athens, April 24.—Larissa has been completely evacuated by the Greeks, who spiked all of the movable cannon and munitions of war. The wounded remain at Larissa under the protection of the Red Cross. The abandonment of the two towns was the result of a desperate fight at Larissa, in which the Greeks were defeated after six hours of fighting, when a council of war, presided over by the Crown Prince, decided to order the retreat, which was made in good order. The Turks attacking Larissa were repulsed sometimes by the Greeks were compelled to give way.

The following semi-official announcement was made this afternoon:—"In a fierce engagement at Larissa yesterday our troops fought heroically until six o'clock in the evening, and compelled the Turks to retreat, whereupon the Turks were heavily reinforced. Our positions were shaken and a retreat was ordered. It is not yet known whether the retreat was general."

A second despatch from the headquarters staff says:—"Our troops are concentrated along the line of Pharsalos in consequence of these operations, the abandonment of Larissa and Larissa being considered inevitable."

Pharsalos is a small town on the right bank of the Pharsalos and at the north foot of a spur of the Chassidari mountains. Pharsalos is about twenty miles due south of Larissa.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the official in charge of the telegraph office at Larissa, observing a cloud of dust raised by the advancing cavalry of the Turks, asked leave to dynamite the office. He was directed to leave it. Since 3.30 p.m. (Saturday) the Larissa office has made no response to calls from Athens.

A despatch from Rovani says that Edhem Pasha, on learning that the Greeks had been ordered to fall back, attempted to deliver a crushing blow with a considerable force, which had been resting thirty-six hours, and succeeded in breaking through the Greek lines in several places.

The Greek Government has decided to persevere in the struggle and to resist the further advance of the enemy with greater energy than has hitherto been displayed. It is officially declared that the new lines of defence are far stronger than the frontier, where the Turks gained their advantage in consequence of the superiority of their positions.

ATHENS IN TEARS.

Athens, April 25.—It is useless to deny that a very gloomy view of the war prospects is taken here by the better informed. There are, however, no signs of a panic. The city exhibits an attitude of dignified endurance, while many still show an unabated enthusiasm for fight. This was particularly noticeable among the wounded now in Athens. Their one desire seems to be to be healed by the doctors, who are doing their best to comfort them. They may join the colors. Naturally this spirit is most fostered by the confirmation of the reports that the Turks have burned the Greek wounded in a church at Kutzarelli. The Turks lighted fires on the bodies of the wounded Greeks. Many of the Greek wounded implored their comrades to kill them; others committed suicide. Although it is said that the Greeks carried off all of their guns from Tynavro and Larissa and also destroyed all the provisions at both places, they could not transport the guns to Pharsalos.

It is reluctantly believed by some in Athens circles that the retreat was somewhat disorderly, and that some of the guns were abandoned to the enemy. It seems probable, however, that in the main the retreat was in good order. This morning the word goes forth here that the Government will persevere in the struggle with greater determination. The report, however, has not served to allay the growing irritation at the belief that an offensive policy manifested in the orders of the Crown Prince not to attack was idiotic and un-Grecian. The retreat to Pharsalos is considered a poor response to the speech of the Crown Prince Constantine at his troops.

Naturally, all sorts of reasons are advanced as to why the Greeks retreated, the more candid admitting that the Turks were too strong. It also pointed out that the Turkish cavalry did much to turn the scale in favor of Edhem Pasha's movements.

THE GREEK FLEET.

The Greek fleet is also the subject of many Greek reports, one of which asserts that the eastern squadron has been defeated. It is known that the terms in the order that all the lanterns in the houses on the Gulf of Salonica should be extinguished. Five ironclads and four torpedo boats are operating along the coast between Plasmona and Katerina. The British and French subjects residing at Volo have wired to their respective envoys here begging for the return of the ships to Volo to protect the Government and the admirals at Cana, but at Athens it is considered unnecessary to comply with the request, as an attack upon Volo is no part of the Turkish programme.

Despatches from Arta somewhat modify yesterday's reports, and tone down the glowing prospects, although the Athenians are still hoping that the capture of Arta may come as an offset to the retreat from Thessaly. There is no confirmation of the report that a white flag has been flying over Preveza citadel, and Pen-tapaglia has not yet been captured.

Colonel Comanouris, with a battalion

of 1,200, engaged 2,500 Turks at 3.30 p.m. yesterday (Saturday) on the plain in front of Pen-tapaglia. The battle lasted until half-past seven in the evening. The result is not yet known here, though it is understood that the Greeks lost 180 killed and wounded. Col. Comanouris had no artillery.

Colonel Manos has returned to Arta with the third division. The second brigade, under Col. Bozars, is twenty kilometers from Arta. Further movement is reported interrupted.

THE TURKS JUBILANT.
Constantinople, April 25.—The triumphal success of the Turkish arms has caused the liveliest satisfaction here. The following telegram from Edhem Pasha is posted everywhere:

"Larissa was occupied to-day by the cavalry of the Imperial army. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

This has been put up as a bulletin in many places while the people are also reading Edhem Pasha's despatch announcing his possession of strategic position in front of Tynavro, which runs as follows:

"The Hill of Leodaki, the most important dominant point to the north of Larissa, was taken by the Ottoman troops on Friday. Hamdi Pasha's division having left Koskasi (Karya), effected a junction with the other Imperial troops at Millorin. The town of Tynavro, which is situated two hours from Larissa, was occupied to-day by the Ottoman army corps. The Ottoman troops continued to advance toward the plain of Larissa."

Osman Pasha has been given secret instructions. A despatch from Smyrna says that the redifs who were called out yesterday are intended for the towns of Smyrna, Vurila and Salonica, in order to prevent disturbances by the Greeks residing there. A meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday considered the expulsion of Hellenic subjects from Turkey. Marked irritation is displayed in official circles at the intervention of the foreign embassies on this subject, as it is feared that some trouble might arise from the refusal of the powers sent to protect foreigners at Salonica.

The consuls at Janina telegraphed the foreign ambassadors here last Friday that the Albanian battalions had mutinied and were refusing to march, as well as threatening the town. The Mussulman population of the town, the Albanians, and the consuls called the attention of Tewfik Pasha to the matter and demanded the adoption of effective measures to protect the inhabitants. These representations have been renewed to the Porte to-day.

The Sultan has conferred high decorations on the Pasha and upon the commanders of the six divisions of the army engaged in Grecian territory.

Salonica, April 25.—Osman Pasha arrived here last evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. He went forward at once to the scene of conflict. Greek subjects here, on agreeing to the foreign consuls, have been in a state of confusion. The Pasha will be allowed to remain.

THE END IN SIGHT.

London, April 25.—What seems likely to be the last week of the war is entered upon to-day. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs. Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion today is almost unanimous that the end is in sight; and this view is probably shared by the Powers, as they are already moving to intervene. It is believed that intervention will first take the form of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would not doubt agree. Since yesterday afternoon the British Foreign Office has been in close communication with the other members of the European concert, Great Britain suggesting that the time has now arrived for them to act. The French, the German and the Italian Governments have already responded, offering to agree, though the German Government says as a condition that it will be necessary first to exact a pledge from Greece to obey the mandate of Europe when this mandate is again given.

The British Foreign Office believes that Greece will give up this undertaking, as the disasters which have overtaken her have demonstrated that Turkey still possesses a formidable fighting machine, a fact which must have a sobering effect upon the popular demand for war at Athens, and which will permit the Greek nation to climb down without disgrace, after a supercilious vindication of the personal courage of the Greek troops and a gratifying demonstration of the Hellenic patriotism. If the Greeks listen to the voice of reason, and if the British Government will be pressed by England at Athens, and by Russia at Constantinople, it is not improbable that a decision will be reached by Tuesday, before which it is not supposed here that Edhem Pasha or Osman Pasha will have time to do more than to appear at Pharsalos.

THE GREEK IRREGULARS.

They Are Mountaineers and Resemble Scotch Highlanders.

The sounds of battle that re-echo among the despatches from Greece and the Levant have started a hive of bees. The critics have swarmed under the banner of some good citizens, and they want to fight the Turks. Dr. Constantine has been taken into the confidence of several of these would-be volunteers. They have not found him very sympathetic. One of them, a young man, anxious to proceed with the mobilization of a force of 500 men, but most of them were sick or bedridden, were old soldiers or chaps out of work.

The doctor said the Greeks do not need men, but money. Of men they have plenty, but of money they are short. And yet the money necessary to the carrying on of the campaign, was not so great in amount as might appear. The pay of the Greek soldiers was only a penny a day, and many of them didn't look for pay at all; they fought because they enjoyed it. And for rations, too, they didn't look for anything. They were content with a loaf and a drink from the nearest stream. If possible they might shoot a goat, but they didn't look for the luxuries of the season. Moreover, the Greeks who owned horses had freely given them to the Government for the part of the Greeks, the doctor says, are too patriotic and not yet highly civilized enough to make money out of Government contracts. The doctor did not yet recur to the fact that he was a doctor.

Speaking of the irregulars, the doctor said they were all mountaineers, and very much resembled the Scotch Highlanders. Like the Highlanders the wore kilts, white instead of plaid; their music was the bagpipes, and they would fight to the last man. Their favorite weapon was the gun, and they were all sharpshooters. At close quarters they had long daggers, but preferred to use their guns as clubs. The reports of the raiding parties of the natives of Macedonia—Greeks and Albanians to rebel, and so on out and around the Turkish forces. The doctor looked at the Greek irregulars, having been done, and war declared, about two days would suffice for the Greeks to demolish the Turkish forces now in the field.

The doctor narrated a funny experience of his own to illustrate the opinions entertained by the mass of the Turkish population. Just after the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was

walking with some American friends in Constantinople, and the day being hot, the doctor was sitting next to a Turk, who disturbed the silence in which they usually smoked their long pipes and sipped black coffee by discussing his friends. They had heard the latest news about this excitement of the war. And one made answer:—"Oh, you great ones, the son of an hour am I to hear any news, who work all day trying to earn a few piastres to support my family, and cannot go about as idlers like you? Tell us the news."

"Our sublime Sultan, the great power of the Almighty, has declared war against this cursed infidel of Europe to the north of us, the cursed Mussulman. The Sultan has sent his mandate to the stupid old woman of England, to the head of the Government of the United States, to the rabby light-headed French people, and to his other serfs in Europe, to send regiments to fight the Russians. The Turks will look on and enjoy it."

This was received with stroking of beards and approving remarks. The Turks now think that the European fleets are in the Levant, and the command of the Sultan. Toronto Globe.

For Later War News See Page One.

CHURCH MISSIONS.

Rev. G. Osborne Troop Lectures Before the C. M. S. on India—The Last Lecture.

No matter what the condition of the weather, the meetings of the C. M. S. Gleamers' Union are always well attended. The Synod Hall on Friday evening was filled with a most appreciative audience. The Rev. Dr. G. Osborne, president, presided. The Rev. G. Osborne gave a brief but eloquent address on the reception of the Gospel as a sacred trust.

Mrs. Carns-Wilson announced that the 7th and last lecture for this season would be given on May 21, when Mr. Ernest Carns-Wilson will be present in Montreal and give an address on "The C. M. S. missionary in that country, and his lecture will be one of great interest."

In his remarks the chairman spoke of the C. M. S. as the greatest society in Christendom to-day. In the darkest and most remote regions of the world the C. M. S. was in some way or other at work. The audience were then delighted with an address from Mrs. Ashley Carns-Wilson, on "Kashmir." The lecture was illustrated by a very fine series of stereoscopic views, showing the Himalayas, the Vale of Kashmir and other places and objects of interest.

"Kashmir," said Mrs. Carns-Wilson, "resembles Canada in several respects. In its extremes of climate; in its sparsely populated districts and need of new settlers, and also in its oppressive taxation."

The journey from London to Kashmir occupies about a month, and the mode of travelling in India was graphically described and illustrated.

Mrs. Carns-Wilson is indebted for much information on the subject to her sister, who is working as a Zenana missionary out there.

The Vale of Kashmir has been called the Paradise of India, and in some ways may be compared to the famous Plain of Bannockburn, Scotland. The Vale is noted for its groves and gardens and variety of exquisite flowers.

Kashmir is a country with a long history, dating back as far as 3,000 years. Its romantic and legendary history was briefly sketched by the lecturer, and was of unusual interest. The great artistic skill of the natives is evidenced by their fine embroidery, silver work, etc. Their religion is a mixture of Hinduism and Buddhism. The number of British residents and consuls in the country and the improvements is steadily increasing. Besides material benefits, spiritual matters are also being attended to. Our beloved Queen herself, inaugurated the introduction of Christianity into India by her own written declaration.

There is a great mixture of races in Kashmir and such a mixture of languages that the missionary's task is a difficult one. The Kashmiris are a handsome and dignified race, and their women often kidnapped on account of their beauty. But they are also an oppressed people which has developed many servile characteristics. The population is about 10,000,000. Mission work was started in Kashmir 20 years ago and there are at present eight C. M. S. missionaries laboring there. Besides these there are the Roman Catholics and Zenana workers. On September 12 last, the first Christian Church was built in Kashmir, and Montreal contributed towards its erection. The hospital and school are practical proof of the teachings of Christianity and appeal to the natives as nothing else can.

The lecture was listened to with the deepest attention and received frequent bursts of applause and an unanimous vote of thanks passed at the close.

A COMIC OPERA.

Residents of Prescott Entertained by Amateur Theatians From Across the River.

Prescott, Ont., April 24.—(Special.)—The Amphion Club of Ogdensburg gave a production of the great comic opera, The Mascot, before a crowded house of about 100, before a crowd of about 100. The production was acknowledged that this opera was as good if not better than any other entertainment which the people have ever been given an opportunity of attending.

The cast was as follows:—Betina, the Mascot, Mme. Arcand; Pippo, a shepherd, Mr. Herman Donavin; Fiametta, daughter of Lorenzo XVII, Miss Jennie Woods; Lorenzo XVII, Prince of Pombino, Dr. J. Musgrove; Frederick, Prince of Pisa, Mr. W. V. H. Stanford; Rocco, a farmer, Mr. J. L. Houston; Parafanti, sergeant, Mr. W. Guthrie; Matheo, innkeeper, Mr. Henry Valley.

Mme. Arcand, in the character of Betina, the Mascot, was the star of the evening. She acted the part fantastically, and was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Donavin, as Pippo, a shepherd, did splendidly, enjoying him to be an amateur. As Fiametta, daughter of Lorenzo XVII, Miss Jennie Woods was good. Her acting was pleasing with her appearance, which was pleasing. Dr. Musgrove, as Lorenzo XVII, Prince of Pombino, was a success. No professional could have done more justice to this most difficult part. The part of Rocco, a farmer, was acted to life by Mr. J. L. Houston, who showed himself an adept in the art of mimicking. Mr. Stanford, as Frederick, Prince of Pisa, acquitted himself with credit. The same may be said of Mr. Guthrie in his representation of Parafanti, the sergeant. Mr. Valley, as Matheo, innkeeper, was also above the average. The cast comprised some sixty people. The music and singing were introduced throughout the evening was of the best. The costumes were very handsome, and the many happy smiling faces of the young ladies added an additional attraction.

A RELIEF STEAMER.

Winnipeg, April 24.—A steamer to relieve settlers in distress from floods along the river has been despatched to the south by the Manitoba Government. The officers accompanying the steamer will give supplies to all needy ones. The river is reported as rising at Morris, but is stationary at Emerson.

THE LAST ENTRY.

BY CLARKE RUSSELL.

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(Commenced April 17.)

CHAPTER V.

Capt. Parry.

On the night of December 20, in the same year of the mutiny of the Mowbray, a large fullrigged ship, homeward bound, was to the north of the equator, sailing silently through the dusk. The hour was about 9.30. The moon rode high, and shone gloriously, and the edge of the plain ocean came in two sweeps of ebony to the clasp of splendor under the satellite. The ship lifted a cloud of sail to the stars. The night wind was lightly breathing and every cloth was asleep, stirless as alabaster moldings, curving from each yardarm and climbing with the whiteness of the moon into three piers.

This ship was the Alfred, but not the famous Thames East Indian of that name. She was about 1,000 tons, with an abundant crew, a captain, and four mates. She was carrying a valuable cargo and a number of passengers from India to London, and once only had she halted, at Simons Bay, where she put a lieutenant of marines and fifteen men ashore, and then proceeded, after filling up with fresh water. She was a fast ship, and when you stood at the wheel your eye ran along a spacious length of deck, rounding with the exquisite art of the shipwright into flaring bows, which sank into the true clipper lines high above the keel and coppered forefoot.

A number of ladies and gentlemen sat on the forefoot, and the moonlight shined upon these people, and sparkled in the jewelry of ladies and silvered the whiskers of gentlemen. On the weather side of the long quarterdeck walked the commander of the ship, Capt. Barrington. A lady's hand was tucked under his arm, and he frequently looked at her while he talked. To leeward paced the mate, and a little distance forward, in the deep shadows of the main rigging, stood a group of misanthropes.

Right aft upon the taffrail sat three gentlemen. One smoked a pipe, the others chatted. Capt. Barrington permitted his guests as he, with facetious politeness, called his passengers, to smoke upon the quarterdeck after five bells in the first watch. A considerable surface of grating stretched betwixt these three gentlemen and wheel. The wheel was something forward of the grating, and the helmsman, keeping the ship to her course, could hear more than the rumble of the tones of the gentlemen who conversed on the taffrail.

"I say, Parry," said one of the gentlemen, who was indeed no less a personage than the surgeon of the ship, casting his eyes up at the moon, and tating his tobacco with slow enjoyment in the discharge of duty to consider that all the great processes of this world—all that creation, in short—is based on circles?"

"Why do you address yourself to me?" asked Capt. Parry. "What do I know about circles?"

"Behold yonder moon," continued the doctor, pointing with the stem of his pipe to the luminary, beautiful with her greenish tinge, so sparklingly and brilliantly edged, too, so marvellously clear cut that you might then realize if you never did before the miracle of her self-poised flight through the domain of violet ether.

"So is the sun. So are the stars. The flight of our system through space, if not a circle, is nearly so, enough to justify my theory that when the great hand launched creation, the design was one of circles."

"Oh, hold that," said one of the gentlemen. "Parry, hand us a chorion."

"The breeze seems scanting," said Capt. Parry. "If this voyage goes on lasting I shall be like the sailor who, when he was washed ashore on a desert island in his shirt complained that he certainly did feel the want of a few necessities."

"A man getting married," said the doctor. "How do you like the idea of being married, Parry?" said the third gentleman, who was one Lieut. Piercy.

Capt. Parry viewed the beautiful moon in silence.

"Until I got married myself," said the doctor. "If I had an express marriage by whom I consider an excellent image. A man marrying is like unto a ship that grounds on a bar and beats over, where she lies, unable to get out; so other ships passing behold her riding, royal yards across and the bar thick under the bows."

"A man getting married," said the doctor. "How do you like the idea of being married, Parry?" said the third gentleman, who was one Lieut. Piercy.

"The most terrifying ghost that, to my mind, ever appeared," said the doctor. "I have been the spirit of the Prince of Saxony. He came in complete steel, suddenly, upon his unhappy relative, who had idly pronounced his name, and said: 'Karl, Karl, was willst du mit mich?' Is it the German, or the idea of a ghost asking what you want with him that makes this question so terrible?"

"The worst of all ghosts," said Capt. Parry, who had been straining his eyes at the elusive gleam ahead, "are the phantasies of the sick eye."

"Right," said the doctor.

"When I was ill some years ago, in India, I had been reading Bowdler's 'Life of Samuel Johnson,' and at a certain hour the figure of Dr. Johnson would sit upon the mantelpiece and play the spinet. I knew the old rock hadn't a note of music in his soul. His head wagged like a simmering cauliflower. I was in a mortal funk while he played. But was too weak to throw any stone at him. The vision first appeared I thought it might have been a bad bottle. The mantelpiece was cleared, and still old Sam came and played upon the spinet for five nights running."

"The most inconvenient of all ghosts is the living ghost," said Lieut. Piercy. "A Irish screen told me that before he left Ireland he lent an uncle five pounds. On returning, after fourteen years, he called upon his uncle and asked him for the money. 'Och, sure,' said the man, 'haven't I spent the double of it in masses for ye?'"

RAILWAYS CANADIAN PACIFIC

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11.00 p.m. (Week Days) " 6.30 p.m.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE

120 St. James St., next to Post Office.

Intercolonial Railway

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk

Railway, from Bonaventure

Street Depot, except Saturday

Leave Montreal by Canadian

Pacific Railway, from Windsor

Street Depot, except Saturday

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk

Railway, from Bonaventure

Street Depot, except Saturday

Leave Montreal by Canadian

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Leave Montreal by Canadian

Pacific Railway, from Windsor

Street Depot, except Saturday

RAILWAYS GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Schools and Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

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MONTREAL, APRIL 26.

TAKING TOLL.

At Lachine and some other places, Mr. Flynn has stated that since December, 1891, no tolls have been exacted from persons having claims against the Government. If he knows what is going on, he simply deceived his hearers. It is very well known that some intimate friends of the Ministers have been carrying on the trade of toll-keepers and have been pursuing nearly everybody to whom money was due by the Government. In order to promote the business the Ministers invented the famous theory of holding as illegal all the contracts made by their predecessors in office, and subsequently discovering that a "moral obligation" existed. According to this theory they would refuse payment of debts incurred anterior to the dismissal of the Mercier Government and in nearly all cases refuse also to grant a petition of right in order to allow the claimants to prove their claims and establish their rights before the courts. The consequence of this theory was plain. Rather than lose all, claimants would sacrifice part of their legitimate claims in favor of some of the Ministers' friends who would undertake to settle the matter. These middlemen of a new sort are in fact well-known in Quebec. There is one or two for each Minister, and the business is said to be flourishing. As soon as claims which had been submitted directly to the Government and been refused, had passed into the hands of these middlemen, they would become "moral obligations"; the Ministers would entertain them and finally settle them, when the toll-keeper had made sure of his share, which in cases has been more than one-half the whole claim.

Mr. Flynn can hardly ignore this practice, as it is said to have been carried on in his own offices, by his intimate friends, Mr. F. Atkinson, of Levis, has given a solemn declaration in which he states that having a claim of \$1,017 for work in connection with the Garneau bridge, he could get paid only when he had promised to pay a middleman \$400. This claim had been pending and refused for several years; but a few weeks ago Mr. Atkinson met the middleman in the office of Mr. Flynn's secretary and closed the bargain. He was paid immediately. As a pretext the middleman told him that he wanted money to run the Conservative campaign paper at Quebec, and that "it took something else than prayers to run a paper."

In another affidavit Mr. Atkinson declares that it is to his knowledge that another man paid \$100 to the same middleman in order to get a contract of \$180. This shows very clearly that if Mr. Flynn does not know that tolls are exacted by his henchmen, he must be very much above the things of this world and very short-sighted, as the bargains are made in the very offices of his department. The public would like to know the persuasive process by which he was brought to acknowledge and settle that claim of \$1,017 which had been refused by his predecessors.

There is reason to believe that many other cases of this nature will come to light before long.

REMOVE THE BICYCLE TAX.

The bicycle tax for 1897 will come into effect on May 1, unless some alderman, with more than ordinary promptitude, should take steps to prevent it. The license number for which the tax is paid runs from that day on, and the authorities have permitted bicyclists who do not already possess them to ride the streets for the intervening period, since the commencement of the season. Within a few days, however, the thousands of men and women who are now making daily use of the bicycle, both for convenience and as a means of exercise, will be called upon either to pay their \$2 each or leave their wheels at home. The City Treasurer last year received from bicycle taxes \$5,364, which this season will probably be increased three-fold.

It is needless to say that the tax is opposed by the wheelmen—taxes usually are opposed on general principles, by those who have to pay them. But in this case there are good grounds for the complaint made. The demand for a license fee is looked on as an imposition, for which there is no justification apart from an arbitrary desire to increase the revenue, at the expense of a section of the population who have in the past had no power to make their opposition felt. A bicycle does not do \$2 worth, nor two cents worth of damage to the streets during the ordinary course of its entire existence, and there is no reason why a bicyclist should be subjected to an extra tax for using the public highways, any more than a pedestrian. The charge is not a light one,—in many instances it is quite a strain upon purses that are already sufficiently burdened, while it is rendered all the heavier by the sense of justice with which it is accompanied in the minds of those who have to pay it.

If a reform is to be effected in this matter during the present year it should be undertaken without delay. The tax should no longer be imposed, or, if it be, the proceeds should be used for the benefit to those who pay it. Should any member of the City Council take up the question of its amendment, he will be assured of a widespread support, not only by those

who at present suffer from it, but by many others who equally recognize the unfairness of its imposition.

DR. GUERIN'S RECORD.

Few members of the Provincial Legislature have acquired, in such a short time, the position in their party and in the Assembly, already won by the member for St. Ann's division, Montreal. He has taken part in all the important debates, and although the gallant band of Liberals, led by the Hon. Mr. Marchand were numerically unequal to the task of preventing the uncounted measures which were voted through by the moribund Parliament in their indecent haste to increase the liabilities of the Province, nevertheless, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their utmost to keep the Province within the bounds of proper administration and economy.

Some superficial critics have censured Dr. Guerin for the stand, they allege he took, regarding the street improvements in the city charter. The stand he took was to advocate the stopping of all future street improvements until the city's revenue had increased to a sufficient extent to carry them out, but not to repudiate its honest indebtedness for liabilities already incurred. This is the only honest, straight-forward stand either for individual or communities. Moreover the Legislature and Legislative Council unanimously passed the retroactive legislation asked for by the city, only on condition that the city pay damages to those whose acquired rights would be affected thereby, thus proving the soundness, of Dr. Guerin's position.

But if the critics will just go beneath the surface of the amendments to the civic charter, they will find that a chief cause of the city's financial embarrassments has been that the corporation had been giving away for nothing, the most valuable of the city's assets, such as 30 year monopoly to street railway companies, worth millions of dollars (as the price of the stock has since shown), monopolies to Gas companies, to telephone, electric light and other companies. Bearing upon this most important fact is a clause introduced by Dr. Guerin, at the last session of the Legislature, into the civic charter:

"In future the city shall not grant to any person or company any right or privilege whatever, either annual or periodical, unless tenders have been called for during one month in at least two daily newspapers published in the city, and the city shall grant such right or privilege to the tenderer engaging to pay to the city the highest sum per annum for such right or privilege."

This short amendment may save millions of dollars in the future to the city, and is one of many evidences of the value of Dr. Guerin's services to the city and Province.

COTTON DUTIES ARE REDUCED.

A good deal is being heard about the cotton schedule of the new tariff, especially the nominal increase on colored cottons from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem, which is being criticized in some quarters as a departure from free trade principles. The charge is, however, quite groundless. In framing the new tariff, the desire of the Government has been to simplify it as much as possible by grouping items of the same general class under one head, and it has succeeded, according to a well-known Customs authority, in reducing the number of items on the list from 1481 to 428. In the classifying of cottons there may appear, as in this instance, to be an increase in the duty on a particular line of goods, but the grouping process has also resulted in reductions in other directions, thus effecting a general reduction as a result of the adjustment of the various classes brought under one group.

In any event, however, the new tariff as a matter of fact makes a considerable reduction in the duty on colored cottons. Under the old schedule the duty was 30 per cent., while under the new schedule it is 35. But the increase is more than offset by the preferential tariff clause, which gives to England an advantage in admission to the Canadian market. As is well-known to the trade, the colored cottons used in Canada, except such as are made by Canadian manufacturers, are imported mostly from the mills of England, whose wide range of patterns and extensive trade facilities have made them formidable competitors to the home producers. Under the recent tariff their goods have paid a 30 per cent. duty; under the new tariff they are to-day paying a 35 per cent. duty, less one-eighth, leaving a net duty of 26 7/8 per cent. After June 30, 1898, the other half of the preferential clause will come into effect, making the net duty on English prints 26 1/2 per cent. This will mean a very considerable increase in the competition felt by Canadian mills.

By a simplification of the schedules such as has been effected, much has already been done in the direction of tariff reform, while, in the matter of cottons, a substantial decrease in the former duties is being brought about. The same principle will be found to have been applied in many other classes of goods.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The Government have provided for every class of consumers by the horizontal cut in the tariff which is effected by the preferential treatment of British goods. But the farmers, as the largest class in the country, were entitled to the best possible consideration, and they have received it.

Their machinery and implements are now all at uniform duties of 20 and 25 per cent. The tariff of 1894 put harvesting machinery at 20 per cent., but left all other farm machinery and implements at 35 per cent. These latter have now been put down to 25 per cent. Barbed and other fence wire has been put upon the free list to take effect after January 1st next; meanwhile a severe cut has been made. The same has been done with binder twine. Corn for feeding purposes has been made free, and the lower price on the market, which has followed the Government's action, shows how practical is

this measure of benefit to the farmers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Milk separators, which have become a prime necessity in connection with the growing dairy industry, heretofore have been taxed 35 per cent.; they are now free, and their price will be correspondingly reduced. Coal oil, which two or three years ago was taxed a fraction over seven cents a gallon, and which under the pressure of a widespread agitation, was put at six cents by the Conservative Government, has been put down to five cents. Added to this reduction is the further fact that the measure of protection which consisted in the prohibition of importation in tank vessels, which was preserved to Canadian refiners in 1894 by the Conservative Government, has been withdrawn in this last revision. So that the reduction of duty, although upon its face appearing to be to five cents, is really considerably more.

In addition to these as well as other particular cases, there are, as we have said, the general reductions upon iron, sugar, woollens, cottons, etc., etc. The farmers have every reason to feel satisfied with Liberal tariff reform.

AIDING CANADA'S ENEMIES.

Some of the Conservative newspapers are already playing into the hands of the enemies of Canada in the United States by furnishing to them arguments which invite the United States Government to do its utmost to injure this country by retaliatory measures. To tell the people of the United States that Canada's new tariff policy is a slap directed at the United States is not according to a fair examination of that policy, while it is at the same time calculated to encourage and strengthen that hostile sentiment which unfortunately shows itself in the United States occasionally, and which advocates withdrawing the bonding privilege from our railways and inflicting whatever injury to our trade interests such a measure would entail. No Conservative, we venture the opinion, believes that the tariff is directed against the United States. Then let us all fight our political battles fairly, and not help to arm the enemies of the Dominion.

"Aside from this aspect of the case, moreover, the double tariff is an innovation that has nothing to commend it. It is not likely to secure Canada anything that she does not now possess. Great Britain is to give no advantage in return for those proposed. Canadian goods will enter her ports on exactly the same footing as those from the United States or any other country."—The Gazette.

There you are; there is your Conservative Imperialist reduced to a dollars and cents basis. Canada does something which is an advantage to the Motherland, while at the same time an advantage to Canada, but your Conservative is not satisfied. He wants to take away from Britain the advantage of a preference in Canada by asking to have a tax put on the British consumer of our products.

The Conservative party busted itself with passing resolutions about preferential tariff treatment of the Motherland. The Liberal Government has passed not a resolution, but a tariff. As the Toronto World puts it:—"It is certain that they have adopted the Conservative idea of preferential trade with England. Only they have gone the Conservatives one better and actually embodied the idea in a statute. This move we consider both a clever one, and what is more to the point at the present time, a highly picturesque one. Canada holding out an olive branch to the Motherland in the Jubilee year will loom up largely in the world's eye. And it has all the possibilities of developing into something both splendid and far-reaching."

It will now be urged that the preferential clause involves an "unheard of abrogation of parliamentary power" "fought with grave dangers" and holding "illimitable possibilities of universal extension." This will be about as near as the Conservatives will come to condemning a policy, which has been welcomed by all classes of citizens alike as beneficial and patriotic to a degree. The fears expressed are quite groundless. If the clause is extended to the United States or anyone else, it will only be in return for concessions which will make its extension advisable; thus practically maintaining the principles of reciprocity by which the Liberal party has consistently stood in years past.

Clearly it is misleading to talk of the 41,000,000 pounds sterling of trade which Great Britain has with Germany and Belgium as a loss under the Canadian preferential policy. It is equally misleading to put these figures against the 6,000,000 pounds of her present trade with Canada. The Liberal party is looking forward to the time when the trade of the Empire will get turned into channels within the Empire, and when without lessening the volume with outside countries the figures with Canada may leave 41,000,000 far behind.

The London News has a new editor and the first day he took hold he partly based an article on the declaration:—"With a cynical disregard for the doctrine preached for years by party leaders, the Montreal Herald declared a few weeks ago that there was now no free trade party in Canada." The Herald never said anything of the kind.

We take off a part of the duty on British goods and it is a direct benefit to us, because we get our purchases at a cheaper rate than before. The Conservatives are not satisfied with that. They want that as well as getting our goods cheaper, the British purchaser of our goods should tax himself to pay more for them.

A few years ago Liberals were accused of a desire to tax British goods higher than American. Now their crime—and it appears equally heinous in the eyes of the Conservatives—is that they are taxing American goods higher than British. As a taxpayer, the Grit is very useful, but as a tax-maker, he cumbers the ground.

The annual report to the effect that the

Eastern States' peach crop is absolutely ruined has arrived. Only two more statements are due. The next will note a decided change for the better, and the last that the crop is by far the largest on record.

The Canadian double tariff system is as easy as anything could be. If the goods come from Britain the Collector of Customs between now and the 1st July, 1898, will simply take off one-eighth of the duty, after the 1st July, 1898, he will take off one-quarter of the duty.

The Conservatives have taken a nice position. It is that Canada should not give preference to British goods unless the British taxpayer will tax himself to give more for Canadian goods than for goods from other countries.

It is not preferential trade with Britain that the Conservatives want. It is that Canada should sit down and drive a hard bargain with the British taxpayer.

STREET SCENES.

A Slack Demand for Mattresses and the Man Who Could Sell

HB auctioneer pointed to the half mattress and called for a bid. The hub-bub which arose from the crowded room ceased for a moment, and presently a lady who was critically eyeing the article for sale registered the modest bid of one dollar.

The gentleman whose business it was to excite further competition, outlined the many virtues of the mattress, which eventually resulted in another bid. The crowd, however, was slow in following, and it was evident that the demand for mattresses, however good they might be, was slack.

The auctioneer was rapidly becoming disgusted with the way the thing was going, and his wrath broke out in full force when somebody at the back of the room raised the bid to \$3.

"The idea," he remarked, "of selling this mattress for \$3. Why, it is worth \$20 at the inside."

Several in the room could not restrain a smile at this, and one woman laughed outright.

"Oh, yes," said the auctioneer, looking around at her, "you can laugh all you want to, but I'll guarantee you couldn't tell a half mattress from a dog stuffed with sawdust."

The woman immediately became indignant.

"Why, the idea!" she said, "I have bought plenty of mattresses in England, and never paid any such price as that for them."

"Oh," was the reply, "that's all right, but you haven't bought any in America, and that's where the difference comes in."

After a while somebody bid \$4 for the mattress, and it changed owners.

FTER a while it comes pretty hard on the carpet," remarked the piano dealer the other night, when he was entertaining some friends, "but I don't mind it as long as they continue to buy 'em."

"This," he said getting up and laying his hand on a bright oak upright, "makes the sixth, and I wouldn't be surprised if I sold another the same way."

Just then another visitor came into the room, and the story was repeated.

"I was just telling the boys the manner in which I have sold some of my pianos. It is this way. I quite frequently have customers come into the store who want a piano, and are not just certain what particular make they would like. Of course you can't tell me anything they don't know about pianos, and they 'hum and ah' around, sometimes for weeks."

"Well, they have to come to time sooner or later, and it is not infrequent that I am asked what make I use myself."

"As a matter of fact I haven't had the same kind of piano in the house twice, but after hearing my instrument, they want it, and I don't doubt it."

"Well, to cut the story short, I have sold five in this way, and the upright over there is going out to-morrow, sold to Mr. Westmont."

"You see the carpet is worn pretty well towards the door from the constant moving, but after all I don't think I have any kick coming, do you?"

A TERRIBLE CONFLICT.

(Special to The Herald.)

Foot of Milouna Pass Theasaly, April 24. —A fierce battle raged in the pass all night. The Greeks who entered and descended toward the valley encountered four battalions of Turks and drove them back in a most surprising manner. The Greek general will get some sort of medal for his bravery. He saved his entire regiment single handed. Stepping before the swartly Turks he called out in a loud voice:—"Who dares to wage war against the Prince Mamrocoratopolis of Kelaphanaghiopolis?"

The effect of this was instantaneous. The tremendous volume of sound moved down the first rank of Turks, like a steam mover in a wheat field, and many in the rear ranks were noticed to fall back in confusion.

The Turkish general to whom the Prince Mamrocoratopolis addressed his remarks turned deathly white and stumbled violently over the second syllable. After a short time he recovered slightly and rising to his knees began to mumble the name over in a dazed sort of way, but he had not progressed very far when he threw up his arms and fell dead.

One of the Turkish surgeons who rushed back and dragged him to the quickly retreating Turkish ranks, attributed the death to lock-jaw.

The victorious Greeks cheered wildly and advanced, but the Turks fell back with great rapidity and although the day was quickly breaking, and it was quite light, the defeated army was soon lost sight of.

Later—A message was just received stating that the Turks were found concealed behind the first eighteen syllables of a little town near the pass.

I hear there is a rumor current in Athens that the declaration of war was delayed several days. Several of the generals signed their names to the message sent to the Sultan, but the post office returned it, charging excess postage.

M. E. W.

GREENWAY ENTERTAINED. Toronto, April 26.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, was entertained on Saturday, by the members of the Toronto Hunt Club. The president, Mr. George Breamore, presided, and a large number of members were present.

ADIEU VON TURKHEIM

The "Baron" and "Baroness" Depart for Europe.

ASSUMED OTHER NAMES.

The Party Shadowed While Staying Quietly in Halifax.

Ascertained That the Baroness Has Relatives in That City—Objects of Curiosity.

Halifax, April 26.—(Special.)—The "Baron" and "Baroness" Von Turkheim, maid and child, booked to sail for England Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer Monaghan, but the German "noblemen" and his bride, are not booked under the names by which they are best known to newspaper readers. They have already had too much notoriety to care for any more. It has transpired that the Baroness has Halifax relatives. She and her brother are known to quite a few people here. The brother, John Young, of Boston, has not been seen about the city since Thursday night or yesterday morning, and it is supposed he has gone away probably to return to Boston.

Detective Stillwell is still on hand. He is evidently determined to perform well his duty of piloting the so-called Baron and Baroness out of the country. There was a good crowd of people at the wharf this evening to catch a glimpse of the interesting party.

The Baroness' little girl and the maid who has charge of her, have been at the Halifax Hotel ever since their arrival in the city, while the Baron and Baroness have kept in strict seclusion in another part of the city.

It is understood that in advance of the arrival of the distinguished party in Halifax, word was received here to have them all shadowed, in view of a probable arrest. As a result they have been kept in sight all the time. No request for an arrest had been received up to the time the steamer left her berth.

STAGE AND PLATFORM

A Good List of Attractions* for the Theatre Openings—Coming.

The Brothers Byrne's Eight Bells chime forth their familiar tidings from the stage of the Academy to-night. The entire production has been remodelled so that it will scarcely be recognized in the new form.

The English Rose, by George R. Sims and Robert Buchanan, is scheduled for production at Theatre Francais this week. This will be the first production of the successful romantic Irish drama in Canada. The vaudeville bill is to be headed by Hodges and Lauchmore, negro yodlers and cake-walkers who come here direct from Hammerstein's Olympia, New York. Others who will appear are Eva Swinburne, comedienne; Tom Hefron, wonderful monodist; and Smith O'Brien, late star of the Ivy Leaf Company and Harry Wright, late light comedian for Edward Harrigan.

This evening at the Queen's Theatre, C. E. Perry's Clara Schumann Ladies Orchestra will make its first appearance in this city. Judging by the many press notices that have been received this orchestra is no stranger to the music loving people in the States. Never has there appeared in this city an orchestra composed entirely of young ladies. There is a lively interest already being taken judging from the sale of seats at the box office.

Another burlesque is billed for the Royal week. Among the artists who are with the company are Hanley and Jarvis old Montreal favorites.

Signor Foll the great English Bassist at his concert in Windsor Hall on May 10th will be supported by William Lavin the American tenor. He returned in February to America and made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House. The other supporting artists of Signor Foll will be Marie Van der Veer Green the charming contralto and Rudolph Von Scarpa the American Austrian pianist. The subscribers list will be open at Shaw's Music Store until Tuesday next when it will be closed and subscribers will be notified of the order in which their seats will be assigned to them on Thursday April 29th at Shaw's Music Store. The sale of seats for the general public will begin on Friday April 30th.

A Kitchen Free-for-All.

The fork said the corkscrew was crooked; The remark made the fiddler sad; The steel knife at once lost its temper, And called the tea holder a dolt. The tablespoon stood on its mettle; The butter knife exclaimed: "Bile!" The stove grew hot at the discussion, But the fire remained cool all the while.

The way that the cabbage and lettuce Kept their heads was something sublime; The greens dared the soup to mix with them And the latter, while it hadn't much to say, Got so mad it boiled over—the fire Felt put out and started to cry; The oven roasted the turkey, And the cook gave the grease spot the bye.

The plate said the clock in the corner Transacted its business on tick, And the plate, which for years had been battered, The clock said was full of old nick. The salt said the cream should be whipped, The cinnamon laughed—in a rage, The cream said the salt was too fresh, And its friend wasn't thought to be sage.

Next the pepper, whose humor is spicy, "I dare any fellow," did cry, "To caster reflection upon me!" The mirror took up the den, Then the axe, with a wit sharp and cutting,

Declared that the rug had the floor; While the key said the knob should be worshipped, "Cause it was the right thing to adore,

The bell, ringing in, said the cook book Must be hushed, else wherefore so read? The stove brushed a thing of some polish, Looked down on the saucepan and said: "But admitted the cup was quite deep; The coffee tried to climb on the tea leaves, But discovered the same were too steep.

You'd not think a thing that's so hokey As the sieve would have mixed in the fuss, But it did, for it said that the butter Was a slippery sort of a fuss. No one knows how the row would have ended, Had not the cook, Maggie O'Dowd, (Her work being done) closed the kitchen, And thusly shut up the whole crowd.

Times-Democrat.

A French philosopher is said to have remarked, "Coffee is a slow poison; it has been killing me these seventy-five years." We will not vouch for the story in any respect, but it illustrates the view suggested above.

LOOK OUT, MR. GERMAN.

Trouble Still Brewing in South Africa.

Germany Resents England's Attitude Towards the Boers, and Desires Assistance From France.

London, April 25.—The Times' correspondent at Paris has been informed that the object of Prince Hohenzollern's visit to M. Hanotaux, French Foreign Minister, was to discuss the situation in the Transvaal and to persuade France, and through her Russia, to support Germany in resisting Great Britain's imperious attitude towards the Boers in exchange for Germany's support of France in the Egyptian question.

The sudden despatch of the Cape of Good Hope squadron of British warships to Delagoa Bay has created considerable excitement here. It is the general impression that Great Britain is preparing for some important move. According to one statement, the Government learned that several German warships had been ordered to Delagoa Bay, and consequently it was determined to forestall the Germans. The Globe, however, believes the explanation is that Great Britain will possibly obtain full control of Mozambique, under the Portuguese flag, in return for cancelling the large compensation which Portugal will be condemned to pay Great Britain as a result of the Delagoa award. Great Britain would thus administer Mozambique as she does Egypt, and the naval demonstration was intended to ward off the opposition of the other powers.

The Times publishes an interesting article from a special correspondent, who sums up the situation in South Africa, saying: "As seething a mass of unassimilated elements it would be hard to find equal in South Africa of the present day there is no rest. South Africa is more unsettled than at the beginning of last year."

A blue book published to-day contains a grave warning to the Transvaal in a despatch from the secretary of the state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to the British High Commissioner, Lord Rosemead, dated March 6th, in which referring to the Transvaal alien immigration bill as a breach of the London convention, Mr. Chamberlain regrets that in spite of the repeated assurances of President Kruger of his respect for the convention, the British Government has so frequently been obliged to complain of infringement of the convention or action of the Transvaal, calculated to lead to an infringement.

SIR DONALD'S GIFT.

Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—(Special.)—Sir Donald Smith has forwarded to the Manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition a cheque for \$1,000 as a contribution to the prize list.



"THREE GLASSES OF MEN"

Is the title of a neat, illustrated pocket volume I have just issued, exclusively for men. It gives in plain language the effects following youthful indiscretion and later excesses, and points out an easy and sure treatment and cure at home WITHOUT DRUGS OR MEDICINES. It gives a truthful resume of my thirty years' wonderful success with my patented genuine Electric Belt. It tells of every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it and know exactly where he stands. Can be had free at office, or is sent sealed, by mail upon request.

DR. SANDEN, 156 St. James St., MONTREAL, CAN. Office hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.



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In drugs is an essential to life and health, as expert knowledge of medicine is in the preparation of a doctor's prescription. The freshness and absolute purity of our drugs and medicines have done as much for our reputation as the care and attention we give to our prescription department.

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Get your Spring Suit or Overcoat repaired and cleaned (all shreds removed) is at

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C. A. A.

Mount Royal Park.

The Incline Railway will commence running to-morrow (Saturday) morning for the season.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sparrow & Jacobs, Managers. This Week, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. The Famous BROTHERS BYRNE Presenting their enormously Successful Spectacular Production. The New 8 Bells. This season funnier and brighter than ever. A perfect cyclone of laughter from start to finish. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Next Week—Mr. Wilton Lockyer & Co.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. MUSICAL TREAT. All this week—GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Clara Schumann, LADIES' ORCHESTRA. Composed of handsome and accomplished young ladies. Classical and popular songs, arias, numerous solos. Programmes changed daily. Prices—15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Next Week—The Boys of Kilkenny.

THEATRE ROYAL. SPARROW & JACOBS, Managers. ALL THIS WEEK. MATINEE DAILY. The Brightest and Merriest Spectacular Burlesque. VANITY FAIR. Matinee 10 & 20c. Evening 10c and 20c. Box Office open all day. Next Week—Harry Benson's Big Extravaganza Co.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager. This afternoon at 2 and to-night at 8. THE ENGLISH ROSE. And Hodges and Lauchmore. Prices 10c, 20c, and 25c. Telephone 444. Bicycles Checked Free. Bicycles Checked Free.

DIRECTION OF VERT & HARRIS. WINDSOR HALL. Monday, May 10th. FIRST VISIT TO CANADA. The Greatest Basso of the Day. Foli.

"NIT" SAID THE SENIOR LEAGUE.

When Other Clubs Wanted Montreal's Old Place.

ONLY FOUR IN IT NOW.

The Capitals, Shamrocks, Cornwalls and Torontos Will Battle.

SCHEDULE DRAWN UP.

Rumors of a New League Being Formed at Once.

The Baseball Record—Results of Windsor's Races—General Sporting News.

The senior lacrosse league will be composed of four clubs this year, Shamrocks, Capitals, Torontos and Cornwalls. Each team will meet each other team four times instead of twice. That was the result of Saturday's meeting at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The atmosphere of Mr. Hogan's hostility was heavily charged with lacrosse all day long. In addition to the supporters of the four clubs left in the league by Montreal's withdrawal, Quebec, Le National and the Torontos were represented, each club being eager to step in to Montreal's empty shoes. Quebec was represented by Mr. Stein, Captain Pennace and Mr. Stafford. Dr. Cypriot and Mr. White were there for the Nationals while the veteran Dan A. Rose looked after the Torontos. There was any amount of lobbying and wire-pulling and each of the applicants expressed a reasonable measure of belief in their applications being favorably received. But they were doomed to disappointment.

It was well on to three o'clock when the meeting convened in the St. Lawrence Hall club room. The delegates present were: Montreal, W. Bramley, (in the chair); Toronto, W. J. Suckling; Shamrocks, C. A. McDowell; Cornwall, Frank Lally; Capitals, W. Stewart. There were also about twenty-five gentlemen present as sort of advisory committees to their delegates.

Mr. Bramley, the retiring president had an easy time in discharging his duties. He asked Mr. Suckling to act as secretary, and the Toronto representative read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Bramley's valedictory was a short one. The formal notice of the withdrawal of the Montreal Club from the Five Club League having been read, the club's representative stated that as his club was dropping out it was only proper that he should retire.

C. A. McDowell, of the Shamrocks, voiced the regret of his club in the withdrawal of the Montreals. In a feeling address he referred to the long and intimate relationship which had existed between the Shamrocks and Montreals and stated his belief that the presence of Montreal in the senior series again would prove a great help to the game. He trusted that are long the men of the winged wheel would once more be in a position to take their place in the senior ranks. He rose, and after a few words, he declared, of Toronto, "That this meeting desire to place on record its deep appreciation of the splendid efforts of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, in the endeavor to foster a spirit of enthusiasm for the National game and deeply regret the retirement of the club from the senior league."

Mr. Suckling added some remarks by way of condolence and Messrs. Lally and Stuart followed in a similar strain. After this little exhibition of bouquet throwing by the other delegates, Mr. Bramley left the chair and upon the unanimous vote of the delegates, C. A. McDowell was elected as president of the League for 1897. The new president made a short but pointed inaugural speech. He requested everybody to withdraw except the qualified delegates so that they might have a nice little family chat. There were, he said, several applications for admission to the league and he reasoned quite properly, it may be remarked, that business could be expedited by a private conference.

A small hitch was encountered in the arrangements here but the delegates executed a flank movement and gathered in Mr. Suckling's room where the dark and bloody deal of cards was played. The applications of Quebec, Nationals and Torontos were knifed and the league remains one of four clubs.

The work of drawing up a schedule proceeded after dinner and the following was the result.

Date.	Clubs.	Grounds.
June 5.	Cornwall-Toronto	Toronto
" 5.	Shamrock-Capital	Shamrock
" 12.	Shamrock-Toronto	Shamrock
" 12.	Capital-Cornwall	Cornwall
July 22.	Capital-Shamrock	Capital
" 22.	Capital-Toronto	Toronto
" 22.	Capital-Shamrock	Shamrock
" 24.	Capital-Toronto	Toronto
" 24.	Cornwall-Shamrock	Shamrock
" 24.	Cornwall-Capital	Capital
" 24.	Toronto-Shamrock	Toronto
Aug. 7.	Capital-Toronto	Toronto
" 7.	Toronto-Shamrock	Shamrock
" 14.	Capital-Cornwall	Capital
" 14.	Cornwall-Shamrock	Shamrock
" 21.	Cornwall-Shamrock	Shamrock
" 21.	Capital-Toronto	Capital
" 28.	Toronto-Cornwall	Toronto
" 28.	Shamrock-Capital	Capital
Sept. 5.	Shamrock-Cornwall	Cornwall
" 11.	Shamrock-Toronto	Toronto
" 18.	Toronto-Cornwall	Cornwall
" 18.	Shamrock-Capital	Shamrock
" 25.	Capital-Toronto	Toronto

A formal motion was put and carried to the effect that last year's terms and agreements should rule this year, and that the trophy should be valued at \$100. The delegates then signed the schedule and the meeting broke up.

MAY FORM ANOTHER LEAGUE.

To say that the representatives of the Quebec, Nationals and Torontos were annoyed at their treatment by the Senior League would be to put it mildly, and when the decision was announced they immediately began to talk of forming another league. It was stated that Montreal, Ottawa A.A.A., Nationals, Tecumsehs, and Quebec would unite and that a meeting will be held next Saturday for that purpose.

THE SHAMROCK'S AFFAIRS.

The Senior Shamrocks will meet at the grounds this evening to arrange all preliminaries in connection with practices, and also to appoint a day for the meeting at which the captain of the team will be selected.

There is a good deal of interest being taken in the annual meeting of the Young Shamrocks, which is to be held at the office of the secretary-treasurer, 180 St. James Street, on Tuesday evening. The principal business to be transacted is the election of officers, and as there is likely to be a change in the number the competition will be all the keener.

THE RING.

THE MAHER-SHARKEY MATCH.

New York, April 24.—The presence of Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher, with their managers, Dan Lynch and Buck O'Reilly, attracted a host of sporting celebrities to the Police Gazette office. The principals were there to receive bids from the managers and matchmakers of the big New York clubs which are rivals for the privilege of holding the bout, and also to talk over the details of their match. This is one of the most important fights in the world, and is attracting quite as much attention in the East as the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey battle did in San Francisco some months ago, and it is not to be wondered at that very earnest endeavors are being made by the various clubs to secure the bout.

When the various people interested in the affair had all arrived, and were seated in the sporting editor's office, Tom O'Rourke, representing the Broadway Athletic Club, opened the proceedings by handing Lynch and Connolly an envelope enclosing a sealed proposal containing three options, the acceptance of either of which would be satisfactory to him. The options included a purse, a smaller purse and a percentage of the receipts over a stipulated amount, or a percentage of the entire gross receipts.

Lynch said he had received a bid from the representative of the Palace Athletic Club. This bid was a stipulated amount. Various sums were guessed at by the people who attended the meeting, all the way from five thousand to ten thousand dollars being mentioned. The Greater New York Athletic Club, which has an arena at Coney Island, was also a bidder through Warren Lewis. This was also a sealed proposal, but it was believed to be a percentage proposition, the uncertainty about the authorities allowing the bout to be "pulled off" making it rather hazardous for the club to tie itself up with an offer of a big purse.

One other bid was received, but Dan Lynch, who was the custodian of it, refused to divulge the name of the club or that of the bidder. It was believed, however, to be from the Bohemian Sporting Club.

Lynch and Connolly decided to wait until Monday before announcing their decision, the intervening time being devoted to an investigation of the responsibility of the various clubs and consideration of the details involved in the affair. Nothing of a decided character was, therefore, done, and another meeting was arranged to take place at the Police Gazette office. Sharkey went to New Dorp, Staten Island, to begin his preparations. He has chosen a fine place, and being amphibious in inclined, will enjoy the water which rolls up on the beach hardly fifty yards away from his training quarters. The sailor pugilist looks bigger than he did when he was in the East before. He says he has taken on weight and now scales 184 pounds. He will fight at about 175. He says he never felt better and is confident of winning.

His trainer will be Tim Magrath and it is probable that Jim Hall will be his sparring partner. Sharkey and Choyinski are good friends and as the latter is also training at New Dorp for his fight with Denver Ed Smith, which takes place on May 11, they will have the benefit of being able to spar with each other.

Maher has heretofore done all his training at Sheephead Bay, but this time he has chosen the quiet suburb of Westchester, near the Morris Park race track, for the scene of his labors. The roads around there are fine to work over, and the training quarters are near enough to Long Island Sound to afford him facilities for bathing.

Peter is a hard, conscientious trainer when he is preparing for a fight, never failing in a single detail of his routine. Peter Lowery, the Dublin lad, who has been behind the Irish champion at all his fights, is training him, assisted by Pat Scully, an Irish boxer, who gained something of a reputation as a fighter before he came to this country.

JUST HOW IT OCCURRED.

The appended valuable contribution shows clearly how it was that the fight between the two men was so unfortunately for Jim Corbett. The questions of science, training, or of over-confidence, are here to be dismissed for it now appears that St. Patrick and a few friends personally intervened in order to punish Corbett in his own city on the 17th of March. Of course, it may occur to many to ask where Fitz came in, but this is a detail. The poem speaks for itself:

How't came to pass that "Lanky Bob" got in that telling blow,
That gave to him the "championship," like some folk have been wondering—for no doubt can there be
That Corbett's still the better man—to this most will agree.

For, analyzing every round, is it not plain to view,
That more than once old Corbett had his man in quite a stew?
Where'er he would-on chin or jaw, on body or on ear,
He dealt his scientific blows, till Bob felt rather queer.

And in fifth round, as is known, Bob's claret freely flowed,
Which was the effect of sundry taps that Corbett had bestowed.
With pugilistic kindness, for he had a great regard
For the fellow who showed it, so he gave them fast and hard.

Then in the sixth, when foxey Bob, his wily tactics tried,
Jim's left and right, with lightning speed, on nose and jaw were piled,
Till Corbett blood besmeared the planks, and Fitz was made to feel
The force of Corbett's vigorous blows, that backward made him reel.

But Fitz was game! besides, that purse, was ever "fore his eyes";
It nerved him, so he came again, to every round, and to every prize;
But Corbett met him every time, and felled him with a wing,
There he delivered such a blow as brought him to his knees.

His style of fighting was superb, about it was no flaw,
He uppeet Fitz in the wind, and smashed his head on the jaw;
To save himself and get his wind, Fitz tried another "squeeze,"
When Jim delivered such a blow as brought him to his knees.

And then the goal was all but won—and well Fitz knew it, too—
He took the time the "rules" allowed, while fast his breath he drew.
When mystic time was counted out, no longer could he stay,
He rose, but from Jim's mighty strokes, made sure to keep away.

For never fox close-run by bounds, and seeking for a way
To escape his fate, more cunning showed, than did Bob on that day;
Yet all his craft had gone for naught, and champion still was Jim,
But desecrating of Fitz, brought punishment on him!

For, when before in any ring was cleverness displayed,
Like his, until Old Ireland's Saint with why, see him as he left the ring, look well his body o'er,
Nor wonder on or on it appeared, but covered with Bob's gore!

Then, how, we ask, how else account for Corbett's ending so, and giving Fitz the long-watched chance to deal that final blow?
Yes, Irishmen, the whole thing's clear to us, and we're glad to find it so.
We've diagnosed the case right through, and that is what we find.

So, dauntless Sons of Erin, give ye brave, pugilistic race,
Don't let yourselves nor Motherland, in any wise disgrace;
But when you throw the gauntlet down, set the people on their feet,
When you arrange to meet your man, don't fix on Paddy's day!

P. KERR.
Montreal, April 26th, 1897.

THE CHAMPION BANTAM.

San Francisco, April 24.—Five thousand people saw Jimmy Barry and Jimmy Anthony, bantam-weights, fight twenty rounds before the National A. C. last night, for a purse of \$2,000 and the world's championship. The men were well trained and weighed 115 pounds each. Barry set the pace. He landed the gauntlet down, and got away without a return. It was soon evident that Barry was the cleverer man of the two, but his blows did not seem to hurt the Australian. The twentieth and last round was all Barry's, as he smashed his opponent on the eye and the jaw repeatedly. Although Anthony was still on his feet when the round closed, the referee announced that as the contest had been for points, Barry was clearly entitled to the decision and the purse, and was the champion bantam-weight of the world.

BASEBALL.

Manager Rowe, of the Montreal Baseball Club, has finally decided to occupy the old Shamrock grounds, St. Catherine street, for the coming season. He will start in at once to prepare the diamond, and put the field in first-class shape. Patrons of the club are anxious to know that Mr. Rowe has about closed arrangements to bring the Bostons and New Yorks here at the end of the season. So far everything is going smoothly.

A CLUB FOR THE POINT.
Steps will be taken to organize a new baseball club at Point St. Charles to-night, a meeting being held for that purpose in the Gymnasium Hall.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24.—The threatened revolution among ball players appears to be taking definite shape. Ever since the Colts arrived here they have held night conferences at the Gibson House with some of the more rabid members of the Cincinnati team. One of the members of the Cincinnati team said it was time that the revolutionaries were rather strong in the Chicago team, and that there is no doubt that they would succeed in spreading it.

The players' grievance is not so much on the new contracts as it is on the salaries that now are being paid by league clubs. A prominent member of the Chicago team, who was in the Brotherhood revolt, said today:

"When a salary limit was fixed in 1892 the league managers promised that as soon as the debts contracted during the Brotherhood year were cancelled the limit would be wiped out. All obligations arising from that fight were cancelled in the fall of 1895, and while the managers are making more money than ever, they are grinding the players down. We want a fair share of the profits we earn for these men, and are not getting it. Proper remuneration for services rendered is what we fight for and we will get it, too."

The players say they will work in every city to get sympathisers with the movement, and are certain of succeeding.

PHILLIES BEAT GIANTS RABLY.

Buffalo, April 24.—Following are the results of Saturday's games in the National League:
At Baltimore—R. H. E.
Baltimore... 10 10 0
Boston... 1 1 2
At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Cincinnati... 11 11 4
Brooklyn... 6 6 10
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia... 12 12 6
New York... 4 4 4
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia... 12 12 6
New York... 4 4 4
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia... 12 12 6
New York... 4 4 4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
Club. Played. Won. Lost. Per Cent.
Philadelphia... 4 4 0 1.000
Baltimore... 3 3 0 1.000
Cincinnati... 3 3 0 1.000
Louisville... 2 2 0 1.000
Brooklyn... 3 2 1 .667
St. Louis... 2 1 1 .500
Pittsburg... 2 1 1 .500
Washington... 3 0 3 .000
Cleveland... 3 0 3 .000
New York... 3 0 3 .000
Chicago... 3 0 3 .000
Boston... 4 0 4 .000

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Boston in Philadelphia; Brooklyn in Baltimore; Washington in New York; Pittsburgh in Louisville; Cleveland in Cincinnati; Chicago in St. Louis.

ATHLETICS.

FOR THE ATHLETIC COPS.

A letter has been sent by the executive committee of the Toronto Police Athletic Association to the police forces of London, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal as follows:

With a view of encouraging the practice of athletics by the police of neighboring cities, the Toronto Police Athletic Association has decided to offer for competition fifteen gold medals, value of \$10 each, three to each of the following cities: London, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal. The following programme of nine events has been decided upon, and a medal will be awarded to the winner of a majority of the events in each series as follows:

First series—100 yards, 1 mile run, 1 mile run—One medal.
Second series—Running broad jump, running high jump, standing broad jump—One medal.
Third series—Putting 16 lb. shot, throwing 16 lb. hammer, throwing 16 lb. weight—One medal.

Conditions.
1st. Each city will take place for itself when its contests shall decide, but all must be finished and the medal awarded not later than the 1st of August next, and in each city the contests shall be confined exclusively to bona fide members of the force of that day.

2nd. The contests to be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.

3rd. The winner of each medal to compete in the events which formed his series (and such others as he may choose to enter) at the annual games of the Toronto Police Athletic Association on the 18th of August, to which he shall have free entry and shall be entitled to such prizes as he may win, three being in each event.

4th. The Toronto Police Force championship gold medal for 1897 will be competed for at the annual games on a programme of 16 events, in which the nine

forming the above three series will be included (a full list of which will be furnished on application), and members of the five outside forces above-named, will be privileged to compete for this medal on equal terms with members of the local force, and, while in attendance at the games, will be free of expense as the guests of this association.

The objects of this proposal are: 1st, to develop and bring to the front the best material in each force; and, 2nd, to bring together, on the 18th of August, in a general athletic contest, the three best men of each force, and thus stimulate a friendly rivalry in athletics among the different police organizations of the country.

IS HE A PROFESSIONAL?

The secretary of an athletic association in a neighboring city writes as follows:—"To the Sporting Editor, Montreal Daily Herald.

"Sir, I have been requested by the committee to write to you.
"Will you please enlighten us as to the definition of the word 'professional'?" We are a member of a club who is a tailor by trade, and is giving boxing lessons. I might state that he is being paid for his teaching by a few local sports, but he is not doing this for a living.

"There is some dispute as regards this question, and we leave you to decide."
The definition of an amateur as decided by the A.A.A. of C. runs thus:—"An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or stake bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood, or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own."

Under a proper reading of this definition the club to whom our correspondent refers is certainly a professional.
If the clause "or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood" be taken by itself, a measure of doubt might possibly exist as to the standing of a man who merely receives occasional pay for his services, but read in connection with the first part of the definition the clause leaves no such look-out.

"An amateur," it says, "is one who has never competed for a money prize or stake bet." It does not matter how small a money prize or bet, when a man has once competed for it he is a professional; so, when a man has once received money for teaching, he has gone without the pale of amateurism. In any event the spirit of the definition is plain, he who is a professional, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the A.A.A. of C. would favorably consider an application for reinstatement from a man who had unwittingly left the amateur ranks.—Sporting Editor, Herald.

QUOTING.

THE MONTREAL QUOTING LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Quoting League was held at 794 Craig Street, Mr. Alexander Lindsay, president, in the chair. Four of the clubs in the league were represented. James Knox, secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, as well as the minutes of last annual meeting. On motion, the minutes as read, were received. The following officers were then elected for the current year: President, Mr. Alexander Lindsay; vice-president, Mr. B. Connaught; secretary, Mr. James Knox, No. 4 Plateau Street; treasurer, Mr. W. D. Strachan.

A letter was read from Mr. John Currie, of Currie Bros., grocers, 1860 Notre Dame Street, giving another gold medal, to be placed under the auspices of the League, not more than five members from each club in the league, North American Caledonian rules to govern the match. As this is Jubilee year he would like the match to be played early in the season.

Mr. Currie would like that the other two medals promised would be played at the same time, all in one day. On motion the letter was received, and a unanimous vote of thanks passed to Mr. Currie for his liberal gift.

The following delegates were named as a committee to arrange a schedule of games for the coming season:
B. Feeney, St. Gabriel Club; J. R. B. Aird, St. Lawrence Club; D. W. Strachan, Riverside Club; William Bell, Montreal Club; C. McNulty, Dominion Club; Mr. E. Feeney, chairman.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the schedule committee.

RIVERSIDE QUOTING CLUB.

The following are the officers elected for the Riverside Quoting Club for the current year: President, D. W. Strachan; vice-president, James Cuthbert; secretary, treasurer, H. Wilson; assistant secretary, J. Wilson; committee, Messrs. J. Ritchie, chairman; D. Sheu, F. Graham, J. J. Adams and J. Wilson; delegates to Montreal Quoting League, Messrs. D. W. Strachan and James Cuthbert; auditors, Messrs. Stewart Cuthbert and George Tate, senior.

THE WHEEL.

A MONTREAL RUN.

About twenty-five of the Montreal Bicycle Club lined up at the Gym Saturday afternoon for their first road ride. The party was headed by Capt. Pendleton, and the destination was Dorval. The roads were somewhat muddy, but Dorval was made in fair time. The party arrived home about 8.30 muddy and tired, but feeling good.

WITH THE WANDERERS.

A meeting of the Wanderers will be held this evening, when every officer is requested to be present. In bringing in new members it should be remembered that the club is primarily a bicycle organization, and though the by-laws do not make it obligatory upon an applicant to be a wheelman, it should nevertheless be the aim of all in soliciting recruits to secure as far as possible applications from actual riders of the wheel. A large number was passed through at the last meeting, and the members with club emblem. It is expected that every member will accept the kind invitation of the popular vice-president, Friday evening, April 30, members will meet at club room, 814 Dorchester Street at 8 o'clock for a ride to Lachine.

FOOTBALL.

BRITS MET TO-NIGHT.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Britannia Football Club will be held this evening, and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance, as the future of the club will be considered at this meeting.

VALLEYFIELD'S RETURN.

Valleyfield, April 24.—(Special)—The Valleyfield Football Club, at their annual meeting decided to make application for admission to the Canadian Football Association. They were formerly members of the latter union, but left last year, and joined the eastern, so that it is a case of returning to their first love. The late committee were re-elected.

THE VICTORIA'S MEETING.

The Victoria Football Club will hold their annual meeting this evening at 8 p.m., at their club room, 27 St. Georges Street. All those wishing to join and are interested in the welfare of the club are requested to attend.

ROWING AND SAILING.

ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE Y.C.

A special general meeting of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club will be held at the Windsor Hotel, on Monday, May 3rd, at 8 p.m. Business—to vote on the following motions, notice of which have been given:
1. "That the entrance fee for new members of the club be raised to \$10, and that the change take effect on June 1, 1897."
2. "That the membership of the club be limited to 400 active resident members."

DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE III.

London, April 24.—According to the Pall Mall Gazette the United States yacht Defender is likely to race in English waters. The only question between the American syndicate and H. W. Walker, who wishes to buy the sloop, is the price of the yacht. In the event of the purchase being made, it is stated, Lord Dunraven will fit out Valkyrie III. to meet Defender. H. W. Walker is a brother of A. Barclay Walker, the owner of Ailsa.

SWIMMING.

THE AMPHIBIOUS DOCTOR.

Chicago, April 24.—Dr. Neuman, of the Chicago Athletic Club, will go for the five mile indoor swimming record of the Amateur Athletic Union, Wednesday night, in the club tank, providing permission can be secured from the American officials here. President R. E. Fishburn, of the central section of the A. A. U., is a member, and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in securing the desired sanction. Dr. Neuman is an expert in the water and has frequently distinguished himself at the C. A. A. games and water races. He won renown by winning a long-distance swimming event at Athens, Greece, a year or so ago. His friends have little doubt but what he will take the record. The swimming for the challenge cup of the C. A. A. will take place on May 5. The conditions of the races will be announced to-morrow.

TURF AND TRACK.

SATURDAY AT WINDSOR.

Windsor Race Track, April 24.—The races to-day resulted as follows:—
First race, 3 furlongs—Jim Armstrong, 103, 5 to 1, won; Corder, second; Ebie Bramber, 100, 7 to 5, third. Time, 45.4. Deerfoot, Victorine and Gilray also ran.
Second race, 3 mile, selling—Alvin W. 107, 7 to 10, won; Adam Johnson, 112, 15 to 1, second; Ballegard, 107, 5 to 2, third. Time, 1.7.1. Nevry, Mary Lu and K.C. also ran.
Third race, one mile, selling—Scanlan, 107, 25 to 1, won; Hardenburg, 11, 5 to 1, second; Jack the Jew, 112, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.40. Terra Archer, Mr. Dunlap, Nero and Master Fred also ran.
Fourth race, distance and weights not given—Imposition, 4 to 1, won; Ruth, 9 to 5, second; Old Dominion, 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.05.4. Belz, Nairate, Favorite, Com. Frank in command also ran.
Fifth race, 3 mile, selling—Little Matt, 104, 7 to 2, won; Gilfordham, 102, even, second; Birdcatcher, 101, 7 to 2, third. Rosslyn, Taglion, O. versight, Annie Teuton also ran.
Sixth race—Short steeplechase cancelled.
Entrées for Monday:
First race, 3 furlongs—Wehima, Little Ada, Pug, 108; Isabella II, Hazel Martin, Slattery, Dick Bryant, Condor, 105 Bobby Burns, 108.
Second race, 3 mile, selling—Pommery Sec, Oversight, 95; Hickory, 107; Nairate, 102; Prince Proverb, Ruth, Gladoli, Minnie Clyde, 97; Alvin W., 105; Graein, 100; Her Excellency.
Third race, 3 furlongs, selling—Borderer, 98; K. C. Alvin, 103; Summer Coon, 95; Imposition, 102; Alamo, 100; Test, 95; Jimmentod, 103; Old Dominion, 100.
Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Hardenburg, Ortho, 100; Henrica, 94; Master Fred, 107; Jack the Jew, 104; Samson, 108; Ingomar, 107.
Fifth race, 3 mile, selling—Favorite, 101; Ashland, Comer, Frank, Nover, 103; Rosslyn, 106; Alleric, 114; Starke, 103; Gasparino, 108.
HON. MR. COCHRANE'S SUCCESS.
Hon. Mr. H. Cochrane has been very successful at the Boston Horse Show. He won second prize in the hackney class for two-year-olds, with Lady Isabel, a bay filly by Hayton Shades—Cameo; 1st prize in the hackney class for three-year-old stallions, standing over 15 1/2 hands, with Bartholme Performer, by Garton Duke of Connaught—Princess; 2nd prize for two-year-old hackney stallions with Hillhurst Sensation, by Hayton Shades—Miss Baker.

EPPE'S COCOA, GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labeled "EPPE'S COCOA," by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labeled "EPPE'S COCOA," by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labeled "EPPE'S COCOA," by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.

Government & Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

E. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker,
British Empire Building,
1754 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
First-class investments always on hand.

DULL AND STRONG.

Little or No Stir in Stocks This Morning.

CANADIAN STOCK IN LONDON

Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Earnings Are Better.

Henry Clews On the Situation—Wall Street Stocks Keep Dull but Very Firm.

Things were very tame on the local stock market this morning, more so in fact than they have been for a long time. Only a few shares were dealt in and the aggregate business amounts to very little.

Toronto Railway was placed at 74 1/2, Montreal Railway at 208 and rights at 40 1/2. In the way of bonds the feature was a sale of \$10,000 of registered Cable at 90. There was nothing done in cottons. Montreal Street Railway earnings the past week were fairly good, as the following statement indicates:

Earnings, Decrease, Increase.
Sunday... \$2,832 11 \$345 20
Saturday... 4,011 73 538 45
Friday... 3,746 33 367 11
Thursday... 3,520 66 180 50
Wednesday... 3,406 49 318 51
Tuesday... 3,653 47 393 33
Monday... 3,699 89 332 29

Duluth earnings for the second week in April were \$23,885 against \$30,110 last year, and \$29,582 in 1895.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company signed contracts last Saturday for 25 years with Mexican National and Mexican Central Railroads, giving the Postal Telegraph lines over these roads. Under these contracts there will be practically shut out of participation in business to and from the United States by reason of the fact that Western Union has insisted on all its telegrams going by Vera Cruz Galveston Cable.

Canadian Pacific was higher in London at 70 1/2. It closed Saturday at 50. Grand Trunk last preference was quoted at 30 1/2.

MONTREAL MONEY.
The tone of the market for call loans is easy at 4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
Total sales of the week in Wall Street aggregated \$5,632,000, against \$4,229,000 (five days) last week, and \$12,000,000 a year ago.

BREAK IN M. P.
The break in Missouri Pacific on Saturday was wholly due to sales by the brokerage firm that was the principal buyer a few weeks ago when the rumors of a tie-up were in circulation.

THE GOLD RESERVE.
The United States reserve has not been gaining so rapidly during the last few days, since gold exports began to be talked of, as during the preceding two or three weeks. There has been no backward movement, however, and the net reserve Friday was \$155,151,901.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Members J. S. Bache and Co. report today's prices in New York at 12:30 by wire to their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 10 St. Jacques Street:

April 26.
Description. Open. High. Low. Close.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.			
Messrs. J. S. Bachs and Co. report to-day's prices in New York at 12.30 by wire to their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 10 St. Sacramento Street :			
Description.	Open- ing.	High.	Low.
Am. Cotton Oil			
Am. Tobacco Co. do. pref.	69	69	
Am. Sugar Refg. Co. do.	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Am. Spirite Mfr. Co. do.	91	91	
Atch. Top & S. Fe. all paid.	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Balt. & O. Ry. Co. do. pref.	183	184	
Bay State Gas Co. do.	9	9	
Canada Sulph. Co. do.			
Ches. and Ohio do.	168	168	
Chgo. & N. Y. do.	72	73	
C. & N. W. do.	814	815	
C. Mil. & P. do.			
Cons. Gas. N. Y. do.	114	114	
Del. & O. Canal & C. & St. L. do.	28	28	
D. L. & E. Ry. Co. do.	104 1/2	105 1/2	
Duluth, St. & Hud. do.			
Duluth, St. & Acl. do. pref.			
Hocking Valley do.	24	24	
Jersey Central do.			
Lake Erie Gas. Co. do.			
L. & N. Ry. Co. do. pref.			
Louis. and Nash. do.	434	434	
Manhattan Elevated do.	145	145	
Mich. Cent. do.			
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson do. pref.	344	344	
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson do. pref.	91	91	
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City News.

LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The central committee room of the Liberal party in Montreal is located at 89 St. James Street. Telephone No. 568.

A LIFE GOVERNOR.

Mr. George Smithers has donated the sum of \$100 to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women. He therefore becomes one of the life governors of the institution.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Homes at Longue Pointe are Messrs. Samuel Bell and A. A. Ayer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the present week are Mr. Alexander Macpherson, Mr. J. Henry Birks, Mr. D. J. McArthur, Mr. C. H. Blackader.

HAVE NOT HEARD IT.

Nothing is known at the Grand Trunk office about the report that Mr. F. H. McGuigan, superintendent of the G. T. R., has been offered an important position on the New York Central Railway. Mr. McGuigan is at present out of town attending to his duties.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The prizes to the successful pupils at the evening schools will be distributed at the Academy Hall of Montreal School on Thursday evening. In addition to the class prizes for the subjects taught, a special prize will be given to the pupil of each school who has induced the largest number of scholars to attend the course.

NEW UNIFORM NEEDED.

Mr. F. L. Decarie, City Hall engineer, is pressing upon the Finance Committee the necessity of providing a uniform for his assistant, the elevator attendant. He strongly impresses the necessity of such a provision being made, and as the outfit necessary is but small, he is expectant of gaining his point.

THE BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Arthur Pelletier, who was drowned with a companion early in November last while duck-shooting opposite Laprairie, was found on Saturday by Mr. Zolique Charran, of Longueuil, opposite that town. The remains were conveyed to the morgue, where they were identified by Pelletier's widow and by his uncle, Mr. A. Belsise, of No. 146 Maisonneuve street.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The attending physicians and medical officers of the Women's Hospital, Orléans street, have just been appointed and are as follows: Attending surgeons: Drs. Reddy, Burnett and Fiske. Consulting staff, members of the faculty of medicine, University of Bishop of College, House surgeons (resident), Drs. J. McIntyre, A. H. Newman, J. Leslie Allan and C. A. McDougall.

BRIDGE MEN INTERESTED.

Several representatives of United States bridge companies are in the city making enquiries about the enlargement of the Victoria bridge with a view to tendering for the contract which will be an extensive one for the successful tenderers. Among the companies represented are McDonald Union Bridge Company, of Athens, Pa.; the Detroit Bridge Company, the Edgemoor Bridge Company, Edgemoor, Del.; and the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Philadelphia.

WILL ESCORT HIS EXCELLENCY.

Mr. Thomas Tait, assistant general manager of the C. P. R., went up to Ottawa yesterday with a distinguished party of New York State legislators composed of Senators T. E. Ellsworth, L. H. Humphrey, F. W. Higgins, N. N. Stranahan and Joseph Mullin, Assemblyman G. C. Austin, and F. Kilburn, bank superintendent. They will escort Lord Aberdeen to the dedication of the Grant memorial at New York to-morrow.

TO ENTERTAIN MR. BRUNETIERE.

Mr. F. Brunetiere, the member of the French Academy, who is expected to arrive in the city next Sunday, will be entertained to dinner at the Hotel de Ville, French Consulate-General, Mr. Kleckowski, and on Monday morning, accompanied by Rev. Abbe Colin, Mr. Brunetiere will visit McGill. In the evening he will lecture at Laval, and on Tuesday morning he will be entertained at luncheon by the professors of Laval in the St. James' Club.

A CHARTER GRANTED.

The Alpha Phi Sorority Society of McGill has obtained a charter from the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the leading Greek letter society in America. May 11, has been fixed for the initiation ceremony, which will take place at New York. Many of the members of the local society will attend, and several have expressed their intention of being present at the annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, which meets this year in Providence, Rhode Island.

VETERANS WILL CELEBRATE.

The Imperial Army and Navy Veterans' Association met in the armory of the 6th Fusiliers on Saturday evening. The meeting was well attended, and the Diamond

Jubilee celebration thoroughly discussed. A church service will be held on Sunday, June 20th, and on the 22nd, the association will take part in the procession. The meeting was adjourned till Saturday, May 1, when a full attendance of all who have served their Queen in any capacity, in the army or navy, is requested to arrange the details.

DUBOIS' "PARADISE LOST."

A musical organization has lately been formed under the leadership of Professor Clerk, of the Gesu choir, which is to give Dubois' "Paradise Lost" at the first concert to-morrow evening. The choir consists of upwards of 250 singers, both ladies and gentlemen, and is said to be remarkably well trained. The soloists are all local amateur musicians, well-known in French-Canadian musical circles. Dubois' work is one of great artistic value, and it will give should prove a great treat. The sale of seats at Pratte's music store is progressing satisfactorily.

THE MARCHIONESS UGUCCIONI.

Much regret is felt among a large circle of former friends at the news received yesterday from Florence of the death of the Marchioness Uguccioni, whose maiden name was Miss Anne Rutin, and who was a sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Lapham Smith. Both before her marriage and afterwards, during a visit to Montreal with her husband, she was a great society favorite, and made hosts of friends by her bright and kindly manner. She had been ill all winter and her death was not unexpected. She leaves several children, her eldest son being a midshipman in the Italian navy.

CITY HALL COMMITTEE MEETS.

Ald. Penny, M.P., presided at a meeting of the City Hall Committee on Monday. The business done was not of much importance, consisting chiefly in passing accounts and signing warrants. The report relative to City Hall improvements and repairs referred back from the Finance Committee for details of the proposed expenditure of \$10,000 that had been asked for. It was decided that the details should be given. It was pointed out that \$9,700 is needed for repairing and renewing drainage, painting, whitewashing, etc., in the building, and \$300 is needed to renew the flooring in the long room.

JEWISH LOYALTY.

At the annual meeting of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue held yesterday it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. M. Markus, to send a congratulatory address to the Queen upon the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, and to hold a special thanksgiving service on the 20th of June. In the course of a most eloquent speech Mr. Markus spoke of the Queen as a sovereign whom all Israelites revered and loved. It was only right that the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, as the oldest Jewish body in British North America, should celebrate the jubilee in a hearty manner. Mr. Markus was loudly applauded.

SPECIAL CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Two important items of business will be brought before a special meeting of the City Council this afternoon. One is the passage of a by-law amending the present regulations of the City Council, and the other is the resignation of Ald. Renaud's resignation from the Markets Committee. The proposed new by-law has already appeared in full exclusively in The Herald, and the incidents leading up to Ald. Renaud's resignation have also been fully discussed in these columns. A lively discussion in this connection is expected as to the rights of members to order public work done without the consent of the whole committee to which they belong.

DEATH OF EX-ALD. O. ROBERT.

Ex-Ald. Olivier Robert died this morning at his residence, 570 St. Denis street, after a long and protracted illness. Mr. Robert was of advanced age, and had been under medical treatment for a number of years, so that his death was not unexpected. He was a member of the City Council from 1876 to 1886, during which period he was for seven years chairman of the City Hall Committee and other committees. He was a real estate agent, and an ex-Ald. Robert was a uncle of Mr. J. R. Robert, former chairman of the Police Committee, who was defeated at the last municipal election in St. Mary's Ward by Ald. Charpentier. He leaves a widow and several children.

PEPIS ENTERTAIN FRIENDS.

Friends of the pupils of the High School were treated to an excellent entertainment on Saturday evening last. The auditorium, which seats considerably over a thousand, was filled to the doors, and all present expressed pleasure with the performances of the pupils. Two choruses, "The Four Jolly Beggars," and "In the Dusk of Twilight," were rendered in good form, and proved that the pupils had spent much time in preparation. The prizes won at the High School games were presented by Dr. Rexford. In the absence of Sir Donald Smith, who had promised to be present, but was unable to attend. Some of those taking part were Masters Meredith Brown, James G. Moore, J. C. Bagge, George Faulkner, Fred Letendre, J. Morris, Miss Marie Hollinshead and Miss Letendre. The principal announced that parents and friends wishing to see the gymnastic work of the pupils could do so on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMS.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates were held in the College of Pharmacy, 305 LaSalle street, Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, April 20th, and closing on Saturday, April 25th. Four candidates for the major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves. Of these the following passed certificates: As licentiates of pharmacy, Arthur Carruthers, James Frankum, E. L. Lawson, R. J. Lunn, Francis S. Webb, Henry Willis, W. S. Stone, as certified clerks, D. R. O'Neill, J. E. Mignerey, G. B. Faulkner, Louis Rogalsky, Oscar Turgeon, Maurice O. Dion, J. R. Cassagray, Patrick G. Mount, J. O. Quenneville. Of the major candidates two passed upon all subjects but one, namely pharmacy and chemistry respectively, and of the minor candidates one failed in pharmacy. These who require to present themselves at the October examination, to be examined on those subjects only. The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination, the subjects examined upon being:—Chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, pharmacy, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, and weights and measures. The winners were as follows:—R. W. Williams, Charles Rivers, A. E. Denger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and J. R. Parin, Montreal; E. Muir, secretary of the board.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair.

Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gums. Absolutely painless. No sleep-producing agent or cocaine. We are not competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brossen, 7 St. Lawrence.

Hear the Liberal Leader, Hon. F. G. Marchand, at Sohmer Park this evening.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Still Being Discussed by Business Men.

DOES NOT SATISFY ALL.

Barb Wire Manufacturers Discharge Employees.

Cement Men Also Protest and Will Send a Deputation to Ottawa—Other Firms Which Favor It.

The new tariff continues to be discussed by business men of the city, who are divided as to its advantages, although as a general rule the Government is supported in its action.

WEBSTER BROS. AND PARKES.

Speaking on the increased duty on cement, Messrs. Webster Bros. & Parkes, expressed the following opinion: "The cement trade of Montreal unanimously protest against the unequalled, unvaried and excessive increase in the rate of duty on Portland cement. This is an article that interested all engaged in the construction of buildings throughout the country, and is also one of the principal sources of freight for the ocean steamers, coming here. There are only three factories in Canada that produce cement, and yet the tariff has been altered for the sake of these three factories, which cannot under any circumstances produce one-tenth of the supply.

"It means that every man that puts up a building has got to be taxed."

"The standard weight of a barrel of cement is 400 pounds, but through it some times runs up to 450 pounds gross, or in the cheaper grades to 350 pounds gross. But this is only on the quality, and is absolutely the lightest barrel that has ever been imported into Canada.

"If the present tariff rate, we are paying an average of over 40 per cent. duty; and from England is a further protection of 25 per cent., while the new rate will give an average of 60 per cent. duty, or 85 per cent. with freight. Of course this extortionate duty is hidden under the guise of a specific one, the very thing that all Liberals have been protesting against for years, but it is there all the same. Why, about the excessive and extortionate nature of this tax, I need only mention that the Dingley tariff now before the United States Senate, introduced by an admittedly protective government, and with the avowed object of giving the local market the home product, only levies 8 cents per 100 pounds, and that the tariff on cement is 25 per cent. reform pledge are asking for 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, or some 55 per cent. more than the Dingley Bill.

"The trade in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada send deputations before the Tariff Commissioners and put all these facts before them, facts which are admitted and indisputable, but it seems to have had less effect than one cement factory in the constituency of a member of the Government, whose seat is none too secure. We have just heard too, that when the items were read in the House, one of the members asked an explanation on this item, as to whether it was not an increase, and Mr. Patterson told us it was not, as in barrels of 325 pounds, it came to the same thing. If this is correct, Mr. Patterson has either been deceived or does not know what he is talking about, for there are 325 pound barrels coming into Canada; no English or German cement is ever or has ever been, for general trade, put up in barrels of less than 375 to 400 pounds; and while there is some low grade Belgian or Swiss ports, the duty on it at the old rate was equal to 75 per cent., for it is produced so cheaply.

"Apart from this, the cement trade claim to have been treated with injustice, in having their business sprung on them so late in the season, for their sales are made and the goods are now on route; and of course, prices were based upon Mr. Laurier's Ottawa platform, to reduce excessive taxation, and all ordinary people outside of politicians would consider 75 per cent. enough protection for any industry and any country, and more than that under the former tariff.

"For ourselves, we can only say that we have made sales from Halifax to Winnipeg, and guaranteed buyers against any loss of duty, and agreed to give them the benefit of any reduction; and this we did, trusting to ante-election promises of our tariff reform. Do Government men intend that Indignant letters are being sent to the members for the various constituencies interested. In general we are quite satisfied with the new tariff, but we consider that our trade has suffered injustice."

THE BELGIAN CONSUL.

Mr. F. B. Mathys, Belgian Consul, said he hardly knew yet how to express himself. Belgium had a treaty with Great Britain, by which she was included among the "favored nations." She gave the colonies the same favorable treatment that she gave to Great Britain, and for this reason he thought Belgium was entitled to the same preference under the new tariff as England. Mr. Fielding's explanation on this point was not as clear as it might be. If Belgium was given the same treatment as Great Britain, the new tariff would be a great advantage to the Belgian trade. Do goods were being sent to the same condition, but iron and iron products particularly would be greatly improved. One point he noticed, that Great Britain would benefit immediately. He supposed that if Belgium were accorded the "favored nation" treatment, there would have to be an Order-in-Council passed, and signed by the Governor-General and there might be opposition in council. He had wired Ottawa on the subject, but so far had not received an answer.

STEVENSON, BLACKADER & CO.

Mr. R. R. Stevenson, of the Stevenson, Blackader & Co., says: "With reference to the changes in cotton little is to be said. The increase in grey and colored goods will prevent United States manufacturers using Canada as a slaughter market. I cannot understand why bleached cotton remains unchanged, while duties on grey and colored are increased. On English woollens the change from 25 per cent. and 5 cents a pound on heavy goods, or about 33 per cent. and 30 per cent. on light weight goods to 25 per cent., as it will be when the 25 per cent. preferential clause comes into effect, means that the woollen mills in Canada will have to close down. At the old rate the mills were losing money, and they cannot compete at a reduction of 6 per cent. when about \$8,000,000 worth of woollen goods is imported each year from England. We must figure on the 25 per cent. preferential clause immediately, because in a few

months the buying for the fall of 1898 commences, and prices have to be figured on very shortly. The preferential clause is particularly severe on woollen goods as none are imported from the United States.

DOMINION WIRE MFG. CO.

Mr. Fairman, president of the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company, was seen this morning with reference to the rumor that the Lachine works had been closed down.

He said, in answer to a question, that half their employees there had actually received notice of dismissal, and as soon as a few odds and ends had been cleared up, the barb wire works would be shut down. In addition to this, some \$75,000 worth of wood-screw machinery, the galvanized wire, and half the wire-drawing plant will be closed down. Roughly speaking, this would affect some 200 men. When working full force, their employees numbered 320, and half of these had been notified of their notice. They fully expected that all their employees would shortly be given three months' notice.

"Are any other firms affected besides yours?" "Yes. Throughout Canada there are ten or twelve other manufacturers of barb wire, and they simply must close down. There is nothing else for it, as they cannot possibly live under the present tariff. The worst feature about it is that we have been in the habit of supplying most of these with galvanized wire, amounting to about 5,000 tons annually, or nearly half our total output of 11,000 tons. This, of course, we lose, and already there is one American representative right on the ground, ready to gobble up this."

"What was your total output?" "Our total sales in this line were about \$300,000, and the Americans will draw that much gold from the country, whereas formerly it was spent in Canada. We also used 7,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal, large quantities of Canadian lumber and one and a-half carloads of Canadian sulphuric acid per month. All these have been cut down one-half. Besides this was the loss of the wire from the wire-drawing plant, amounting to about 30,000 tons per annum. This cost us about \$60,000, and will be reduced one-half."

"How about your other departments?" "It now becomes a question as to whether or not we can run our mills on plain wire at 20 per cent. the rate to which the present Administration has increased the former very low tariff of 25 per cent. We are afraid that even on plain wire we shall not be able to run at all."

"You might notice one or two points that should be mentioned out of fairness to us," continued Mr. Fairman. "Our plant at Lachine cost us \$350,000, which we invested on the supposition that the industries would be protected. One-half of this plant is to-day absolutely worthless, except as scrap iron. Regarding the other half, we are not yet decided whether we shall have to close it or not, but we are afraid that we shall have to do so. We paid out in wages about \$150,000 per annum, and our total annual output was about 12,000 tons, the total value of which, including all classes of goods, was manufactured at about \$750,000. Half this is now wiped out, and we are afraid the Americans will get all of it."

"The new tariff is an outrage. The Government should know that there are other people besides farmers. It is a very serious matter, too, for Lachine. When we went there there were no buildings in Lower Lachine. Now it is well built up with cottages, etc., which in many cases are owned in others partly paid for by the workmen themselves. A large number of these are skilled operatives, unable to turn their hands to anything else. They were brought, in many cases, from England and the United States, and they will now have to go to some other country where the industries are protected."

CAVERHILL, HUGHES & CO.

Mr. Fred. Hughes, of Caverhill, Hughes & Co., wholesale grocers, said: "Speaking for our own line, I find the new tariff fairly satisfactory. I am pleased to see that no duty has been placed on tea and coffee."

"The increase in the duty on tobacco appears heavy, but I think it is as good an article as any for the Government to create revenue on, it being of course something of a luxury."

"The existing regulation prohibiting the importation of adulterated tea should be made as stringent as possible. Regarding the reduction of the protection on rice and sugar, I have found the supplies from the concerns here in the way of packages and goods, very satisfactory, and I would regret to see the change made in any way interfere with the working of these industries."

MR. GEORGE R. PROWSE.

Mr. George R. Prowse, hardware dealer and importer, said: "The new tariff will affect him in no particular, but he had not had time to go into it sufficiently to give an opinion as to its effectiveness."

MR. W. DRYSDALE.

Mr. W. Drysdale, bookseller, stated to The Herald that it was the booksellers' opinion that the new tariff was simply outrageous. Cheap books, which it would be most desirable to keep out, will be brought into Canada at a low rate, and better class books will be increased. Hitherto booksellers sold American works at American prices, and the bookseller paid the duty, now the public will have to pay it.

MR. F. E. GRAFTON.

Mr. F. E. Grafton always advocates ad valorem duty, but he considered the one just imposed as altogether too high.

Thomas May & Co.: "The wholesale milliners should be in a general way well satisfied. The 5 per cent increase will probably be compensated for by the rebate of eight per cent. on the tariff, and we might be benefited in the end, that is, as far as we can see, for of course, we must give

THE CEMENT TRADE.

Representatives of the cement trade met at the Board of Trade Building at 10 o'clock to-day to discuss the increase of duty which they maintain is too high. Mr. William McNally occupied the chair, and there were ten other gentlemen present. It was decided without discussion to telegraph Hon. Mr. Fielding asking him if Wednesday next would be a suitable date for him to receive a delegation who will present the complaints of the trade.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.

In talking over the new tariff on 'Change this morning Mr. James B. Campbell said: "The preferential clause in favor of our own flag is the great success of the tariff. I believe that it is time for Canada to take a somewhat different stand with regard to these trade treaties. The Dominion is a little beyond the colony, and self-governing with regard to domestic affairs must carry with it self-government with regard to trade treaties. "We should have coal on the free list, and must look for that later on. Coal from Great Britain would encourage tonnage to head for this port."

GAME VERY SCARCE.

Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—(Special.)—A letter received at Edmonton from Mr. L. Desjardins, of Lesser Slave Lake, says the people there are starving owing to the scarcity of game. The letter adds: "The people of Sturgeon Lake ate over twenty horses for they could kill no rabbits, or moose."

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Three New Blue Books Issued at Ottawa.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Dealt With by the Departmental Officials.

The Northwest Mounted Police and the Development of the Yukon Country.

Ottawa, April 26.—(Special.)—The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture, which has been distributed, comprises 122 pages and gives a review of the year's work. The agricultural conditions of the year are described by the Minister, Hon. Sydney Fisher, as favorable. In Ontario the yield of wheat was above the average, and the total area under crop was largely increased. Winter wheat was below the average, while the yield of spring wheat had fallen below the average of former years. The crop of hay was better than for 1895, but below the average of former years. Potatoes and roots yielded well, while the crop of apples was exceptionally large and of good quality.

In Quebec most of the crops harvested have been satisfactory to the growers, and hay, grain and roots have nearly all given encouraging returns.

In the Maritime Provinces the grain crops have been excellent in quality and above the average in yield, and in many districts the returns have been the largest for many years past.

In Manitoba, despite some unfavorable conditions, wheat is reported as averaging about 15 bushels per acre, while barley and oats have given over an average crop.

In the North-West the season was favorable and the crops in many districts the largest on record. In some cases they averaged 40 bushels to the acre. In British Columbia the spring season was cold and wet. Following this the weather was unusual hot, and continued so until the grain was harvested. Under these conditions the farmers had a good crop of hay, but grain of all sorts gave less than an average return. Later rains materially helped the root crops, which have turned out fairly good.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Referring to the experimental farms, the Minister now says that it is generally recognized that little progress can take place in connection with agricultural pursuits, but what is traceable directly or indirectly to the results obtained from experimental work. Test of cereals, fodder, plants and roots, fattening of steers and swine; horticultural work, division of entomology and botany, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, etc., are all dealt fully with in the report.

The general dairying services in the Province is touched upon as well as the work of the patent office and the copyright branch.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The statistical part of the report shows that the persons convicted of indictable offences for 1895 were 5,474 as against 5,238 in 1894, or 10.86 per one thousand inhabitants in 1895, against 10.50 in 1894. There were 37,585 convictions in 1895 compared with 36,165 in 1894. By Provinces crime has decreased in Ontario and Prince Edward Island and increased in the other Provinces.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police contains a report from Inspector Couture, of the Yukon district. Fuel in the land of the midnight sun is said to be very difficult to procure. There is said to be a seam of coal about ten miles from Fort Constantine, which will in future supply the district with coal. Fresh meat is scarce on account of the caribou being very difficult to secure. There was very little crime during the past year. In regard to mining, later reports have been received from Mr. Ogilvie. The Inspector, however, says that as far as he can learn, about \$300,000 gold was taken out during the year.

The Government is asked to take some steps in regard to the liquor trade. Last year permits were given to a person who sold the liquor and took the money out and used the country as a base to smuggle it into the territory of Alaska. It is recommended that in future only permits should be given to legitimate firms and companies doing business on the Canadian side. The general feeling is said to be for a high license. The reputable dealers would be quite willing to pay a high license, the only objections being the low class of saloons.

Attention is called to the country around the Mackenzie River and Herschel Island. Twelve whalers, steam and sailing, wintered there last year. The crews numbered from 1,000 to 1,200 and the vessels did not leave winter quarters until about the middle of July. Each year a vessel is loaded at and despatched from San Francisco, with supplies for the fleet, of which cargo liquor forms a great part. This liquor is sold to the natives for furs, and the young native girls are purchased by the officers of the ships for their own foul purposes. The natives also make liquor from dried fruit, sugar and molasses. When in liquor they are very violent. A native when drunk tied up his daughter by the heels and whipped her to death, and Mr. Whitaker (a missionary), and the ship's captain tied up this man and whipped him.

"The presence," says Inspector Constantine, "of an armed Government vessel, with a strong and disciplined crew would do much good service in putting an end to the traffic in liquor to the natives, as well as protecting the revenue, and more especially the fisheries which must be valuable or so many ships would not be in these waters."

WILL MEET IN CAUCUS.

The Conservatives meet in caucus to-morrow. The Liberals will meet on the following day. The meeting of the Conservatives is to see what course they are to pursue in regard to the tariff. Senators Elmerworth, Sternaghan, Higgins, Austin and Kilburn, of the New York State Senate, are here to-day on a private visit. They are taking in the sights.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba, left for Montreal this afternoon.

Balmoral Hotel, Montreal.

Now under new management. Leading downtown hotel. First-class accommodation and bill of fare. Terms moderate.

The Shah of Persia, Muzaffer-Eldin, is alarmingly ill. Muzaffer-Eldin was born March 25, 1853, and succeeded his father, who was assassinated on May 1, 1896.

Your Wife

Can't find a flaw in the making of our dollar shirts. She'll look at the stitches and the button-holes—examine the material and tell you that Munroe's Shirts are the best that can be made. You know about the fit yourself, and if it is not right, you don't pay.

Munroe Bros.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

Summer Hardware Wants.

There are many things that the coming warm weather necessitates your getting. We have been making preparations for some time and now have a complete stock of these summer goods.

Refrigerators, the kind that save ice and are easily purchased. Ice Cream Freezers of the best makes. All kinds of Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Coal Oil and Gas Stoves, Garden Tools and Step Ladders.

We have all these articles now in stock, and have arranged so the prices will be especially low.

E. Clavinagh & Co.
COR. NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS ST.

HERALD SUPPLEMENTS.

A Great Demand for the "Coaching Party."

Next Saturday's Supplement Will Consist of a Representation of "Noah's Ark."

Saturday afternoon and to-day a constant stream of visitors, large and small, entered The Herald counting-room, each armed with the coupons necessary to secure a copy of the colored supplement—"The Coaching Party."

The Supplement was, if anything, even more interesting to the children than the one given the previous Saturday. Throughout the week "The Coaching Party" will be given to any reader presenting six coupons of consecutive numbers. For the convenience of subscribers these supplements will be furnished at any of the following places:—Herald Office, Craig street.

Herald Branch Office, Westmount.

Herald Branch Office, Point St. Charles.

Hochelaga—E. Daigneault's, St. Catherine and Moreau streets.

St. Catherine street, No. 2407—A. J. Chapman.

Prince Arthur street, No. 97—N. A. Cole.

St. Andre street, No. 682—M. Desardins.

Coupons may be presented at any of these places.

Next Saturday the Supplement will consist of a representation of Noah's Ark.

Some city subscribers have sent in coupons and asked that the Supplements be forwarded to them by mail. This cannot be done unless a three-cent stamp to cover expenses of mailing be enclosed. This applies to both country and city readers. Subscribers who have sent in coupons as above stated can secure the Supplements by calling at this office.