If you want, as you do, a reliable match,
A match th[illegible] light at the very first scratch,
Just mind w[illegible] tell you, and think of this catch, ASK FOR EDDY'S

Thorburn C H

When needing a basin, tub or a pail,
Whether fibre or wood, be sure and don't fail
If you want a real good one from bottom to bail, ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Herald

EIGHTY-SEV[illegible]TH YEAR, NO. 45. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1894. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

NOISY BOSTON RABBLE.

The State House Invaded by a Mob of Unemployed.

VIOLENT TALK BY THEIR LEADERS.

They Described Themselves as "Anarchist-Socialists" and Demanded Work for the Masses—Another Dynamite Outrage in Paris—Police Baffled—French Capital is Greatly Alarmed.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—About 2000 people gathered on the Common this afternoon to listen to addresses by Morrison, Swift, Herbert N. Casson and other "Socialist-Anarchists," as they call themselves.

After hearing the speeches the crowd marched to the State House, where Swift and Casson were made a delegation to visit Governor Greenhalge. They demanded, as they themselves put it, that employment should be given to the crowd which they led.

The Governor intimated to Swift and Casson that he would do all in his power to help the unemployed, and that he had no doubt that the Legislature would do something for the men. He consented to come out and address the crowd. He said to the people that personally he would do all he could and that he would recommend action by the Legislature. Still, he said the Legislature had no power to give work to the unemployed except it had money to pay them, and except the works on which they should be employed were necessary for the general good. He insisted that the first duty of every citizen was obedience to the laws. If the laws were not right it was the fault of the people of Massachusetts and not of the Governor or the Legislature. He said they were simply there to express the will of the people who sent them as they understood it.

After this Swift and Casson, followed by a crowd of unemployed, went to lay their petition, which was couched in the terms of a demand, before the Senate and House of Representatives.

On their return from the chamber, Swift ascended to one of little side galleries and delivered a speech that sounded strangely out of place in the history of the old hall.

"We will clean out the State House," he cried out, "if we don't get what we want."

The rabble, for such it was, accepted the declaration with enthusiasm.

Private Secretary Thomas was standing near and at the enunciation mentioned repaired hastily to the Governor and reported the state of affairs. Governor Greenhalge grabbed his hat and headed for the scene of action.

Meanwhile, however, Swift had finished and had ascended the stairs and stood outside the Chamber door awaiting Representative Mollen, whom he desired to introduce the petition.

The Governor met him. "Did you state that you would clean out the State House?" asked the Governor.

Swift cowered. "I did," he half muttered, "but I stated that we would do it with the ballot." This was absolutely untrue.

"You wish to qualify it in that way?" continued His Excellency.

"Yes," replied the agitator.

"Well," said the Governor, clinching his hands, "I do not like that language, sir, and it won't be tolerated. I warn you that I will hold you personally responsible."

Swift's bravado was all gone. He quietly slipped out of sight and mingled with the crowd that surged about.

Previous to this episode Governor Greenhalge has summoned Representative Mellen to his presence. "Mr. Mellen," said he, "I want you to be on the side of the law and order."

"You will have have no strouger fighter in the cause," replied Representative Mellen with earnestness.

Meantime Chief Wade of the district police had telephoned to police headquarters, and fifty blue coats marched up Beacon street, and taking the side entrance to the State House, made a clean swath through the mob straight to Doric Hall, where they halted to await the orders of Chief Wade. These orders were not slow in coming. They were to clear the State House and grounds of intruders, who at that time had become a hissing, howling mob. This was but the work of a moment, for the mere sight of blue uniforms and brass buttons was apparently enough to quell all anarchistic tendencies. Before the blue coats the mob melted away, out of the hall, down the broad steps and on to Beacon Street. There were some shouts of "Kill the police," but the shouters took good care to keep in the background. The crowd gradually made its way back to the Common, and the State House once more resumed its accustomed quiet.

Representative Mellen, of Worcester, presented the petition of Morrison Swift to the Legislature this evening, and asking for their attention to the condition of the unemployed. The petition called attention to the fact that farms and factories are still in existence, and asked that the unemployed be given work therein.

The House of Representatives thereupon appointed a committee to consider the question, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

EUROPEAN ANARCHISTS.

They Commit Another Bomb Outrage in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 20—A bomb exploded at about 2.00 o'clock this morning in a small hotel, No 69 Bue St Jacques. The hotel is situated in the rear of the College of France. The proprietress of the place, a woman named Calabresi, and two lodgers, were injured.

Yesterday afternoon two strangers, one of whom gave his name as Rairique, inquired for apartments. They were shown a room on the second floor, which they declared suited them. They engaged the room. They spent a short time in the room and then left, remarking casually, as they passed, that they would be back in the evening.

They did not return, however, and the proprietress, who had become slightly suspicious of her new lodgers, went to their room to see if they had brought any luggage. The hotel keeper was alarmed by seeing a bomb lying on a shelf in the room. Without waiting to examine it she ran from the room and immediately sent for the police.

While waiting for the coming of the officers, Madame Calabresi told two of her lodgers of her discovery, and in company with them went to the room. As the door of the room was opened there was a terrific explosion, which made a wreck of the room and everything in it. Every window-pane in the house was blown into atoms. The landlady and the two lodgers with her were badly injured. Had they had time to enter the room they would have been killed.

Notwithstanding the early hour the news of the outrage spread and the streets in the vicinity were soon swarming with people. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The police arrived promptly and a cordon was established throughout the hotel, through which nobody, save officials, were allowed to pass.

There are three theories to account for the explosion. One is that the bomb had a time fuse attached to it, though so far as can be learned no smoke was seen ascending anywhere in the vicinity of the bomb. Another is that the bomb contained some acid solution that soaked through cotton, or other material until it reached the explosive bottom of the infernal machine. The third theory is that the opening of the door destroyed the equilibrium of the bomb, which, toppling over, fell to the floor, exploding by concussion.

As yet the police have not the slightest clue to the identity of the miscreants who placed the bomb in the room.

The excitement caused by this outrage was added to when it was ascertained this forenoon that an attempt had been made to blow up or at least injure the buildings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Quai d'Orsay. A metal tube was found lying at the entrance of the office, which it was suspected was loaded with dynamite. The tube was turned over to the police, who will have its contents examined.

A bomb similar to the one that exploded in the hotel at No. 69 Rue St. Jacques, was discovered in another small hotel at 67 Faubourg St. Martin. Fortunately the latter bomb was found and safely removed before any damage had been done. It is believed, and all the evidence thus far secured points to the conclusion that the two men who caused the outrage at the first mentioned hotel were carrying out a plot to cause explosions in hotels in different parts of the city. A close search will be made of all the hotels, large and small, to see if the men have left bombs in any others.

The hotels are already sufferers from the scare caused by the Anarchists, and it is probable that the latest demonstration of the willingness of the Anarchists to spread the "propaganda by the act" will cause a further falling off in their receipts. The police are at their wits end to discover the perpetrators of the Rue St. Jacques outrage. The people are beginning to lose confidence in the authorities being able to put an end to anarchist crimes. It was only yesterday that domiciliary visits were made to one hundred and fifty houses occupied by Anarchists, and the net result was the rescue of a lot of literature, but no explosives. This fact, taken in connection with this morning's explosion, is thought by the general public to indicate that the police are powerless to prevent the Anarchists from manufacturing and using explosives.

It has transpired that Police Commissary Dresch received a letter signed "Ravally," announcing that the writer was about to commit suicide at the Hotel du Faubourg St. Martin. The police commissary went to the place, expecting that he would find the body of a dead man. He opened the door of the room containing the bomb and discovered it. The whole thing, it is thought, was a plot to kill M. Dresch, but the trap failed to work, the bomb not exploding.

M. Dresch is the officer who arrested Ravachol. M. Girard, the chief of the municipal laboratory, has made a proposal to explode the bomb with electricity in the place where it was found in order to study the effects of the explosion. The residents of the house have all left, fearing that the experiment might be carried out while they were in it. M. Lepine, the prefect of police, declines to assent to the proposal until he consults with M. Raynal, Minister of Interior.

M. Pelonio, the police commissary in the Sorbonne district in which the hotel in Rue St. Jacques is located, also received a letter similar to the one received by M. Dresch but he did not go to the hotel until after the explosfon occurred.

Madame Calabresi is dying from the effects of injuries she sustained. She received a terrible wound in the stomach.

M. Raynal referred the proposal of M. Girard to the Cabinet and a council was held at the Elysee Palace to consider the matter. The result was that M. Girard was authorized to carry out the experiment by placing a dynamite cartridge on each side of the bomb and exploding them by means of an electric battery. When everything was ready for the explosion every window of the surrounding houses was packed with spectators. The police having driven the people out of the street in the immediate vicinity, the Police Prefect Lepine gave the order to turn the current and there was a sudden detonation like the explosion of a cannon. The room was found completely wrecked and filled with the odor of picric acid. The projectiles, hobnails and bits of zinc were scattered all over. M. Girard says that the bomb was evidently splendidly made.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

The Former's Protectionist Attitude Displeases the Latter.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Frankfort Zeitung is authority for the statement that Russia and France have exchanged notes respecting the duties imposed on Russian grain imported into France. Russia, the paper says, while disclaiming any right to interfere with the internal affairs of another power declared that she must protect Russian interests and if the French duties on Russian Grain resulted in a derangement of the Russian export trade she must and would notify France of the termination of the Franco-Russian commercial treaty.

France, in reply, said that she must respond to the popular feeling for protection, but the duties on Russian grain would be limited to the minimum provided for by the new tariff.

This reply, according The Zeitung, was not satisfactory to Russia, who replied that, notwithstanding its receipt, she would continue to adhere to her previously expressed views on the subject.

Henry Irving's Generosity.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—Henry Irving has handed to His Excellency the Governor-General, the sum of $250 to be expended in alleviation of the distress at present existing from want of employment. The Earl of Aberdeen will confer with the Mayor and other gentlemen as to the apportionment of this handsome contribution.

Against the Bonding System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate a bill to abolish the consular "sealing" system on foreign goods passing through Canada was introduced by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

FEB. 20.	ARRIVED AT	FROM
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	New York
Schiedam	New York	Amsterdam
Augusta Victoria	New York	Hamburg
Empress of Japan	Yokohama	Vancouver

FEB. 21.

Numidian	Halifax	Liverpool

SACRIFICED THE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Withdraws the Employers' Liability Measure.

LORDS ACTION MADE IT NECESSARY,

The Premier's Speech in Support of the Action—He Requests That no Further Time be Wasted Debating the Subject—Mr. Balfour's Remarks on the Discharge of the Bill—The Vote.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Shortly after the formal opening of the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone arose and moved the discharge of the order of the day, which was the consideration of the amendments that had been made by the House of Lords to the Employers' Liability bill.

Mr. Gladstone's motion was greeted with loud cheers by the supporters of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone said that he deeply regretted to have to make such a motion and that the Government had been obliged to make so many similar motions since they showed that there was a lamentable degree of divergence between the two branches of Legislation. The Government, however, must confront the facts before them, acting in conformity with what they believe to be the best interests of the people and the dignity of the position of the House of Commons. Substantially, the difference between the two houses on the Employers' Liability bill was the question of contracting—out of the provision of the act. There was a good maxim that "Half a loaf was better than no bread." If they were dealing with a bill in parts which were completely separable, and there was a question whether they could accept a limited bill, offering it to the country rather than to see the whole of our labors absolutely wrecked, the position might be different. But this is not a case of that description. In our view the chief amendment made by the House of Lords cannot be considered apart from the general working of the whole frame of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone added: "Using a strong phrase to make my meaning clear, it tends to poison the working of the bill and to seriously compromise the position of working people in the face of their employers. Therefore, I hope this amendment will be rejected by a decisive majority."

At this point Mr. Gladstone was interrupted by cheers from the members on the Government benches.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said: "The workingmen are directly, almost exclusively, interested in the bill. What are their sentiments concerning the amendment? The Opposition says that the workingmen are divided on the subject. The existing relations between some workmen and the Trades Insurance Funds have been used as an argument why the contracting-out principle should be allowed to vitiate the whole bill. These workmen have been told for instance that the great railway companies will stop subscribing to the insurance fund if contracting-out should be prohibited. The Government has received assurances from the official representatives of every workman's organization that they did not dread such result. Their dominant fear was rather that the bill would be nullified by allowing contracting-out of the act."

Mr. Gladstone went over the oft-repeated arguments on the necessity of maintaining the bill in its integrity, and concluded by asking the House of Commons not to waste time in prolonged re-debating of the subject.

A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House, held that the bill contained many valuable reforms quite independent of the constructing out clause. If the Government believed in these, why, he asked, did desire to throw them overboard altogether?

Jos. Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, said if the House of Commons was decided not to receive any amendments at all from the House of Lords, there would always be an opportunity for collision, if the Government so desired. The policy of the Government in the present instance was decidedly unsound. Mr. Chamberlain declared he was perfectly certain that the people were not going to rise in wrath against the Upper House because it reserved liberty of action to one per cent. of the workingmen.

The debate developed no surprise nor disappointment for any except those who had given undue regard to the statement in The Daily Chronicle this morning. If that statement, which emanated from the Radical group of the National Liberal Club, had been verified, it could safely have been predicted that the Cabinet had resolved upon the immediate dissolution of the House of Commons, with the reform of the House of Lords as the sole pivot of the elections. Mr. Gladstone's known strong exceptional bias, however, ought to have kept from him the suspicion of springing upon the House a motion which implied the right of the Commons to ignore the amendments of the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone followed the usual procedure in simply moving that the bill be discharged. Every part of the House was packed and the space outside crowded. Although experienced members expected no departure from the regular procedure of business Liberal interest was stimulated by the hope of an oratorical deliverance from Mr. Gladstone against the House of Lords. The effect of his short, restrained speech therefore was rather chilling.

Mr. Balfour, on the contrary, livened up the House, especially when in touching the real core of the question, he accused the Government of using the bill as a weapon of attack upon the peers. The Conservatives did not take part in the division.

Mr. Walter McLaren, Radical, said that he would divide the House if he could get a teller with him, as he did not think the whole responsibility rested upon the House of Lords.

Mr. Seton Karr, Conservative, offered to join with him as teller. Thereupon a division was taken.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was adopted by 225 to 6.

This evening the House rejected seriatim the majority of the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils bill.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Edmund Yates in his cable letter says: Mr. Gladstone may or may not resign office before the year is out, but this much is certain: He will even more than heretofore be an absentee from Parliament. He has come back with signs of increasing age thick upon him. He does not look at all well, and his failing of sight and hearing are more painfully palpable than they ever have been. Last week he was rarely in the House after dinner, and they say he does not intend to be in his place at night except on special occasions. If it were not for the sake of acting as a figure-head, there is little question that he would resign immediately. He cannot hope to see Home Rule passed, and it is his political ambition to do so.

WANT A $10,000 BONUS.

KINGSTON, SMITH'S FALLS AND OTTAWA RAILWAY AFTER IT.

The Matter Discussed at a Mass Meeting in Merrickville—Mr. A. T. Drummond Speaks.

(Special to The Herald.)

MERRICKVILLE, Feb. 20.—Last evening, after routine business of the Council, there was a mass meeting of the citizens to discuss the advisability of granting $10,000 as a bonus to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railroad in course of construction.

Mr. W. H. McCrea was appointed secretary with the Rev. J. Mills in the chair. The Secretary read the by-law it was proposed to submit to the people for their sanction or otherwise on the 24th day of March, 1894.

Mr. H. Merrick, ex-M. P. P., gave a lengthy address, pointing out the advantages to be derived to his mind and as per his observations while travelling around. Being a fluent speaker he readily explained points contained in the proposed by-law to the satisfaction of all and his opinions were loudly applauded.

Mr. P. Kyle likened one railway in a place to giving any one person a monopoly, as they are very apt to take advantage of it. "What we want," he said, "is competition in railroad service, as we have good deposits of peat, iron, and nickel, to be developed. Let capitalists know we have competitive railroads and immense advantages for manufacture, and we, the present inhabitants, will never know we are paying taxes on $10,000."

He then gave figures to show in one or two articles of use how people could save their taxes. He was loudly applauded also.

Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, was then introduced by the Chairman. He is one of the principal promoters of the road. Mr. Drummond said that when people had any objections he always liked to hear them, as it was a great deal easier to get at the trouble, if any, and rectify it. He had on exhibition maps to explain the railway systems of Ontario and connections his road would make and the influence it would have.

Montrealers considered western Ontario a great centre of industry and took care to be well connected with it, and if it was such to Montreal, it was surely of some advantage to Merrickville.

Mr. Drummond has certainly made a good impression on people, and it is expected the by-law will carry without a dissenting vote.

THE INQUEST OPENED.

Doctors Testify in the Case of Mrs. England—An Autopsy Probable.

The death of Mrs. (Dr.) England was commented upon in every portion of the city yesterday when The Herald was read.

There seems to be no longer any doubt but that the deceased's death was directly due to poisoning. Mrs. England, it appears, was in the habit of taking occasionally small quantities of sub-nitrate of bismuth and on Saturday week (the 10th) she asked her husband for some of the medicine. Having none in the surgery he sent to Dart and Co. for two ounces. They had none in stock so 'phoned Kerry, Watson and Co. for two pounds of bismuth. Messrs. Dent sent two ounces to Dr. England, who at once gave his wife thirty-five grains. It was soon discovered that a mistake had been made and several medical men were called. It was all to no purpose; Mrs. England died, as reported on Monday.

Coroner McMahon opened the inquest yesterday afternoon. Only medical evidence was taken, viz., that of Messrs. Drs. Stewart, Finlay, W. S. England, and the deceased husband, F. R. England, all of whom stated that the symptoms from which the deceased had died pointed strongly to poisoning.

Professor Johnston, who made the autopsy, stated that on examination he found tnere were sufficient reasons to show that death was from natural causes. In view of this contradictory scientific evidence the Coroner adjourned the enquete until next Wednesday afternoon, and wired Attorney-General Casgrain for leave to have an analysis of the stomach made at once.

SENATOR HOWLAN APPOINTED.

Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—Senator Howlan was appointed to-day Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, in place of Hon. Mr. Carvell, deceased.

Senator Howlan's name comes before the public periodically in connection with the Prince Edward Island subway scheme.

AMATEUR BICYCLISTS.

They Are Divided in Two Classes by the L. A. W.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The League of American Wheelmen will meet next year at Denver. It was decided by a vote of 127 to 54 to exclude colored men from the League.

Mr. Luscombe, the new president, stated that his first act was to re-appoint Howard E. Raymond as chairman of the new racing board.

Mr. Raymond then proceeded to discuss some proposed changes bearing upon racing rules. An amendment was adopted making two classes of amateurs as suggested by Mr. Raymond. Class A consists of amateurs, pure and simple, who cannot race for a prize valued at more than $50. Class B consists of amateurs who may race for all other prizes not cash and whose expenses may be paid by cycle managers or agents.

The assembly finished its work at a late hour to-night and adiourned sine die. The evening session was principally devoted to considering the cases of suspended riders, few of which were re-instated, the amateur rule being closely adhered to.

Civil Court Cases.

The most interesting case in the Civil Courts yesterday was that of John Try-Davies vs. E. W. Wilson and Co., which came up before Judge Davidson. Mr. Davies claims $3,500 from the defendants for having cancelled his engagement as their representative here. Mr. Davies was examined yesterday. His evidence was to the effect that his engagement was for two years; that in consequence of this engagement he resigned his position as Secretary and Manager of the Clearing House for the Montreal Stock Exchange; that his dismissal after one year was unjustified, and that he is entitled to recover the amount now claimed by him.

An action for $1,000 has been taken against the City by D. Gallery because a switch line of the Montreal Street Railway has been placed so near the curb that there is no room left for vehicles to stand.

French Corn Tax Bill.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the sliding scale of the corn tax bill by a vote of 411 to 103.

NO RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Supreme Court and the Manitoba School Case.

THREE JUDGES AGAINST, TWO FOR.

The Points Submitted to the Court by the Dominion Government—Chief Justice Strong Very Decidedly Opposed to the Right of the Manitoba Catholics to Appeal Against the School Law.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day expressed the opinion by a majority of three to two that the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba has no right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council against the Manitoba School act of 1890. The Court room was filled with lawyers and spectators, among them Hon. R. W. Scott, Solicitor-General Curran, Premier Blair, of New Brunswick, Messrs. Hazen and McLeod, M.P.'s of St. John, N.B.

There were six questions referred to the Court by the Federal Cabinet:

1. Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions, and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is admissible by subsection 3 of section 93 of the British North American act, 1867, or by sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba act, 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3 Canada?

2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be subject of appeal under the authorities of the subsections above referred to, or either of them?

3. Do the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of Barrett vs. The City of Winnipeg and Logan vs. The City of Winnipeg, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which acceded to them after the union, under the statues of the Province, have been interfered with by the two statues of 1890 complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

5. Has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council any other jurisdiction in the premises?

6. Did the acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority a "right or privilege in relation to education" within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub-section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867? If said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and if so, did the two acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privileges of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General in Council?

CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG.

Chief Justice Strong, after pointing out how the case came before the court, said that the proper answers to be given to the questions propounded depended peculiarly on the meaning to be attached to the words "any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education," in sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba act. It was important to contrast the clause of the acts in question inasmuch as there was intrinsic evidence in the Manitoba act that it was generally modelled on the Imperial Statute. The original Confederation act, and the divergence in the language of the two statutes was therefore significant of an intention to make some changes as regards Manitoba in the provisions of the later act. Section 93 of the B. N. A. act contained the words "Or is there, after established by the Legislature of the Province," words which were entirely omitted in section 22 of the Manitoba Act. Sub-section 2 of section 22 gave the right of appeal from the Legislature of the province as well as from any provincial authority, while in the B. N. A. Act it was only from the act or decision of "any provincial authority." This indicated an intention to make a deliberate change in the operation of the clause. On the other hand it might be urged that there was no reason for treatment of different provinces differently. A legislature ought to have the right to repeal its own laws. This right might be controlled by a written constitution conferring legislative powers which may restrict those powers and make them subject to any condition which the constituent legislators may see fit to impose. In construing Manitoba act it should be held that the Legislature of the Province had absolute power over its own legislation, untramelled by any appeal to Federal authority, unless restricted in this respect by the constitution. Was there anything, therefore in sub-section 2 of section 22 by which the right of appeal is enlarged, and an appeal from the Legislature is expressly added to that of the provincial authority? The words "any provincial authority" did not, in his opinion, include the Legislature. If the words "is therefore established by the Legislature" in section 93 of the B. N. A. act had been repealed in section 22 of the Manitoba act, the Legislature would have been expressly restrained from repealing laws of the kind in question which they had themselves enacted except on the condition of the right of appeal to the Governor General. That would have been accomplished if this were not intended by omitting from the clause the words "Or shall have been thereafter established by the legislature of the province" which was done. It was clear that in the Manitoba act the words "any provincial authority" did not include the Legislature, but these words were used alternatively to the Legislature of the province. Manitoba it was right to suppose was admitted to union on the same terms as other provinces. The Chief Justice proceeded to say that if the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec had conferred increased rights or privileges there was nothing to hinder them passing acts taking away these rights without their acts being subject to appeal. The B. N. A. act did not emanate from the Dominion Parliament, and although the construction which Parliament put upon it was not binding on the courts, it was entitled to respect. He held, therefore, that the right of appeal to the Governor-General must be limited to a particular class of such acts, namely, to such acts as might prejudice "rights or privileges" not conferred by the Legislature itself, but those which could only have risen from Confederation, those described in the first sub-section 22 of the Manitoba Act. The right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council must be therefore confined to acts affecting such rights and privileges as are mentioned in the first sub-section, namely those existing at the Union. The words "rights or privileges" in section 2 of sub-section 22 of the Manitoba Act in his opinion were not intended to include rights or privileges originated under provincial legislation since the union, and, therefore, the Legislature of Manitoba was not debarred from exercising the common legislative rights of abrogating laws which it has passed relating to denomination or separate schools a denominational privilege; nor was such repealing legislation made subject to any appeal to the Governor-in-Council, all the questions ought, therefore, to be answered in the negative.

Mr. Justice Fournier differed completely from the Chief Justice. He thought the B.N.A. act did apply to Manitoba, and recited the manner in which Manitoba had entered confederation. To his mind there was an appeal from any law the Legislature had power to pass, because there would be no need to appeal from an act they had no power to pass and which the Courts would set aside. He held that the Governor-General-in-Council had the right to entertain the appeal and to make any remedial order thought necessary. He quoted Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords in support of this view. He noted that under both the B. N. A. Act and the Manitoba Act of union there was an express provision for appeal. He answered all six questions in the affirmative save the third. To that he answered "No."

Mr. Justice Taschereau began by questioning the right of Parliament to "constitute this court an advisory board to the Executive." Their opinion would bind no one and if as a matter of public policy no action was to be taken upon the petitions for redress, even if an appeal did lie, the absurdity of the thing was apparent. Passing to the merits of the case he did not think the B.N.A. act applied to Manitoba which had a special act of its own. The words rights or privileges "thereafter established" being struck out of the Manitoba act, the only rights or privileges for the protection of which an appeal to Ottawa could be made, were those prior to the union, and with regard to those the Privy Council had decided they were not affected by the School act of 1890, which it was held was constitutional. If then it was constitutional it could not prejudicially affect any rights in relation to education, and therefore afforded no ground for appeal to the Governor-General in Council. He agreed that the Legislature had power to revoke its own laws. He answered all the questions in the negative, except the third.

Mr. Justice Gwynne concurred that there was no appeal, because the Privy Council decision settled the whole thing. He answered all the questions with a no, save the third, same as Justice Taschereau.

Mr. Justice King differed from the majority, and held that there was an appeal for a remedy. He held that the acts of the Legislature establishing separate schools conferred such rights and privileges upon the minority as to give the Dominion Parliament concurrent jurisdiction to continue those rights or privileges. The act complained of imposed a double rate of taxation upon a part of the population and a single rate upon the other part, if separate schools were continued. The act took away the status hitherto enjoyed by these schools. The minority had a right to such redress. He agreed with Justice Fournier in his replies, answering "No" to all but the third question.

The opinion of the court was therefore by three to two against the existence of a right of appeal by the minority.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

In the case of the Oscar and Hattie, decided in the Supreme Court to-day, an appeal was taken against the Admiralty Court of British Columbia, which condemned the vessel for a violation of the modus vivendi for fishing in illegal waters. The sealer was returning from finishing the fishing season in the neighborhood of the Copper Islands. The captain with his boat called at an island on his way to Victoria for the purpose of getting water. This island was partially within prohibited waters. While there the vessel was seized by the United States revenue officer, as there were skins on board. The Court below held that the vessel was liable, since it had not shown conclusively that they were not caught in prohibited waters. To-day, the appeal of the owners of the vessel against the Admiralty Court judgment was allowed with costs. The decision given in the Purcell will case reversed the judgment given in the Court of Appeal at Toronto and confirms the will known as the McLennan will, prepared by Mr. D. B. McLennan, Q.C., at Cornwall, Jan. 10, 1891. This will was the last one and only provided for about $100,000 of the fortune, the rest of which will now go to the heirs. If the first will had been upheld, a number of charitable institutions would have received large bequests, which are but small sums in the will now declared legal. The first will was prepared by Mr. O'Gara, Q.C., Ottawa, and dated the 14th of May, 1890. Among the charities named in this will are the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the Good Shepherd's of Ottawa. The Archbishop of Ottawa to get 4-27 parts of the estate for distribution among the deserving poor and the education of poor boys. The Archbishop of Kingston was also named in the will for a part as well as Bishop Macdonald of Glengarry. The St Patrick's Orphan Asylum and the Good Shepherds of Ottawa were mentioned and the MacLennan will for $5,000 but in the O'Gara will the amount will be from $15,000 to $20,000.

Other judgments were delivered as follows:

Harbor Commissioners of Montreal vs. Guarantee Company of North America, dismissed with costs; Farwell vs. Queen, dismissed with costs; The Queen vs. Demers, dismissed with costs; ship Oscar and Hattie, appeal allowed with costs; Vancouver vs. C. P. R. Co., appeal dismissed with costs; G. T. R. vs. Beaver, allowed with costs; Hugo vs. City of Toronto, allowed in part as to first by-law; Holliday vs. Hogan, dismissed with costs; Northcote vs. Vigeon, dismissed with costs; Clark vs. Hagar, dismissed with costs.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Cloudy to Fair; Moderately Cold, with Light Snow.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20, 11 p.m.—The pressure is lowest over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and highest over the Western States, and there are indications of a depression forming over the Lakes. The weather to-day has been comparatively mild in Nova Scotia; elsewhere it is cold.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimault, 24-34; Edmonton, 4 below-20; Prince Albert, 14 below-14; Qu'Appelle, 20 below, zero; Winnipeg, 28 below, zero; Port Arthur, 24 below, zero; Toronto, 16-20; Montreal, 14-18; Quebec, 12-18; Halifax, 28-38.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Winds mostly north and west; cloudy to fair and cold, with light local snow.

Upper St. Lawrence—Cloudy to fair, moderately cold, with light local snow.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Temperature observed by Hearn and Harrison's standard thermometer, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m. 18; 1 p.m., 19; 6 p.m., 16; max., 21; min., 11; mean, 16. Standard barometer: 8 a.m, 30.03; 1 pm., 30.10; 6 p.m., 30.15.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

Seven French and Four English Chairmen Elected.

KENNEDY AND NOLAN'S WORDY WAR

The Proceedings of the Civic Caucus Otherwise Decorous—Ald. Smith and Beausolell on the Finance Committee—Ald. Robert Gets the Police Chairmanship; Costigan, the Water Committee.

The much-talked of Civic Caucus was held yesterday afternoon. The hour appointed was three o'clock, but it was nearly a half hour after that time before Mayor Villeneuve arrived and took the chair. The aldermen commenced to arrive at 2.30 and from that hour until the meeting opened they were gathered in different groups, indulging in whispered conversations. There had been some talk in the ante-rooms of excluding the press, but the matter was not brought up during the meeting, both press and public being admitted.

FRENCH ALDERMEN BREAK THE AGREEMENT.

There was very little excitement during the entire meeting, with the exception of a tilt between Ald. Kennedy and Nolan on the question of representation by nationality. The result of the day's work gave seven chairmanships to the French and four to the English. Several of the English speaking members are dissatisfied with this state of affairs and feel that the agreement entered into has been violated, the understanding being that the division should have been six to five as formerly.

THE COUNCIL MAY SET THINGS RIGHT.

There are likely to be some changes in the Committees as arranged yesterday at the Council meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon. Ald. Smith is opposed to having two legal luminaries on the Finance Committee. It is rumored that Ald. Savignac may be proposed for the chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

All the members were present with the exception of Ald. Lefebvre and Hurteau.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

At 3.30, Mayor Villeneuve called the meeting to order. He apologized for being late, and also spoke of the unavoidable delay in holding the caucus, caused by the fact that the recount had taken place, and that the judge's decision in his favor had not been rendered until Friday last. He expressed pleasure at meeting his colleagues in a body. Mayor Villeneuve then suggested that the members of the Finance Committee should not form part of the other committees.

Ald. Savignac thought this a wise provision, but unfeasible on the ground that the reduced representation would make it difficult to fill the other ten committees satisfactorily.

It was suggested by Ald. Stevenson that this question be settled before any further business be proceeded with.

Ald. McBride wanted some one to give a good reason why this new phase of affairs should be introduced. It was hardly possible in view of the reduced representation.

Mayor Villeneuve replied that it made no difference to him personally, but he thought the work of the Finance Committee would be transacted in a more independent manner if conducted as a strictly separate committee. He felt that this method would remove possible prejudice in considering the claims of the various committees.

ALD. BEAUSOLEIL STILL QUERULOUS.

Ald. Beausoleil said that if they did not stick to rule 44 A. of the by-laws of 1876 which provides that not more than one member of the same standing committee and not more than one member of the Park Commissioners should be on the Finance Committee, it would not be possible to distribute the seven English members (which would be thus left out of the ten representatives of that nationalty) with a representation of three each on each committee without involving too much work for them. He thought the proposition wons neither fair nor feasible, and therefore felt that they should stand by the rule.

Ald. Stevenson moved that the rules of last year be considered in force.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF COMMITTEES.

Ald. Smith was of the opinion that in the interests of good government no member should be on any other committee who held a seat on the Finance Committee. He appreciated the difficulty of carrying out this arrangement under the present circumstances, and therefore advocated the reduction in the number of committees from eleven to seven or nine. This would allow of the application of the suggestion. As at present arranged only six members of other committees could be represented on the Finance Committee. This left four out of the other ten committees unrepresented and was unfair. The change to seven committees would satisfactorily do away with this objection.

ALD. PREFONTAINE'S DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

Ald. Prefontaine coincided with Ald. Smith's opinion. He thought that in view of the reduction in the number of members a reduction in the number of committees was necessary. But as this could not be done at the present time, it only remained to appoint committees as before. The only way to accomplish the desired reduction in the number of committees was to appoint a special committee for that purpose. Both Finance and Road committees could thus be made up of aldermen not holding positions on any of the other committees. Both these committees were of sufficient importance to be conducted in this manner, and would give the other members a certain exclusive control in the civic affairs of Montreal. The understanding of four years ago was that no chairman should be a member of the Finance or Road Committees, He anticipated that some difficulty might arise when the question of chairmanships was brought up. If the Road and Finance were single committees it would only leave four English members as possible candidates for chairmanship on the other committees.

Ald. Kennedy said he was sorry to think that the members were afraid of each other. They had come into the Council to work in the interests of the people, and should set aside all personal and national differences.

At this stage Ald. Rainville said it was time to proceed to business.

Ald. Savignac proposed Ald. Hurteau as Chairman of the Finance Committee. This was carried without a dissenting voice. Ald. Savignac then proposed that Ald. Smith, Farrell, McBride, Beausoleil, Rainville and himself be members of the Finance Committee.

OBJECTS TO LAWYERS ON THE FINANCE.

Ald. Smith said it was undesirable to have two lawyers on this committee. Legal questions were not to be so thoroughly discussed in matters of finance as to require

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE STANCLIFFE.

Montreal, Heather, and St. Lawrence in the Second Round.

Ottawa Resigns From the Ontario Hockey League—Billiard Players Off to Europe—A Team Snowshoe Race—More Football Complaints—Baseball in Toronto.

The first drawing for the cup presented by Mr. F. Stancliffe for competition among the city clubs was played yesterday. The cup which was on exhibition in the parlor of the Montreal club consists of a bowl beautifully chased supported by three brooms in the embrace of a wreath of thistles and standing on a heavy base representing an "end." The whole is of solid silver and is a work of art. The St. Lawrence club had a bye in the first drawing. Montreal defeated Caledonia by 18 points, and Heather defeated Thistle by 21 points as follows:

MONTREAL.	CALEDONIA.
W. F. Brock	J. Paton
G. P. Walker	W. Walker
Lt.-Col. Bond	W. Briggs
D. Williamson	R. Wilson
—skip, 19	—skip, 12
R. Shaw	A. Lockerby
S. A. McMurthy	R. J. Tooke
C. Smythe	W. P. Scott
A. G. Riddle	J. Tough
—skip, 23	—skip, 10
J. A. Ronald	J. Eaman
E. B. Ibbotson	B. Tedford
A. J. Hubbard	P. Peel
F. Stancliffe	G. W. Cook
—skip, 11	—skip, 20
C. C. Newton	C. Mackerey
G. H. McHenry	W. J. R. Hughes
Lt.-Col. Whitehead	J. R. Robertson
J. Williams	W. Lyall
—skip, 15	—skip, 23
H. K. Smith	T. W. Wilson
J. S. Simmons	Jas. Currie
T. Williamson	John Allan
W. I. Fenwick	J. H. Hutchison
—skip, 17	—skip, 15
P. Barton	W. McLaurin
C. H. Whitelaw	T. O. Lyall
W. Abbott	J. Simpson
R. W. Tyre	W. H. Boone
—skip, 25	—skip, 12
Total.....110	Total.....92

Majority for Montreal, 18.

HEATHER.	THISTLE.
P. Brown	Senator White
H. T. Russell	Dr. Cameron
G. N. Hutchison	A. Mitchell
G. W. Wood	G. H. Balfour
—skip, 26	—skip, 14
R. Thompson	T. Nicoll
J. Rodger	John Adair
G. Cornell	D. Kinghorn
A. C. Hutchison	W. J. Cleghorn
—skip, 12	—skip, 16
A. R. Hutchison	B. Nicoll
R. Harrower	Dr. Finnie
H. R. Hutchison	Dr. Barclay
A. Hardman	Capt. Clift
—skip, 17	—skip, 22
D. W. Ross, jr.	A. Nicoll
C. A. Hutchison	A. McPherson
J. W. Hutchison	E. F. Craig
W. B. Hutchison	G. S. Brush
—skip, 32	—skip, 14
Total, 87	Total, 66

Majority for Heather, 21.

The Smith Cup.

There was a meeting of the branch yesterday to make arrangements for the competition for the cup presented by Mr. A. E. Smith, secretary of the Thistle Club. This cup is to be played for annually for three years between twelve rinks from the Montreal, Thistle and Caledonia Clubs, four rinks from the Heather and three from the St. Lawrence. The first drawing was arranged as follows:

Montreal vs. Thistle.
Caledonia vs. St. Lawrence.
Heather a bye.
Play will probably begin next week.

The McGill Cup.

The semi-final contest for the McGill cup at the St. Lawrence Rink, took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kearns' rink defeated Mr. Anderson's by 5 points, as follows:

Robert Allan	H. Beaumont
M. Thompson	W. Meldrum
W. J. Anderson	J. W. Anderson
	W. M. Kearns
—skip. 8	—skip, 13

The winners will play Mr. Hugh Ross' rink.

HOCKEY.

Ottawa Hockey Men Ill-used by the Ontario League.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—The Ottawa Hockey Club to-night decided to resign from the Ontario League. The reason was a telegram from the Toronto Executive ordering the Ottawas to be prepared to play the final championship match in Toronto. The Ottawas, although they have held the Ontario championship four years, have only had one final match in Ottawa, and they think the Toronto clubs might do a little more travelling. They accordingly telegraphed to-night their resignation from the Association, and also wired Queen's College, Kingston, with whom they were to play to-morrow night, that they would default. This leaves Queen's in the final. The Ottawas informed Queen's that they would be glad to give them a friendly match in Kingston later on. The club is disgusted with the action of the Association Executive, which is composed wholly of Toronto men.

Osgoode Hall 10, Hamilton 5.

HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—The hockey match for the championship between the Hamilton hockey team, winners in the southern district, and Osgoode Hall team, winners in Toronto district No. 2, took place this evening on the Thistle Curling Club Rink. The ice was in good condition and the game was fast. There was a good-sized crowd of spectators present, and the many good plays of both teams were applauded with vigor. This was looked upon as the match of the season, and every point gained by either team was fought for. The match resulted in a victory for Osgoode Hall by a score of 10 points to 5.

SKATING.

Montreal is the Place For These Races.

REDBANK, Feb. 20.—There is no probability of the national amateur skating races being held here this winter. The weather is now very warm and all of the ice in the river has disappeared. The ice yachts have been taken apart and stored away. It is prebable the races will be run off on Lake Surprise, near Newburg.

TURF.

The Toronto Ice Trotting was not a Success.

TORONTO, Feb. 20—The first days racing of the Toronto Winter Meeting on Ashbridges bay was not a success. The 2.20 class did not fill. The 2.44 trot, purse $150 resulted.

Sir Henry Wilks; E. James, Toronto	2	1	1	
Senator; H. James, Hamilton	1	3	2	2
Zola; G. A. Schen, Buffalo	3	2	3	3
Lucy Ann; A. Wescott, Toronto	4	4	dr.	

Time, 2.26¼, 2.28, 2.26½, 2.28¼.

SNOWSHOEING.

A Team Race Added to Saturday's Open Steeplechase.

The handicap steeplechase promoted by the directors of the Athletic Clubhouse, and which will take place Saturday afternoon, promises to be of exceptional interest. Davis of Lachine, the two Noseworthys, Trimble and Auburn of the Argyles are among the entries already. A special effort is being made to get Gowen of the Argyles out once more this season and it will probably be successful. If he runs he will refuse a handicap and will start at the scratch in order to make Davis break the record. A new feature of the affair will be a team race. The three men from the same club making the best aggregate time will be awarded the prize. The advantage of this method will be that the slower men will be balanced up by the faster and it will no doubt increase the entries from each club. Entries are to be addressed, accompanied by a 25c fee to Mr. G. H. Hanna, secretary of the Athletic Club House. There will be several entries from the Metropolis Club. The members met Monday night at the Club House after their steeplechase was run.

The Red Cross Knights.

About forty members of St. George's Snowshoe Club participated in the tramp to the Club House last night. The "At Home" on the evening of Thursday, March 1, will be the last of the season, and promises to be a great success. There will be dancing from 8 to 12.

BASEBALL.

Toronto Wants a Franchise in the Eastern League.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Eastern League opened a two day's session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The question of the Albany franchise will come up during the meeting. F. T. Fassett, of Albany, now holds the franchise, but he has decided to give it up. He has given the Syracuse people an option on it. A fight is to be made to hold the franchise from the Syracuse people and to keep it in Albany. Burnham, of Toronto, Canada, will be at the meeting and will try to get the franchise for that place, but this is improbable as it will break the circuit and there are no clubs now in that section. Charles A. Byrne, manager of the Brooklyn team in the National League, and a member of the arbitration committee, is at the meeting, to act in case of a disagreement as to the disposal of any questions.

The League will probably adopt the Spalding ball. The League will reach the schedule to-morrow. From all indications it will open the game as last season with the western teams in the East.

BILLIARDS.

The Big Three Will Not Play in America for Many Months.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The "Big Three" of billiards, Schaefer, Ives and Slosson, will not play again in America for many months to come. This was definitely decided at a conference of the stars yesterday. Schaefer and Ives have planned to sail together on the Majestic to-morrow. Ives has guaranteed that, if Schaefer will go to London with him, the "Wizard" can give exhibitions there that will net him the expenses of his ocean trip. Schaefer will leave Ives after the London exhibition and go to Paris. Ives will play English billiards, and after that he may go to the continent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

More Complaints About the Canadian Football Association.

Sporting Editor, Herald.

Dear Sir.—This morning's issue of your paper before me, I note with interest that some one has at last made a move in the Association Football Question. The letter signed "A Player" endorses my sentiments exactly: There is no reason why Association football should not have as firm if not a firmer footing, than Rugby, in our province.

About a couple of months ago there appeared in some of the papers a paragraph taken from either The Dundee Advertiser or The Glasgow Herald, written by a medical man, who is at the head of some large school in Scotland, showing that football is the healthiest and most scientific game on record. The writer does not state whether it is Association or Rugby, but I am quite confident it is the former, as Rugby is all but extinct in Scotland. The point I want to get at is that those players and clubs who have this last season fought so well for this game, rise up and put out this Council (or clique) who are at present supposed to be trying to further its interests, and elect a council from out of the different clubs. Why not call a general meeting and invite this old council, and have last year's business closed up, and let the auditors who undertook the work audit the books (if there are any), and close the business for last year. If there is a balance buy trophies for the winning teams, who fought so well for what they won, and from what income the Secretary-Treasurer got he must have a substantial balance on the right side to give prizes to the boys. If this is done, I have no doubt in the course of a few seasons we will be able to draw as large a crowd to our game as that which turns out to the national game, Lacrosse.

W. COWAN MURRAY.

Richmond, Feb. 19, 1894.

Another letter to the same effect signed "Another Player" has come to hand, but it is not published as the author's name does not accompany it. Mr. G. B. Frazer Crierie, secretary treasurer of the association, says that a meeting of the council will be held next Wednesday evening and that the date of the annual meeting will be settled.
—SPORTING EDITOR.

New York vs. Philadelphia.

Representative teams of New Yorkers and Philadelphians are to have another test of strength and skill in the Association football field on Washington's Birthday, and the struggle will be carried on under the rules of the English Football Association, which have come strangely into prominence since the recent discussion on the improvement of the American game. The contest will be watched, too, by the eyes of the college experts, for invitations to witness the match have been sent to the teams of Princeton, Yale, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, and they have been already accepted by Princeton and Pennsylvania, and it is more than likely that the other two colleges will also be represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An application has been made to the Militia authorities at Ottawa for the use of the Drill Shed for the assault at arms which will take place on March 10 between Sergeant Instructor Hawker and Sergeant Major Morgans, of Kingston. The contest will take place under the auspices of the Duke of Connaught's Canadian Hussars, of which Hawker is the instructor.

The leniency with which Cloister, last year's winner, has been treated by the handicapper in this year's Grand National has been severely criticised by English sporting writers. Cloister has been given the same weight, 12 st. 7 lb., as he carried last year, when he won by forty lengths. This would have occasioned no comment if the horses that finished behind him which he is to meet again were not treated harshly, but by a strange system of handicapping some of these have been given a heavier impost, which looks as if they had been handicapped out of this £3,000 cross country stake. Of course there is an explanation for this blunder, and it is found in the statement that Mr. Mainwaring, the handicapper, originally fixed Cloister's weight at 12st. 12lb., but that through a clerical error the horse's weight was officially announced as 21st. 7lb., which stands. An almost similar mistake was made in the case of Cuttlesome in the Royal Hunt Cup of 1892, but the error was corrected on the same day of publication of weights.

GUS' SATISFACTION.

We'll skip it, reader; for it would look unseemly to begin a story with an oath like that Gus Gurley swore, standing over his wife's dressing table that morning. And Gus wasn't a swearing man either.

How came he, then, to commit such a breach of etiquette and ethics? Well, may be you wouldn't have done it; but don't be too sure till you've heard enough to be able to "put yourself in his place."

Imagine a young husband of six months' standing, ardent, fond and trusting, casually entering his wife's dressing-room in her absence, and stumbling on a mischievious-looking, rose-colored note freshly opened, a cupid in every crease, and a lurking lock of another's hair—red—peeping stealthily from its folds!

The very paper blushed guiltily as Gus caught it up. Eagerly and wildly his eyes ran over the contents. For a moment he stood amazed and motionless, and then broke out—. But we've promised to skip that. Perhaps any other man would have given utterance to as much, reading such a missive as this, addressed to his wife:

"AFFINITY, Aug. —th, 18—.

"DEAREST KATE:—How could you go and marry that great hulky fellow behind my back, and without a word of notice?

"Though I've returned too late to forbid the bans, I'm still in time to give that lord and master of yours a hint—which I mean to do—that an older love than his won't quietly suffer another to monopolize its rights.

"Expect me by Monday, and keep a kiss for

"'Your ever affectionate SAM SMITH.'"

Smith! Smith! Sam Smith! Faugh! What a name! Had it been Brown, Jones or Robinson, there might have been some bearing it. But Smith! And red-headed, too! "Frailty, thy name is woman!" Yet it might be that Smith was some presuming puppy, whose vile epistle was the sheer result of his own impudence. But no; the wife that could receive such a communication and conceal it from her husband could not be else than false.

Smith's heart's blood was the very least atonement the case admitted of. Had Gus been more collected, he might probably have bided his time and taken his peace-destroyer unawares and then "tripped him," trusting to an intelligent jury and proof of a mental alibi to bring him out all right. But he was not sufficiently rational for that, and so adopted the foolish plan of summoning Smith to mortal combat.

Gus had a friend, Captain Borax, a retired quartermaster, thoroughly versed in points of honor. The captain was just the man for the emergency; but, as ill luck would have it, he was out of town for the day.

That no time might be lost, Gus demanded satisfaction by mail, directing his challenge to the address indicated in the caption of Smith's note, and fixing a time and place at which his friend, Captain Borax, would be prepared to confer with any friend of Smith's. At the same time a brief message to Mrs. Gurley explained that important business necessitated her husband's absence for the next few days. Meanwhile, Gus took up quarters at an obscure country inn, leaving everything to the management of the captain, whom he had succeeded in finding at last, and who, proud to be sought for such a service, promptly repaired to the appointed rendezvous, where he was punctually met by a friend of Smith's. The preliminaries were speedily settled, and a meeting was arranged for the following morning.

As the time drew near, Gus grew nervous. The fact is, Smith's alacrity had taken him a little aback. He had felt quite confident that that miscreant would shrink from encountering the man whose honor he had outraged. But instead, without turning the word, Smith's second had chosen pistols, and named ten paces as the distance! It was plain the wretch was as bloodthirsty as unscrupulous. Besides, Gus was no shot, which Smith, judging from his choice of weapons, no doubt was. How much better, Gus began to think, to have fled forever from the scene of his unhappiness, or to have invoked the benign aid of the laws of South Dakota. But it was too late now to retract.

From a troubled slumber, such as condemned criminals are apt to fall into in the last hours of their last night, Gus was startled by a sensation as of a bullet piercing his thorax. It was only Captain Borax poking him in the ribs, by way of reminder that his "hour had almost come!"

In a brief space—how very brief it seemed—they were on the fatal field. At nearly the same instant a close carriage drove up, containing the enemy's party.

Smith's second sprang out, closing the door behind him. He took Captain Borax aside, and the two held a hasty consultation; which over, the ground measured, pistols loaded, positions allotted, and everything in readiness, it only remained to place the men and give the word.

The combatants were to stand back to back, and, at a signal, to wheel and fire. Gus had already taken his place, and was struggling, manfully but doubtfully, against an inclination, will-nigh irresistible, to leap over an adjacent hedge, and run as fast and far as his legs could carry him, when an exclamation from the captain caused him to turn his head.

"In Heaven's name, who's that?" said Captain Borax, accosting the fellow-second, in the act of conducting a young and beautiful lady to the very spot destined for Smith.

"My principal, gentlemen, Miss Samantha Smith—'Sam Smith,' as she's called for short,' the other answered.

Gus saw it all. Flinging down the pistol, he rushed forward, and would certainly have hugged and kissed "Sam Smith," without ceremony, if her second—no other than her affianced lover—hadn't looked like a chap that would stand no nonsense. As it was, no man was ever equally pleased by the discovery that he had made an ass of himself.

The lock of hair was the only puzzle unexplained, and "Sam" soon cleared that up. It was one of Guy's own, given long before to Kate as a souvenir. "Sam" had stolen it, to tease her friend, and had taken the method we have seen of returning it. Of course it wasn't red, but auburn.

"Sam" and her friend went home with Gus, first solemnly promising, as did the captain to keep the secret, and, above all not to let Kate know; but, bless you, such things always do get out.

THE VERY THING FOR CHILDREN



—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're so tiny, so easily taken, so easy and natural in the way they act—no disturbance, no unpleasantness, no reaction afterward. They're made of nothing but refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—sugar-coated. One of them at a dose is a corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative.

When you feel "a touch of biliousness" or indigestion, take one of these little Pellets. They go right to the spot.

They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every derangement of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

Almost never does Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fail to cure the very worst cases of chronic Catarrh. You can judge of the chances of it from the makers' offer. They'll

HOW A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL'S LIFE WAS SAVED.

A Terrible Sufferer From St. Vitus Dance—Could Not Feed Herself and Had to be Closely Watched.

Recently, says The Shelbourne Economist, Mr. and Mrs. John Lindsay, who live in Mono township, told a reporter of the terrible suffering of one of their children and its restoration to sound health. It appears that during the winter of 1891-2 the child, Fernie by name, contracted la grippe, and although she recovered from the usual symptoms of la grippe, she was never the same in health and strength. Her nervous system had become deranged, and as time passed the terrible symptoms of St. Vitus dance were noticed by the parents. Doctors did all they could for her, but instead of getting better she became worse. She could not feed herself, nor could she take hold of a cup when handed to her. She would frequently fall down when attempting to walk across the floor, and had to be closely watched for fear she might at some time fall on the stove. She completely lost control of her limbs. She could not turn herself in bed and her parents had to turn her. She was perfectly helpless and had almost lost the power of speech. When she did speak it was with difficulty she was understood, as her tongue was drawn to one side and she had lost control of it. The condition of the poor child was pitiable in the extreme. The father determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They commenced the treatment and by the time three boxes were used she had improved to a marvellous extent. In April last, the child having fully recovered, no more pills were given her. Several months have passed since then and there has been no relapse and no sign of a return of the terrible malady. The parents state emphatically that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved the life of their little girl.

For all nervous disorders Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only thorough and reliable cure. They act directly upon the blood and nerves, restoring them to a sound condition, thus driving out disease. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

The Lost Brides.

While two wedding procession were fighting for the road at one of the gates at Hankow the chairs holding the brides got mixed and each lady was taken to the wrong bridegroom. The gentlemen never having seen their wives before, according to the Chinese custom, knew no mistake. When the next morning the mothers of the two brides went to present the usual hair oil to their daughters each found a stranger installed in her place. Neither mother, moreover, had any means of finding out where her daugnter had gone. After a very difficult search of the city the brides were both found and then the idea of making the best of things was blocked by the fact that one of the brides, who was rich and intended for a rich husband, had fallen into the hands of a very poor man. The problem remains unsolved.

Obeying the Wife.

A Scotch clergyman, just as he had told the bridegroom to love and honor his wife, was surprised to hear the man interject the words "and obey." A few years afterwards the clergyman met the man. "D'ye mind, sir, yon day when ye married me, and when I wad insist upon vowing to obey my wife? Well, ye may now see that I was in the right. Whether ye wad or no, I have obeyed her and, behold, I am the only man that has a two story house in the hale toun."

"El Fatat,"

The welcome fact that Oriental women are waking up from the lethargy of compelling custom, is strongly evidenced in the appearance of a paper published by a Syrian lady in Alexandria. It is called El Fatat (The Young Woman), and is edited by Miss Hind Noufal, from Tripoli, in Syria. It appears bi-monthly, and all its articles are written by ladies.

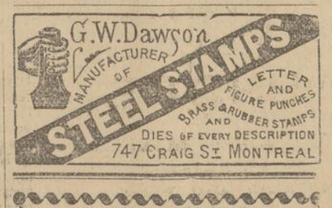
The disagreable custom of certain dealers to hunt up parties who intend buying pianos, invading their homes and hanging on their coat tails until they are shaken off or that their victim gives in becomes a regular nuisance. If you want to be spared the annoyance, go direct to L. E. N. Pratte's piano rooms, No 1676 Notre Dame street where you will be treated with courtesy and consideration.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps 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 blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO. (LTD.), Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 4936. Circuit Court. A. Berardo, Plaintiff, versus A. Cardinal, Defendant. On the 2nd day of March, 1894, at nine of the clock in the forenoon at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 82 Germain St., in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods. Terms cash. Jos. Breux, B.S.C. Montreal, 20th February, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 10557. Circuit Court. A. E. Bessette, plaintiff, versus The Leslie Keely Institute & Co., defendants. On the 2nd day of March, 1894, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said Defendant, No. 64 St. Hubert Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods. Terms cash. Jos. Breux, B.S.C. Montreal, 20th February, 1894.

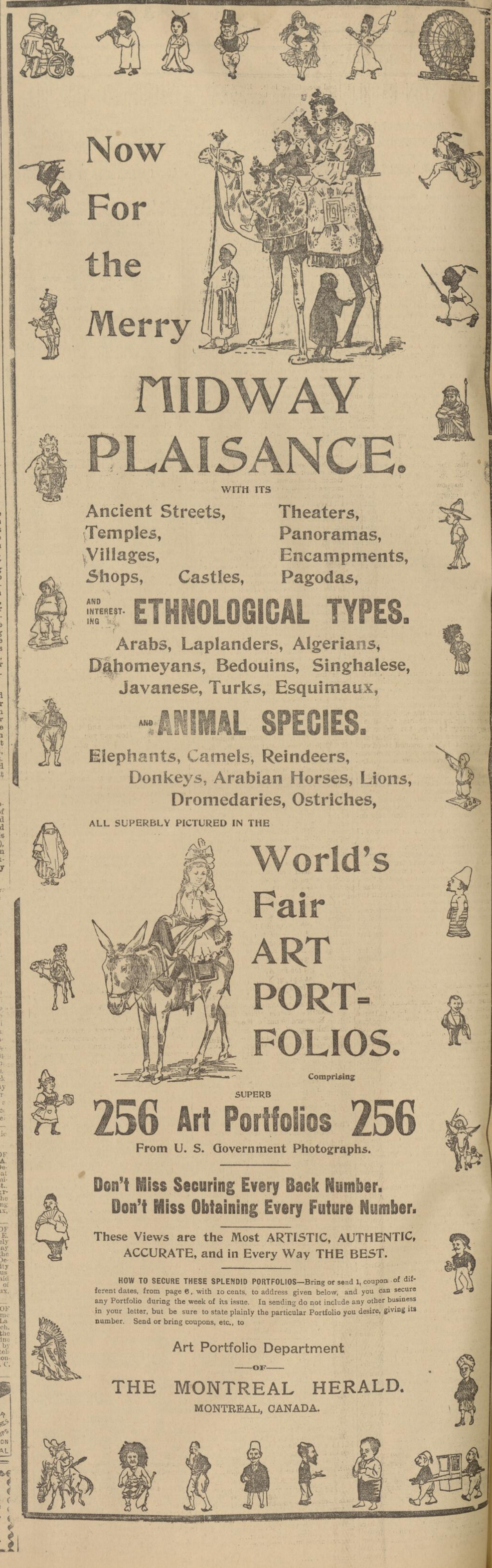
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1680. Superior Court. Dame Marie M. Labelle, plaintiff, versus Leo H. Labelle, defendant. On the 2nd day of March, 1894, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, St. Catherine street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant seized in this cause, consisting of house furniture. O. Daoust, B. S. C. Montreal, 20th February, 1894.



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The World of Women

OUR CHANGEABLE FRIEND.

The Pretty Little Chameleon to be Sent Back to Freedom.

When some enterprising jeweler in Jacksonville first conceived the idea of attaching a tiny gold chain to a chameleon and selling him to a northern belle for an ornament, society took up the queer fad at once and made much of it. Recently the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said the tiny chain of gold meant cruelty to the timorous little beastie, and so it was. I had one, and know how the chain worried the energetic animal. Little "Tottem," as I called him, would take his two fore feet and tug frantically at the chain until tired, then he would close his bright little eyes and seem so inexpressibly sad I severed the chain and let him free—free as he could be in this cold climate shut up in a box. I began to repent having bought him. We were very kind to him and believed he was as happy as he could be out of Florida. He would lie on my hand for an hour and never move, or if placed on the house-plants he would stay in one position a day at a time. Lonely? I thought so and inly blessed that dark-eyed, soft-voiced member of some black race who sold me Tottem in Midway. The vivid colors and almost transparent beauty of my little friend, along with the nervous panting breathing, was always a greater source of sadness than pleasure to myself and whole household. One day on opening his box he was undergoing that interesting performance, shedding his skin. From nose to the tip of his slender tail he looked like a blister. I was horrified when first I saw him. I thought one of the children had treated him to a hot bath to test his swimming ability. But no; he was laying aside his old skin. And very pretty he was, too, when he emerged from the old shell. The ever-changing little fellow escaped one day, and the baby with tears told of a treacherous cat; but time exonerated pussy and pointed to baby as the guilty one. A week after Tottem's escape baby had a presentment that pussy had only chased Tottem under the book case after she, baby, had let him out of his box to see if pussy would be afraid of him. The book-case was moved and baby's presentment was verified. But alas! Tottem was so small some one, we never wished to know who, stepped on him. An ignoble death, truly, but who can conceive of the agony that sensitive little creature suffered during his captivity: Cold, noise, and starvation in Midway; cat, baby, visitors and incessant kindness in its Toronto home. Was it not all cruelty, and was not the most revolting part of the cruelty that thread-like chain that we bound the little fellow to us with?



MY CHAMELEON.

ANNIE L. WATSON,
(Nancy Nugent.)

How Social Debts May Be Paid.

Hospitality is one of the chiefest of the virtues, and every head of a household is supposed to understand perfectly what is meant by the word. The truly hospitable woman, whether she be so from nature or from principle, opens her house freely to her friends, entertains them to the best of her ability, and cares not whether she be repaid in kind or not.

But there is a vast homeless element among us, especially in our cities and large towns. They live in hotels and boarding houses, and are always ready to accept invitations. Many of these unfortunate people—for everybody is unfortunate who has no home—possess limited means, and can make only the simplest return for the favors which they receive. Flowers on occasion, a card at Easter or Christmas, these are all they can afford, and from them these simple recognitions suffice.

There are plenty of women as well as "homeless" men who seem never to feel any burden of reciprocity for hospitalities received. To these almost the same means are open as to their brothers. Society allows a woman to rent a parlor at a hotel for an afternoon receiption, if her home is in the suburbs, where her friends cannot well come for a brief call, or if its limitations in the city are handicapping. But in these days, when the tea urn is recognized as the altar of hospitality, and when this simple shrine may be set up in an apartment of the tiniest dimensions, there is no excuse for any woman not to be "at home."

Emerson says somewhere something like this: "It is doubtful if it is possible for a gift to be taken or given without intention of adequate return and the integrity of giver and receiver remain unimpaired."

On the other hand, many of them are well to do, if not wealthy. "What would you do," asked such a one of a woman to whom he was distantly related and who had frequently invited him to her house "if you, with your hospitable instincts, were living as I am, in a boarding house, and were unable to show in any way your appreciation of these charming attentions?" The lady blushed and replied by some commonplace; but she could not help reflecting that if she were indeed situated as her friend was, she would certainly find out some way of returning her obligations.

At any first class hotel a luncheon or dinner party may be given from $2 to $3 a plate upward. A box may be taken for a musicale or any other entertainment of a high order, and refreshments at a good restaurant may be served either before or after it. Sailing parties, picnics—dozens of ways may be found of returning obligations if one really desires to do so.

JENNESS MILLER.

A Holland Title.

The most dignified title among the Hollanders was stadtheldet.

The Women of To-day.

One may well hesitate before attempting to characterize the features of one's own time. Living in the midst of its doings one sees them without the aid of that perspective which is an essential condition of adequate perception.

The trend of circumstances is rarely so powerful as to supersede the necessity of individual effort. This trend is to-day very favorable to the mental and moral development of women. Many avail themselves of it with thankful eagerness. Many follow it with indolent indifference Some resist it with all their might, All are carried forward by it, for the march of civilization is in the order of Providence, and must go on. But individuals, in virtue of their diversity of attitude, occupy a corresponding diversity of position some in the van, some in the rear, some ready to follow with the greatest number, in either direction.

Our first question, however, should be: What has been already gained? We may reply in military parlance, a position and a ground clear for action. We may next ask: How has this position been gained, and how may it be retained? We answer that it has been gained by much persevering labor and sacrifice on the part of a few, and that it must be maintained by combined effort on the part of the many. Question third: What should enable the women of to-day to occupy higher ground than that attained by the mass of their predecessors? Answer, first, the good example of the brave spirits that have led the way; secondly, the higher education now conceded and secured to the sex; lastly, the general enlightment of public opinion regarding the true office of women in society and the true relation of the sexes. So noticeable is this enlightenment that we look back from it to the middle of this century as one looks back from bright noon to the gray twilight of dawn. Satire and scorn alike are forced to take note of it. The caricatures of 1850 do not fit even the fools of to-day, and the essays and sermons of our time appeal to womanly sentiment as to a power regulated by heaven, not acting in disregard of it. The consequence of all this must be a purer and happier state of society. We shall have fewer hysterical spasms of good or of ill-feeling; more steady and sustained effort; a more intelligent analysis of human evils and a wiser pursuit of their remedies. As the whole social fabric is lifted to a higher level, not one of its departments will be allowed to lag below. How must the sense of the sacredness of home increase when reverence has so increased for the human life of which it is at once the source and the citadel! How must the forum and the market show the brain that guides the hand, and the conscience that controls the brain! All social offices will become higher in their requisitions and purer in their spirit, and there is not one of them in which women may not become ministers of peace and good order. Women go into the professions to-day because they are needed in them—the woman physician, sympathising intuitively with the physical needs of her fellow-women; the woman lawyer, coming to understand the true principles of justice, and applying them to the exigencies of her own sex; the woman minister, keeping the flame of faith alive with tender zeal; yes, and the political woman, a student of the vexed questions of economic and civil relations, and, when need shall call for it, ready to add to the weight of her conviction the power of her vote. These are the promises of "the hour that cometh and now is"; not for woman only, but for humanity. Happy are they who can read its portents aright, but happiest those who can help to bring them to fulfilment.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

The Spring Delineator.

The Delineator for April is the second of the "Great Spring Numbers," and has many special features in addition to the unusually fine display of attractive styles. Prominence is given to Bicycling in an illustrated article which describes How to Ride and What to Wear, and also in a full page of figures in Bicycling Costume and an original piece of Music entitled The Cyclists' March. Mothers of families will be glad of the aid of the very suggestive paper on Fitting Out the Family for Spring and Summer, and both Mothers and Daughters will be interested in the opening chapter of a series treating of the relationship between the two. Some new dishes are given under the head of Dainty Crockery. The paper on How to Live Wisely opens a subject that should commend itself to all housekeepers, and the chapter on The Etiquette of the Dinner Table treats of the most refined observances at the festive board. The contribution on The Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers gives further instruction in the making of many useful and ornamental articles. Around the Tea-Table furnishes both instruction and entertainment, and further entertainment is provided in An Easter Party and Literary Charades. The latest literature is discussed in Among the Newest Books, and Flower Culture for the Month tells what work should be done in preparing the Garden for the Spring and Summer.

German Concert and Entertainment.

A large audience crowded the Victoria Rifles Armory on Monday evening to enjoy the German Society's concert and entertainment. Shields bearing the names of great German poets, painters and musicians framed the stage, which was surmounted by the imperial arms of the Fatherland. One of the first items on the programme was an artistic tableau vivant, "Under Germania's Protection." This showed Germania with shield and sword, surrounded by the Arts and Sciences, which flourish under her care, and was enthusiastically received. An excellent programme of music and recitations was then rendered by the following members of the society and their English friends: Mrs. Gnaedinger, Miss Blanche Loeb, Miss Bengough, Miss Moylan, Miss Afolderbach, Mr. Mueller, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Pollack, Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, Jr., Mr. C. F. E. Fizet, Mr. K. Ludwig, Mr. Dietsche, Mr. J. Ludwig and Mr. Rudolph Liebich. The latter also conducted the "Toy Symphony," one of the most amusing features of the evening. A dozen performers dressed in a youthful style, not at all in accordance with their size, played on as many simple instruments to the delight of the younger portion of the audience.

The comic element in the second part of the programme was furnished by the "Dwarf Perkeo," a mysterious individual with a large amount of body on a pair of very small and nimble legs. Cleverly arranged curtains at the back of the stage prevented too close an inspection of this person, but later in the evening a well-proportioned individual who had a strong resemblance to him appeared.

Last on the list came the piece de resistance, a comedy in one act entitled "With Papa's Permission." A master butcher has a daughter afflicted with writing poetry, and hopes to cure her of her folly by sending her to see an author. On arriving at his house she is introduced to his nephew, whom she, of course, mistakes for the literary man, and she relates her woes and aspirations with such effect that a romantic affection at once springs up between them. The young lady allows this, under the impression that she has her papa's permission. The author suffers from a nagging wife, and is pestered by another romantic female with a huge volume of poems under her arm, and his trials reach a climax when he is attacked by the irate butcher. The timely reappearance of the nephew prevents the comedy from becoming a tragedy; all is set right, and the young people become engaged with "Papa's permission." The play, acted with great spirit by all who took part in it, brought the evening to a close.

The proceeds will be devoted to the German school. This was opened last autumn on St. Urbain street for the children of German parents, and has 37 scholars, who are instructed in the same way as pupils of the ordinary public schools, with the additional advantage of a thorough training in reading and speaking their mother tongue.

FIVE MILLION POUNDS

CHAPTER XIII.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Belmore took a very different line. His desire evidently was to get away as far as possible from the evidence, and in a speech which was full of impassioned and eloquence pleading he dwelt upon the difficulty of imagining that a young girl like Daisy could ever have conceived, much less could have carried out, so deadly a plot against the life of her relative and benefactor. Nothing but absolutely convincing evidence could justify the jury in finding a verdict against her. But in this case where was there any absolute demonstration of her guilt. Who say whether or not Mr. Mauleverer had not under the influence of intense excitement from which he was undoubtedly suffering committed suicide. Even if this were to be rejected was it not possible that Dr Carrick might have inadvertently put up poison in place of bromide of potassium. At all events with these possibilities staring them in the face they would incur a terrible responsibility if they returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

Had the jury been called upon immediately to give their judgment it would undoubtedly have been in Daisy's favor. But the summing up of the judge, cold and impartial, destroyed the effect of the special pleading of the advocate.

After the judge's charge the jury retired, then came half an hour of awful suspense, during which everybody remained in court save my darling and the judge. I still recall with a sickening sense of horror that sudden lull in the hum of general conversation, which told us that the jury were returning to deliver their verdict. I see the judge hurrying back to the bench; I see the twelve men, with their grave, set faces slowly filing into the box; I hear, as though from a vast distance, the calling over of the names, and the demand of the clerk, "How say you, gentlemen; do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" And then I am on my feet, with arms stretched out to where my love stands, deadly white, but more beautiful than ever, with hands clasped and eyes turned toward heaven, which has just heard the monstrous verdict that is to brand her name with infamy and cut short her life upon the scaffold. For the jury have returned a verdict of "Guilty," and our last hope has been destroyed.

Some one draws me back into my seat, and implores me, for her sake, to remain calm. I try to obey, and I sit trembling from head to foot, amid the dread silence which now falls upon the crowded court, while, in the fewest possible words, the man to whose hand the wielding of the awful sword of justice has been intrusted pronounces my darling's doom.

And then I wake as from a trance. Daisy is gone; the judge has departed; counsel and solicitors, jurymen, witnesses and spectators are all hurrying away, as though from the theatre when the play is ended. Some one takes my arm. It is Harding, who has had time to doff his wig and gown, and who now leads me unresistingly from the hateful spot.

CHAPTER XIV.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

Two days elapsed before I was allowed to see Daisy after her condemnation. Even then I should hardly have been permitted to have an interview with her but for certain powerful influences, which had been brought to bear on her behalf. Immediately after pronouncing sentence to death the judge had sent for Belmore, and had told him that he was by no means satisfied with the case as it stood, and that he had a strong conviction that the whole truth had not yet been learned. He found that Belmore entirely shared his views, and from him he heard of me and of the efforts which I was making to procure proof of my darling's innocence. It was the good judge who smoothed the way for me with the prison authorities and who made it possible for me to have free communication with Daisy in her cell.

But it must not be supposed that we—for Harding had formally devoted himself to my service in the task in which I was engaged—were idle during the two days of waiting before I was admitted to an interview with Daisy. Idle! how could we be idle? It was now the 6th of December, and I had already been warned that the day on which the martyrdom of my darling was to be carried out was the 28th of the same month. But three weeks were given to us, therefore, in which to establish her innocence. Even Harding—good, kind, never-to-be-forgotten friend—declared that neither for food nor for sleep must one moment of that precious time be wasted unnecessarily. What, then, think you, was my frame of mind.

Within a few hours of the passing of the sentence Harding was in London, where he secured the services of the most eminent private detective of the day. The special mission of this man was to find Gregson. My work on that dark day on which the trial ended was of a different kind. Putting all remembrance of the last few weeks aside I went to Bransome and Fosdyke and appealed to them to assist me in the task I had undertaken.

On my interview with Daisy, when at last I was admitted to her in the condemned cell at the old castle, I shall say nothing that does not bear directly on subsequent events. She was changed greatly when I saw her, but she declared that I was changed much more seriously than she was, and probably she was right; for I had nothing of that noble courage and resignation which had borne her up through all this time of agony. But I dared not spend the precious minutes in lover's talk. I had other work to do for her sake.

My first business I felt must be to get from her her own theory, if she had one, regarding the murder; and to prepare her way for that, I told her freely all my own suspicions, and the story of my abduction, of which she had only heard for the first time during the course of the trial.

"And you really believe that my uncle caused you to be spirited away in that fashion? Depend upon it, dearest, you are entirely deceived, My uncle was innocent."

"Then who could have originated the plot?"

"Flinter must have done so. Let me tell you all I know about him. He has been employed for nearly eight years at my uncle's chief station at Wangoora—the place where we lived. I am told that he had been in some serious trouble, and that my uncle, who was usnally one of the kindest as well as one of the most simple-hearted men, befriended him. Very soon after he came to the station as an ordinary shepherd he saved my uncle's life when he was nearly drowned in crossing a swollen river on our run. That, you may be sure, was never forgotten by my uncle. He very quickly raised him to one of the chief posts on the estate, and at the time that I came to live at Wangoora, six years ago, he was the constant companion of my uncle in his journeys, and had evidently secured his confidence."

"But you spoke of him to me as dangerous."

"Yes; he is dangerous, and bad, too. I very soon discovered that. But I cannot for a moment imagine that he would have plotted against his benefactor's life. He had everything to lose and nothing conceivable to gain by my uncle's death."

That was perfectly true, and it was the one great stumbling block in the way of my theory regarding the murder. Flinter undoubtedly had nothing to gain by it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A.S. Brosseau, L.D.S.

Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palate. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—At Martintown, on February 16, the wife of F. H. Clarke, Esq., of a son. 45

SCHUYLER—At 52 Shuter street, on the 16th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler. 45

YON—On February 16, at 1717 St. Catherine street, Mrs. Ed. Yon, of a son. 45

MARRIAGES.

HARDIE-DOUGALL—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Canon Mills, John Hardie, eldest son of the late John Hardie, of Longueuil, to Josephine Webster, youngest daughter of the late James Dougall, of this city. 43

ANGUS-HENSHAW — At St. George's Church on the 17th inst., by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael and the Rev. Canon Anderson; D. Forbes Angus, eldest son of Mr. R. B. Angus, to Mary Ethel, daughter of Mr. F. W. Henshaw.

SHEARER-ROBERTS—On the 14th February, at 525 Dorchester Street, by the Rev. John Nicols, John B. Shearer, of Gourock, Scotland, to Annie E., eldest daughter of Mr. John Roberts. 43

DEATHS.

TASCHEREAU—In this city, on Feb. 20,1894 at the age of 13 years, 10 months and 4 days, Marie Atala Berthe, beloved daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Taschereau. The Funeral will leave his residence, No. 68 St. Hubert street, at 8.45 a. m., for St. James Church, thence to proceed to Cote des Neiges Cemetery on Thursday, the 22nd February inst. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further invitation.

QUINN—In this city, on the 18th instant, Ann O'Reilly, wife of the late Patrick Quinn.

CAREY—In this city, at 80 Colborne street, on February 18, John Carey, aged 31 years. Funeral from above address on Wednesday, February 21, at 7.30 a. m., for St. Ann's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and relations please accept this invitation. 46

COCKBURN—In this city, on Sunday afternoon, February 18, 1894, Eliza (Lizzie), daughter of the late John Williams Cockburn. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, February 21, at 2.30 p. m., from her mother's residence, 175 Chatham street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. (Ottawa and Chicago papers please copy.) 46

ENGLAND—On February 19, Carrie A. Galer, wife of Dr. F. R. England, aged 31 years. Funeral will leave her husband's residence 68 Beaver Hall Hill, on Wednesday morning, at 8.15 o'clock, to Windsor Station, thence to Dunham Que., for interment.

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New Dress Goods

Cases New Spring Dress Goods

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New Prints

Cases New Spring Prints

At S. Carsley's
Notre Dame St.

New Challies

New Spring Challies

At S. Carsley's
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New Goods

Hundreds of Cases New Spring Goods received

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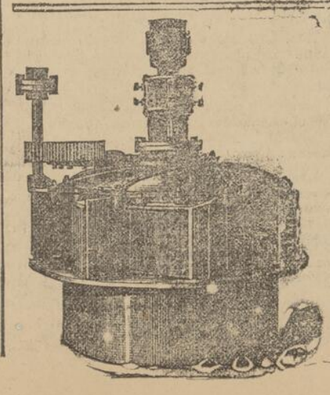
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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 21.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Cowardice is sometimes a successful policy. So Sir John Thompson and his colleagues have found in the case of the Manitoba Schools. Yesterday a majority of the members of the Supreme Court decided that an appeal from the Manitoba School legislation to the Governor-General in Council is not admissible in view of the decision of the Privy Council in favor of the legality of the Manitoba School Act. One can imagine the Premier and his colleagues executing a double-shuffle for very joy in the quiet precincts of the Council Chamber: for it gives them a reason able ground for keeping forever to themselves the secret of what really was the Government's policy on this matter. It has shirked the question, procrastinated, twisted, turned a Janus-face to each contending faction, and it has been rewarded by the difficulty settling itself in part.

The course of the Government on this matter is as one prolonged policy of "skulking." The Manitoba School law was enacted in 1890. The time in which the Dominion Government could disallow it expired early in April 1891. Strong pressure was brought to bear by those who felt aggrieved at the legislation, to secure its disallowance. A strong government recognizing that delay meant a dangerous religious and racial agitation, would have come to a decision on the matter once for all. It would have disallowed the law: or it would have flatly refused to do so. The Dominion Ministry did neither. It did not disallow the act, but it said to the petitioners for disallowance: "Appeal to the courts. Select your own lawyers and we will pay the cost. Perhaps you can establish the unconstitutionality of the act. If you cannot you will still have the right under the constitution to appeal to the Governor-in-Council for redress."

This postponed the evil day of decision until a test case, beginning in Manitoba, was fought through all the courts to the Privy Council. In fifteen months time, the ultimate court of appeal decided in favor of the legality of the legislation. Sir John Thompson was immediately called upon to redeem the pledge which he had made as Minister of Justice that an appeal for redress would be considered if the decision was adverse to the hopes of the Manitoba minority. It looked then as though the Government would have to come to an understanding of some sort. But Sir John's resources as a dodger of trouble had not yet been exhausted. He suddenly developed great doubts as to whether in view of the decision of the Privy Council an appeal could lie to the Governor-in-Council. Happy thought! Let the matter be referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion. This was promptly done and the matter was hung up for another twenty months. During this period we have seen different members of the Cabinet telling very divergent stories. In this Province Mr. Angers and Mr. Ouimet have several times called to Heaven to witness that they would drain their last drop of blood rather than see an injustice done to their compatriots. As talkers Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Angers rank high. Simultaneously in Ontario Mr. Bowell and Mr. Wallace were assuring Orange lodges that in no case would the Manitoba Legislation be interfered with. Hereafter Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Wallace will have to sing one song. The former will do it with a wry face, no doubt, but he will do it to retain that portfolio which it cost him so dearly to secure.

This probably closes the Manitoba case so far as the possibility of the Manitoba School Act being reversed by the action of the Governor-in-Council is concerned; but the conduct of the Government in the matter is still a legitimate object of discussion. In the eyes of both those who upheld and those who opposed the Manitoba School Act, Sir John has acted like a coward; and to the latter, like a traitor as well: and he will be quite justly an object for derision and condemnation in Parliament and on the hustings.

THEATRE TICKETS AND BREAD.

Sam Hunter's shrewd common sense usually enables him to steer clear of the pitfalls of the politicians, but in one of his latest drawings in The Toronto World, for which—more's the pity—he is doing all his work at present, he accepts a very vulgar Conservative argument.

The Conservative politician, in the glow of after-dinner eloquence, is wont to say that "as he looks around this festive board, groaning with good things, and sees the faces of well dressed, well fed, contented men, he cannot believe that there is any distress in the country, and he must condemn as unpatriotic and knavish men all that would decry the country by saying that it was not as prosperous as it was possible for it to be."

Mr. Hunter calls his cartoon "A great country" and shows Patti walking off with a cash box in either hand, and Mr. Irving carrying a gripsack checked for Canada and drawing on a hand-sled a barrel labelled "For Canadian Dollars." Mr. Irving is saying: "Marry, 'twere a pity that I had not brought with me a larger bar'l. Methinks such a goodly land, and one so running o'er with dollars and prosperity, must break in two the noble heart of Richard Cartwright."

In the same mail from Toronto came The Star, with a graphic description of the storming of the office of the Street Commissioner by over a thousand men, clamoring for tickets that would entitle each of them to two days' work at clearing the streets of snow, and a two days' wage of $2.70. In another column The Star recites the arrangements for a concert to be given by volunteer talent in the Academy of Music to-night for the benefit of the unemployed workingmen of the city, and their hungering wives and children. The Star, in its appeal for these unfortunates, refers to the Patti-Irving incidents in these words:—

Immense sums of money were taken out of the city by the Patti combination. Another immense sum has been handed over to Mr. Irving. People stayed up all night and stood in the cold to join a crush for the purpose of paying out this money which goes away from Toronto. People are paying $5 and $10 a seat to see Henry Irving and his company. The tickets for this concert to give bread to unfortunate citizens of Toronto and their wives and children will only cost 25 and 50 cents.

The passing winter has been among the swarming poor of Toronto one of exceptional distress. The City Council has done as much in the way of relief as it has been able. The local charities have labored with characteristic and commendable energy. But there still remains enough distress to destroy the argument that because people with more money than brains are willing to pay $10 for a theatre ticket, the whole country is prosperous. The distress in Toronto will not please Sir Richard Cartwright. With every other patriotic Canadian he must grieve for it. It is lamentable, but it is an awful fact.

If Canada had Free Trade, pure and simple, some men and women might still starve in Toronto, but most of them would have a better chance to get fat than they now have and most of them would have ten dollar bills stored up against the winter, even if they did not spend them on theatre tickets.

AGAINST FOREST FIRES.

The protection of the forest against the ravages of fire is a matter that in a country like Canada appeals at once to the heart and the pocket, and the insufficient provision that has been made to this end by the Provinces and the Dominion presents a striking contrast to the elaborate law which was enacted in France in August last. The destruction of the forests by fires was formerly so great in France, especially in the south-eastern section, that a law was enacted in 1870, to be enforced for twenty years, and to be regarded as an experiment. It was the result of this legislation that has led to the new law for the prevention of fires.

As epitomized by The Boston Herald, its first provision is to prohibit during the months of June, July, August and September, all fires in forests or shrubby waste lands, or within a distance of 200 metres from their boundaries. Among the fires prohibited during the close season is the so-called petit feu, by which strips of undergrowth were carefully burned every six or seven years in the cork forests. The ninth clause directs landed proprietors who have adjoining lands with woody growths on them to keep a strip of land, from twenty to fifty metres, between the two estates entirely free from shrubs or conifers. Another clause enacts that similar bare strips twenty metres broad shall be kept up along all lines of railway through a wooded area, and that these strips in adjoining property shall be kept clear at the expense of the railway companies. All proprietors whose woods are cut down in clearing these strips are to obtain indemnities. This is a new provision, and is aimed in favor of the extension of railways. In the handling of fire, if a counter fire is started to head it off, no indemnity arises for woods burned under such circumstances. The fires heretofore in France have been frequently caused by sportsmen or poachers during the dry season, and this has led to the delay of the shooting season until the September rains set in. The construction of a network of roads greatly facilitates fire protection by making the forests accessible and by increasing their value, and the Government offers a bonus of $1,000 a mile for roads constructed in the forest districts. Severe penalties are exacted where the forest laws are transgressed, and if the railway companies do not clear the fire lines on their roads, the French Forest Department clears them at their expense. This is the substance of this new French law.

It could hardly be expected that similar precautions could be enforced in the immense forests of Canada, but it will be interesting to observe the workings of the French law, with a view to the consideration of provision in some form against the occurrence of those fires which annually consume immense tracts of valuable forest in all parts of the country.

IN RESPECT TO population Chicago is now close on the heels of New York. The last United States census gave the latter city a population of 1,600,000; and Chicago is now believed to have reached that figure as well. Indeed, some Chicagoans already claim 2,000,000 people, but this is certainly an exaggeration. New York, however, has a scheme which if successful will put herself well in advance of her pushing western rival. There is now before the New York Legislature a bill providing for the incorporation into New York of 14 adjacent cities and towns. Brooklyn alone has a population in excess of a million, and the other towns would raise the population of the greater New York to nearly three million people.

THE TRADE JOURNALS are proverbially disposed to support the Government, but The Monetary Times of Toronto seems by no means satisfied with Sir John Thompson's recent declaration in the matter of the tariff. It says:—

Sir John Thompson, before the Macdonald Club, Ottawa, rebuked those who desire to buy goods not subjected to protective duties. He objected to the policy of what he called allowing a man to sell you for a dollar, two dollars worth of goods; giving in lieu of a reason, the prediction that the removal of protective duties would close our factories, and that we should then have to pay $3.50 for the $1 article. Is this representation of the case the highest effort of statesmanship of which Canada is capable?

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE has a good deal of the eel in it, says The Hamilton Times. It takes to the smallest knot-hole when cornered on a tariff argument.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera Company Making a Big Hit—Patti Seats.

The sale for the Patti seats opens at Nordheimer's at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Queen's audience last night was delighted with "Boccaccio," and it had good reason to be. The dancing of Miss Baker is a great feature. This afternoon and to-night "Boccaccio" will be repeated, and to-morrow night, with an orchestra of about twenty pieces, "The Black Hussar" will be put on.

The Royal had two crowded houses yesterday. Dan McCarthy is as big a favorite as ever.

The French Opera Company continues to please those who go to hear it.

Advance Manager Winter has arrived in town to prepare the way for the appearance at the Royal next week of Waldman's Speciality Company. The programme contains many good names.

AN APPEAL FOR EARLY ATTENDANCE.

A strong effort is to be made to get the patrons of the Academy of Music in their seats at eight o'clock at each performance given by Mr. Irving. Mrs. Thomas makes a special request that Montrealers will assist in making the engagement as successful as possible by conforming with her desire in this matter. The standing room will be sold at $1.50, and in order that those who have purchased reserved seats may have no difficulty in getting their proper places the standing room will not be sold until eight o'clock. If this arrangement is successfully carried out, and it will be in so far as the management of the Academy is concerned, there is no reason why each performance should not pass off without any of those interruptions which so frequently mar the pleasure of theatrical entertainments, particularly when they are of such a nature as those given by Mr. Irving and his company.

AT VERDUN.

A most meritorious and mirth-provoking performance was last night tendered the inmates of the Verdun Hospital for Insane by the Tennessee Minstrels, under the leadership of Mr. P. Shea. The entertainment was one of the best that has ever been given in the hall, and the rapturous applause that greeted every fresh effort to please told how well those efforts were appreciated. The programme consisted of songs (comic and sentimental), choruses, jokes, character sketches, dances, etc. The party was accompanied by Mr. Casey, the president of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and he, with Mr. Shea and their talented companions, made a host of friends who trust that the future may give them another opportunity to cheer and be benefited by another such excellent performance.

STAGE NOTES.

William Hoey has a broken rib.

Belle Archer has gone starring.

Maggie Mitchell thinks of a farewell tour.

Cora Tanner expects to go into comic opera.

Sydney Armstrong has recovered from a severe illness.

Joseph Jefferson has retired to his Louisiana plantation.

Carrie Turner has become Mrs. Mack by marrying an Albany man.

E. H. Sothern will soon appear in a comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

C. W. Couldock, who is still acting, will be seventy-nine next month.

William Terriss will try London productions of the Hoyt farces.

A daughter of Alice Shaw, the whistler, will be one of next week's brides.

Marie Tempest has sent an agent to Europe to find a light opera for her use.

Olea Bull, daughter of Ole Bull, has married a Hartford lawyer, and retired from the stage.

Olive Oliver will succeed Virginia Harned in the "Lady Windermere's Fan" Travelling Company.

Mark Murphy will return to vaudeville in the spring by taking an engagement at the London Empire.

Another Vokes comedian, Ferdinand Gottschalk, will be in the cast of "The Amazons" at the Lyceum.

Brandon Thomas, who was here with the Vokes Company, has made a fortune by managing his play, "Charley's Aunt," in London.

Kitty Blanchard Rankin has joined Mrs. John Drew's company, thus adding one to its family party, for her daughter is Sidney Drew's wife.

Kathryn Kidder says she has obtained "Sans Gene," the Sardou play in which Bernhardt is acting in Paris, and will present it on an American tour.

E. E. Mackay, Maude Banks, and Mrs. James A. Herne are to be in a company devoted to plays of literalism, such as "Margaret Fleming," and they may produce a piece by W. W. Howell.

Wm. Pruette, who has sung in many comic operas here, will go back to England under contract to the Carl Rosa company for grand opera.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will put aside "The Isle of Champagne" next month to take up "Tobasco," which was lately produced by Boston students.

James E. Dodson, the low comedian of the Kendal Company, is engaged to the Lyceum for five years, but will be lent for next season to Charles Frohman's Stock Company.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

(Continued from First Page.)

the presence of such a number. He thought the name of a member engaged in business should be substituted for that of one of the lawyers.

Ald. Prefontaine moved in amendment that Ald. Hurtubise be placed on the committee instead of Ald. Beausoleil.

Ald. Marsolais expressed astonishment at this suggestion. He felt that as Ald. Beausoleil had beaten ex-Ald. Perrault, he was entitled to the latter's seat.

Ald. Kennedy said he had promised to vote for Ald. Hurtubise and would keep his word, although he was sorry to have to vote against Ald. Beausoleil.

Some discussion ensued after the Mayor had proposed that the vote be taken on the amendment. Ald. Beausoleil contended that the main motion must be considered first. Ald. Brunet thought this could not be done, but Ald. Rainville explained at length that it was the proper course to pursue.

The vote was then taken on the main motion, which was carried by 13 to 11. The division was as follows: Ayes—Ald. Prenoveau, Jacques, Grothe, Dupre, Leclerc, Reneault, Marsolais, Farrell, Beausoleil, Savignac, Robert, Rainville, and Nolan. Nays: Ald. Turner, Penny, Lyall, Costigan, Smith, McBride, Hurtubise, Brunet, Kennedy, Stevenson and Prefontaine.

Ald. Stevenson then moved that Ald. Prefontaine be made chairman of the Roads Committee. This was carried unanimously.

ALD. KENNEDY WANTS TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE WATER.

Ald. Kennedy at this point remarked that he wanted to say something about the Water Committee. It had been said that the chairmanship of this committee would be taken away from St. Ann's Ward. It had always gone to this ward, and if it was to be taken away he wanted to know why. It was an honor which he claimed. He did not want to grab everything, but he made this statement in order to have affairs carried out on straight principles. If it was too much to ask for representation on the Road and Water Committees, he was prepared to accept whatever his colleagues thought best.

Ald. McBride — "You're wrong, Ald. Kennedy. Ald. Archibald was chairman of the Water Committee at one time."

Ald. Kennedy—"That's so, but it was only one year. St. Ann's has had it with that single exception."

Ald. Costigan intimated that he did not think it was a question of heritage for St. Ann's Ward.

Ald. Nolan approved Ald. Kennedy's remarks. With the single exception mentioned, St. Ann's Ward had always retained the chairmanship of the Water Committee. The old order should not be changed. He did not care whether he or Ald. Kennedy got the chairmanship.

Ald. Kennedy magnanimously left the matter in the hands of the Council.

Ald. Smith felt that if it had been in the hands of one ward for such a length of time, a change would not be inopportune. He thought St. Antoine Ward was more entitled to the seat.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The discussion then ceased and Ald. Prefontaine moved that Ald. Kennedy, Lyall, Turner, Grothe, Reneault and Brunet be made members of the Road Committee.

Ald Robert moved that the name of Ald. Dupre be substituted for that of Ald. Grothe.

Ald. Smith objected to this on the ground that it was unfair to have two members from one ward on the same committee. Ald. Beausoleil also objected.

The vote on the main motion was then taken and was carried by 16 to 8. The division was as follows: Yeas—Ald. Prenoveau, Turner, Grothe, Penny, Lyall, Reneault, Costigan, Smith, McBride, Farrell, Hurtubise, Savignac, Kennedy, Nolan, Stevenson and Prefontaine. Nays—Ald. Jacques, Dupre, Leclerc, Marsolais, Beausoleil, Robert and Rainville.

ALD. ROBERT CHAIRMAN OF POLICE.

Ald. Prefontaine moved that Ald. Robert be made chairman of the Police Committee.

Ald. Leclerc moved in amendment that Ald. Marsolais be given that position.

Ald. Kennedy—"In the name of God, what are we coming to? What is to become of the old members? Are they to be left out in the cold?"

Ald. Smith remarked that as the English-speaking people paid the most taxes, and as the French representatives had always been accorded the two principal committees, he thought it was only fair that Ald. Kennedy should get the Police chairmanship.

Ald. Beausoleil—"He cannot. He is a member of the Roads."

"AM I AN ITALIAN?"

Ald. Kennedy—"Am I an Italian? I am not treated rightly."

Ald. Stevenson intimated that if Ald. Kennedy wanted the Police chairmanship he should let his views be known.

The vote on the main motion resulted in a victory for Ald. Robert by 17 to 7. The ayes were:—Ald. Prenoveau, Turner, Grothe, Dupre, Penny, Lyall, Reneault, Costigan, Smith, McBride, Farrell, Savignac, Robert, Rainville, Nolan, Stevenson, and Prefontaine. Nayes:—Ald. Jacques, Leclerc, Marsolais, Hurtubise, Beausoleil, Brunet, and Kennedy.

Ald. Robert moved that Ald. Kennedy, Hurtubise, McBride, Lefebvre, Grothe and Costigan be members of the Police Committee.

Ald. Smith suggested the name of Ald. Stevenson, but the latter objected on the ground that it would not be fair to have two members from his ward on the Committee.

MARSOLAIS VERSUS LEFEBVRE.

Ald. Beausoleil moved in amendment that the name of Ald. Marsolais be substituted for that of Ald. Lefebvre.

This occasioned some discussion. Ald. Savignac thought that Ald. Grothe should cede his place on this committee, as he was on the Road Committee. He was in favor of Ald. Marsolais. Ald. Robert said he had nominated Ald. Grothe because St. Jean Baptiste Ward was a large and important one.

Ald. McBride thought that Ald. Costigan would retire to allow Ald. Penny to have a seat on the Police Committee. Ald. Robert expressed himself as agreeable to this and the change was accordingly made.

Ald. Rainville, Beausoleil, Brunet and Reneault expressed themselves in favor of Ald. Marsolais as against Ald. Grothe.

Ald. Robert's motion, including Ald. Grothe and Penny was then put and a tie was reached on a division, the result being 12 to 12. The Mayor exercised his prerogative and voted in favor of the motion.

Ald. Beausoleil moved a reconsideration of the motion. This was lost by 11 to 13.

THE FIRE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Ald. Robert, Ald. Stevenson, was unanimously given the chairmanship of the Fire Committee.

Ald. Stevenson then produced his slate which contained the names of Ald. Robert, Costigan, Jacques, Marsolais, Penny and Lefebvre.

Ald. Nolan wanted Ald. Kennedy on this committee.

Ald. McBride — "Pat is waiting for water."

Ald. Kennedy and McBride had a little squabble over this sally, the former saying he had never made a mistatement.

Ald. McBride—"I won't see St Antoine Ward thrown in a ditch when I am right," to which he added laughingly, "It was always understood that one Irishman should be on the committee. That's enough."

THE P. P. A.

Ald. Kennedy:—"Perhaps you want a P. P. A. ?"

The Mayor:—"He is above that."

Ald. Beausoleil felt that the Irish Catholics should be represented in each committee.

Ald. Penny:—"We are all Canadians, at least I hope so."

Ald. Beausoleil proposed that the name of Ald. Nolan be substituted for that of Ald. Penny.

AN ANGRY SQUABBLE.

Ald. Kennedy arose impressively and said he had not come to the Council to represent one particular class. He would never raise the question of nationality. He had been elected by the Protestants and French-Canadians as well as by the Irish Catholics of his ward.

Ald. Nolan got up and made an impassioned speech. He became quite eloquent. As a member of St. Ann's Ward he differed from Ald. Kennedy. There were only two Irish Catholics in the City Council to represent the 40,000 citizens of that nationality and religion. He had been elected by a larger vote and majority than Ald. Kennedy, and was on the Council to represent the Irish Catholics. He saw plainly that Ald. Kennedy had crawled into the "hole in the wall." He was acting like the dog in the manger. The rights of the Irish Catholics must be protected. That portion must have a representative on the Fire Committee, and he was there for the purpose of seeing that they got what they wanted.

Ald. Kennedy had been assuming various attitudes as this tirade was being delivered against him. He seemed thoroughly incensed. He had never, he contended, said he was ashamed of his nationality. God forbid! And God forbid that he should be as much disliked by the people as Ald. Nolan was. He had never been accused of being a boodler, at any rate.

Ald. Nolan—"Order."

Ald. Kennedy—"You dare not call me to order. Shame on you! The scum of St. Ann's they call you."

Ald. Stevenson considered that it would be made to appear from what had been said that there was no friendly feeling manifested towards the Irish Catholics. He had known that Ald. Nolan wanted a seat on the Fire Committee, but had given the latter good reasons why he should not have one. He did not know of a single instance in the affairs of the Fire Department where an injury had been done to an Irish Catholic. It had been thought that the reduction in the number of representatives would lead to more harmonious gatherings.

Ald. Kennedy—"I regret very much the action of Ald. Nolan to-day. At any rate, I am not here to live on the crumbs I can pick up in the City Hall."

Ald. Nolan—"Order, order."

Ald. Kennedy—"No; you can't call me to order."

Ald. Smith here interposed, and expressed indignation that such a discussion should take place, or that the question of politics or religion should be brought up. They should never have been introduced into the deliberations of the Aldermen.

This settled the row, and Ald. McBride moved that Ald. Kennedy replace Ald. Penny on the Fire Committee.

Ald. Stevenson—"You have a short memory."

Ald. McBride—"Not any shorter than yours. I represent all classes."

Mayor Villeneuve—"These discussions are unseemly."

Ald. Beausoleil said the way to prevent such regrettable discussions was to do justice to everyone.

The Mayor read Ald. Stevenson's motion.

Ald. Penny signified his willingness to resign in favor of Ald. Kennedy.

Ald. Kennedy made a remark to the effect that he was well treated by all classes.

Ald. Stevenson's motion was then carried, only Ald. McBride dissenting.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Ald. Savignac then proposed Ald. Costigan for the chairmanship of the Water Committee, incidentally stating that he would have proposed Ald. Kennedy if the latter had not been made a member of the Road Committee, and therefore could not hold a chairmanship in any other committee. The motion was unanimously carried.

Ald. Costigan's slate, proposed by himself, included Ald. Rainville, Leclerc, Nolan, Savignac, Prenoveau and Penny.

Ald. Prefontaine thought it was only fair that Ald. Savignac should resign in favor of Ald. Hurtubise, who had been disappointed in the seat coveted by him on the Finance Committee. Besides, it was contrary to the rule to have two members of the Finance on any other committee.

Ald. McBride called attention to Ald. Turner as a representative of a most important ward. He thought St. Gabriel Ward should have a place on the Water Committee.

Ald. Costigan agreed to the proposition to place Ald. Hurtubise on the Water Committee, and the name of Ald. Rainville was erased from the slate instead of Ald. Savignac, and the motion thus amended was carried unanimously.

RAINVILLE'S HONEST SERVICES.

Ald. Rainville arose looking as though he felt injured over something. He said he had allowed all the other committees to pass because he had expected a place on the Water Committee. It did not appear to him as fair that his honest services should thus be allowed to go by unappreciated. He had resigned his chairmanship on this understanding.

ALD. NOLAN CHAIRMAN OF MARKETS.

The Market Committee was quickly disposed of. Ald. Smith proposed Ald. Nolan for the chairmanship, which was unanimously carried. Ald. Nolan then named Ald. Penny, Turner, Brunet, Renoault, Dupre and Marsolais as members. This was also unanimously carried.

THE LIGHT COMMITTEE.

Ald. Rainville then moved Ald. Marsolais for the chairmanship of the Light Committee.

Ald. Smith thought Ald. Marsolais should be reserved for the chairmanship of the Health Committee, but the motion was carried and Ald. Marsolais was declared chairman of the Light Committee.

Ald. Marsolais' choice of associates included Ald. Prefontaine, Nolan, Rainville, Reneault, Lyall and Costigan.

ALD. PENNY CHAIRMAN OF CITY HALL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Ald. Prefontaine, Ald. Penny was elected chairman of the City Hall Committee.

Ald. Penny moved that Ald. Costigan, Stevenson, Dupre, Jacques, Prenoveau and Lefebvre be members of his committee.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor then mentioned that the Health Committee was now in order, incidentally saying that it was a most important one.

Ald. Beausoleil proposed Ald. Leclerc for the chairmanship.

Ald. Stevenson said he knew of no one more fitted for the office than Ald. Lyall, but Ald. Beausoleil's motion carried.

Ald. Leclerc's slate, which was as follows, contained the following names: Ald. Brunet, Beausoleil, Hurtubise, Nolan, Turner and Lyall.

PARKS AND FERRIES.

Ald. Brunet suggested that the members of the Parks and Ferries and Mount Royal Park Committees be identical.

Ald. Prefontaine did not think this was possible under the present conditions, but he considered the idea a good one. He moved that Ald. Hurtubise be elected to the chairmanship of the Parks and Ferries Committee and suggested the name of Ald. Farrell for the chairmanship of the Mount Royal Park Committee.

After some discussion it was decided to give Ald. Prenoveau the chairmanship of Parks and Ferries on motion of Ald. Prefontaine.

Ald. Prenoveau proposed that Ald. Jacques, Hurtubise, Stevenson, Kennedy, Turner and Dupre be members of this committee.

Ald. Dupre objected and said his Ward had not been offered anything until the last moment.

Ald. Leclere volunteered to take his place on the committee.

Ald. Dupre replied he was just as well satisfied as he didn't care about being placed on a comparatively insignificant committee.

The motion was finally carried and included Ald. Dupre.

ALD. DUPRE GETS THE PARK CHAIRMANSHIP.

Ald. Prefontaine asked for a suspension of the rules.

It was agreed to appoint seven members to the Mount Royal Park Committee, instead of three as heretofore.

Ald. Brunet proposed Ald. Dupre for the Chairmanship. This was supported by Ald. Farrell, and Ald. Dupre was unanimously elected chairman.

On Ald. Dupre's motion the following other members were appointed: Ald. Prefontaine, Robert, Stevenson, Brunet, Farrell, and Lyall.

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

The committees as arranged at yesterday's meeting are as follows:

FINANCE.

Ald. Hurteau, chairman; Ald. Savignac, Farrell, McBride, Beausoleil, Smith and Rainville.

ROADS.

Ald. Prefontaine, chairman; Ald. Kennedy, Brunet, Lyall, Turner, Reneault and Grothe.

POLICE.

Ald. Robert, chairman; Ald. Kennedy, Hurtubise, McBride, Lefebvre, Grothe and Penny.

FIRE.

Ald. Stevenson, chairman; Ald. Robert, Costigan, Jacques, Marsolais, Penny and Lefebvre.

WATER.

Ald. Costigan, chairman; Ald. Hurtubise, Leclerc, Nolan, Savignac, Prenoveau, and Penny.

MARKETS.

Ald. Nolan, chairman; Ald. Penny, Brunet, Turner, Dupre, Marsolais, and Reneault.

LIGHT.

Ald. Marsolais, chairman; Ald. Prefontaine, Nolan, Rainville, Reneault, Lyall, and Costigan.

CITY HALL.

Ald. Penny, chairman; Ald. Stevenson, Costigan, Dupre, Jacques, Prenoveau and Lefebvre.

HEALTH.

Ald. Leclerc, chairman; Ald. Brunet, Beausoleil, Hurtubise, Nolan, Turner and Lyall.

PARKS AND FERRIES.

Ald. Prenoveau, chairman; Ald. Jacques, Hurtubise, Stevenson, Kennedy, Turner and Dupre.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

Ald. Dupre, chairman; Ald. Prefontaine, Robert, Stevenson, Brunet, Farrell and Lyall.

Our Pianos and organs are widely known to the trade and musicians as standard instruments, being perfect in mechanism and general construction. Our Piano Tone softener and other improvements, will repay an investigation. Willis and Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Montreal. Sole agents—Knabe Pianos, Bell Pianos, Williams Pianos, Bell Organs.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noises in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is, without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 39 Victoria street, Westminster, London, S.W.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF COTE SAINT ANTOINE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, County of Hochelaga.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Cote Saint Antoine, and to all whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary Treasurer, that at an ordinary session of the Council of said Town, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at eight o'clock in the afternoon, there will be submitted to the Council of the Town, for approval, a by-law "Concerning the Cote Saint Antoine Mountain Road."

That the objects of said By-law are the location of the said Road, commencing at a point "A" at the head of Montarville Avenue, and finishing at a point "F" at the Southwestern line of the Boulevard of Cote des Neiges, as shown on the plan hereinafter referred to, all within the limits of said Town, and providing, amongst other things for the acquisition of the properties to be acquired for the projected Road, and ordering the opening of said Road, and providing for the payment of said improvement; the whole as will more fully appear on reference to the draft of said By-law, and the Plan thereto attached prepared by B. D. McConnel, P. L. S., dated the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (1894), of record in the office of the undersigned.

Given at the Town of Cote St. Antoine this twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

DAVID ROLLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Offices and Warerooms To Let.

Rent reasonable, including ordinary assessments, heating, lighting and caretaking.

Nominal charge for rent until May 1st. Plans and particulars obtainable at the secretary's office in the building.

By order, GEO. HADRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE, 13th February, 1894.

4c PER INCH WHITE Enamel Letters For Windows

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Man.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Feb. 22, 23, 24, Matinee Saturday.

....MR. HENRY IRVING....
MISS ELLEN TERRY
....AND THE....
LONDON LYCEUM THEATRE CO
Under the Direction of
ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL AND GRAU,
Presenting the following repertoire:
THURSDAY, February 22nd.
ALFRED LORD TENNYSON'S "BECKET."
Becket, Henry II.
Mr. Irving, Mr. Wm. Terris.
Rosamund.....Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, February 23rd.
"NANCE OLDFIELD."
Mrs. Oldfield.....Miss Ellen Terry
Followed by "THE BELLS."
Mathias.....Mr. Irving
SATURDAY MATINEE, February 24th.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Shylock, Mr. Irving. Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.
SATURDAY NIGHT, February 24th.
"LOUIS XI."
Louis XI.....Mr. Irving.
PRICES—$3, $2.50, $2, and $1. Sale of seats will open at the box office Saturday, Feb. 17th, 9 a.m.
Coming attraction—MME. ADELINA PATTI

SPECIAL!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Henry Thomas, - Lessee and Manager.
Monday, February 26.
Absolutely the last appearance in Montreal of MME. ADELINA
PATTI
Under the direction of MR. MARCUS R. MAYER and assisted by the following artists:
Mlle Guerrina Fabbri.....Contralto
Miss Louise Engel....Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. Durward Lely.....Tenor
Signor A. Galassi.....Baritone
Signor E. Novara.....Basso
Signor Mascheroni, Accompanist and Stage Director.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Signor Arditi.....Conductor
In a miscellaneous programme and the second act of
MARTHA
In Costume and with Scenery Paraphernalia, Etc., Etc.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Feb. 21, at box office and Nordheimer's.
Prices—$2, $3, $4 and $5.
Haines Bros. Pianos Used.
February 28—Rose Coghlan in a great comedy repertoire.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
4 Nights and Saturday Matinee Commencing WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28
MISS ROSE COGHLAN
Supported by the Great Coghlan Co.
Wed. and Thurs. Evenings and Sat. Matinee, A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.
Friday Night, only time, FORGET-ME-NOT.
Saturday Night, only time. DIPLOMACY.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

QUEEN'S THEATRE
Evenings, 8.15; Wednesday Matinee, 2.15.
Opening of Five Weeks Opera Season. The Baker Grand Comic Opera Co. To-night, Wednesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee.
BOCCACCIO
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.
BLACK HUSSAR
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c $1; good reserved seats 50c. Entire balcony reserved for matinee, 25c. Seats now on sale at Theatre, 10 a. m., to 10 p. m.. N. Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's and hotels.

THEATRE ROYAL. Week, Monday, February 19. Afternoon and Evening.
Return of the Favorite Irish Comedian, in
THE PRIDE OF MAYO
With a superb cast and elaborate scenery. A real Irish Harpist and funny piper.
Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan at Theatre from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Coming—Waldman's Big Specialty Co.

OPERA FRANCAIS.
: : : Week of February 19th.
Ballet at each performance of Operettas.
Wednesday Matinee—"Le Coeur et la Main." Mde. de Goyon.
Wednesday Night—"Mlle Nitouche." Benefit of Mr. Giraud.
Thursday—"Bocacce." Mde. Blonville. Et "Le Ballet de Robert le Diable" with song.
Friday—"La Fille de Madame Angot." Mde. Blonville.
Saturday Matinee—"Les Deux Orphelines." Drama in 5 Acts.
Saturday Night—"Le Dragon de Villars." Benefit of Mr. Portalier.
From Monday to Wednesday "La Lecon de Danse" Pantomime Ballet in which all the first artists will appear with the ballet complete, conducted by Signor Resta.
From Thursday to Saturday, "Grand Ballet de Robert le Diable."
Prices—Orchestra, $1; Stalls, 75c; Parterre reserved, 60c; Gallery, 1st row, 75c; 2nd and 3rd row, 50c; amphitheatre, 25c.
Tickets foreale at Mr. Hardy's, 1637 Notre Dame street, nd at Mr. Sheppard's, 2274 St. Catherine stret.

The Society of Arts OF CANADA, (Limited.)
CAPITAL STOCK $100,00
A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.
Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada the 27th February, 1893.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal,
ONE OF THE RICHEST GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS IN CANADA.
All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern schools. Eminent artists such as Francais, Rockegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay, and a great many others, are members of this society.
Sale of Paintings at easy terms. Next Distribution of paintings between the Society and scrips holders on Feb. 28th.
Price of Scriptum $1.00
Ask for Catalogue and Circular.
H. A. A. BRAULT, Director.

Art - Association.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries open daily from 9 a.m. to dusk
ADMISSION — — 25 cents
SATURDAY — — Free
Reading Room open to Members till 6 p. m.

Gasaliers
Fine Polished Brass, New Designs . . .
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
For Cash Buyers for One Week . . . . . .
Cole's Lamp Store, 1792 Notre Dame

GLASS WORK.

IRS IN GLASS THAT ARE MANUFACTURED BY EXPERTS.

The Only Firm in the World Which Has Preserved the Middle Ages Plan of Keeping Their Business Processes Secret —The Results.

In the time of the middle ages almost all trades or handicrafts had their mysteries, and a workman who was taught all the processes of the work had to take a solemn oath not to betray the secret. It is very different now. If you visit the great factories the proprietor or foreman will show you how the complicated machinery works; papers and books are crowded with articles explaining various processes.

Still, some of the secrets of handicraft remain. One of the most interesting of these is the wonderful art of the Blaschkas, which no other worker in glass has been able to learn or in any way to imitate. The work is so unique and beautiful that you will be interested in hearing of the exquisite and marvelous results, even if all the processes of manipulation must remain a mystery. Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka—father and son—are from Bohemia, a country famous for its work in glass. The father is upward of 70 years old, but both he and his son are active and skilled workers. For a long time they worked in glass, making models of sea creatures for museums and colleges. About seven years ago they began making the works for which they are now so famous. not only the most exact reproductions in glass of flowers in their natural size, so perfect that the rich red cactus blossoms look soft and velvety, and our yellow cowslip shows its satiny sheen, and the little white anemone trembles and bends on its slender stalk, but also all the microscopic parts of the flower—almost invisible to the naked eye—on such a magnified scale that a student may at any time study these hidden things of the plant world without a lens or a specimen.

The Blaschkas live near Dresden. They have there a fine collection of tropical plants—orchids being a specialty. Rudolph Blaschka, the son, has made several journeys to South America to obtain rare specimens of these queer plants of vivid colors, spotted and streaked with scarlet and gold and green, or marked with silver and gold traceries and powdered with copper dust. Besides the tropical collection there is a large "garden" of what we call weeds and wild flowers, for the Blaschkas' handicraft shows us some exquisite arrangements in our common roadside flowers.

The Blaschka work is especially interesting and fine in its models of the orchids—those velvety, fluttering air blossoms of the tropics that so wonderfully mimic insect life in their strange shapes. It was, in fact, the exhibition of the golden butterfly orchid, with its long, antennælike petals and wings, as if just poised for flight, at a London flower show that started orchid culture in England. The spider and bee orchids often deceive the eye at first glance, and a branch of the moth orchid, which grows on the limestone rocks of the Philippine Islands, looks like a crowd of downy, spotted moths about to fly away. Other strange likenesses are found in the pure white dove and swan orchids, the lizard orchid and the lynx flower. Some are veritable clowns and jesters of the forest world, with elongated petals like "odd, wagging lips," and tongues thrust out in derision, or growing apparently on their heads in midair, as if engaged in a continual trapeze act. Owing to the fine botanical garden and greenhouses at Cambridge a visitor to the Blaschka work has a rare opportunity of comparing the living flowers and their marvelous reproduction in crystalline texture with each other. He will find that these modern glassworkers of Bohemia have not only ingenuity and manipulative skill, but a wonderful artistic insight as well.

Creatures That Tumble Upward.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the ability to sustain an enormous pressure can only be acquired by animals after generations of gradual migrations from shallow waters, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. Those forms that are brought up by the dredge from the depths of the ocean are usually killed and distorted by the enormous and rapid diminution of pressure in their journey to the surface, and it is extremely probable that shallow water forms would be similarly killed and crushed out of shape were they suddenly plunged into very deep water. The fish that live at these enormous depths are, in consequence of the enormous pressure, liable to a curious form of accident. If, in chasing their prey or for any other reason, they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded and their specific gravity very greatly reduced. Up to a certain limit the muscles of their bodies can counteract the tendency to float upward and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom; but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downward, and the fish, becoming more and more distended as it goes, is gradually killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea. The deep sea fish, then, are exposed to a danger that no other animals in the world are subject to—namely, that of tumbling upward? That such accidents do occasionally occur is evidenced by the fact that some fish, which are now known to be true deep sea forms, were discovered dead and floating on the surface of the ocean long before our modern investigations were commenced.

A Woman Revolutionist.

It is said that one of the leaders of the Brazilian revolutionists is a woman—Madame de Matos. She is described as about thirty years old, with blue eyes and blonde hair. In the field she is attired in a dress which is a mixture of men's and women's attire. Many anecdotes of her courage are told, as also of her great kindness and generosity. She seems to consider herself as a sort of Joan of Arc, and similarly called to the service of her country. We wish her a kinder fate.

A Word to Breeders.

In choosing a male for breeding purposes, you want to select a typical animal of some established breed. You can calculate then with reasonable certainty upon the result.

M. G. A. Celebrates.

They are now one hundred strong, and No. 3 Company of the Montreal Garrison Artillery celebrated the affair last night in the Drill Hall. One would think from the tone of the invitation sent out that the company gave the dinner. Such is not the case. It was given by Capt. Reid. Amongst those present were Lieut.-Col. Cole, Capts. Reid and McEwan, Lieuts. Taylor and Acting-Adjt.-Lieut. Featherstone, Capt. Ibbotson, of the Royal Scots; and Lieut. R. Costigan, of the Montreal Field Battery; Col. Turnbull and Col. Stevenson, Lieut. Hughes, of Gloucestershire, Eng.; Capt. Bennett, 56th, Prescott; R. Reid, sr., and others. An enjoyable evening was spent.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John McIntosh, of Waterville, is at the Queen's.

Geo. Kingsley, of St. John, N.B., is registered at the Balmoral.

R. F. Armstrong, the agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Halifax, is at the Queen's.

M. C. Dickson, district freight agent of the Grand Trunk at Toronto, is registered at the Queen's.

Sir Francis Johnson is still confined to his house, but his physician says that he is getting along nicely.

James Armstrong, of Armstrong & Cook, real estate agents, Toronto and Montreal Junction, is registered at the Hall.

P. Arthur Cote, one of the editors of The Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, who has been spending a few days in the city, left for St. Hyacinthe yesterday.

T. D. Sheridan, district passenger agent of the G. T. R. at Buffalo, and P. J. Slatter, city passenger agent, G.T.R., Toronto, are staying at the Hall.

Two of City Clerk David's children, who were suffering from scarlatina, are recovering. They were removed from home at the outset of their illness.

F. H. Bell, a large agricultural implement manufacturer of St. George, Ont., was at the Windsor yesterday and left last night for Prince Edward Island.

Among those registering at the Windsor yesterday were: Sir Adolphe Caron, Lieut.-Governor, Chapleau; E. B. Eddy, of Hull; Miss Estelle Courtney, of New York; John M. French, Gardner Boyd, and Charles L. Cundill, of Toronto.

BREVITIES.

A young man named A. Mainville dropped dead in King street yesterday.

A Bell Telephone employee fell yesterday from a forty-foot pole and sustained serious injuries.

Professor Carlyle, of McGill, gave an interesting lecture on coal mining before the Grand Trunk Literary Club last evening. W. McWood acted as chairman, and a large audience was present.

Meeting of the Antiquarian Society

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society held a very interesting meeting at the Natural History Hall last evening. A copy of his "Illustrated History of Coins and Tokens, Relating to Canada" was presented to the society by Mr. P. N. Breton.

Mr. Breton's work, which is just issued, is a most complete and comprehensive one, comprising a history of all coins and tokens which have ever circulated in Canada, together with a history of the card money in use during the French regime and a description of the paper money issued by private firms, banks and other institutions. The degree of rarity and approximate value of each coin and token is also given.

Mr. Breton drew the attention of the society to the model of the old Porteous bridge, which bridge was the first connecting the Island of Montreal with the mainland, having been built in 1805. The model referred to is at present in a house on Isle Bourdon, and on Mr. Breton's suggestion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Jas. Cormstine, J. U. Beaudry and J. S. Shearer, was appointed to take steps to secure it for the society.

Mr. Lodrery McDonald read an interesting paper on St. Eustache, which paper will appear in the next number of The Antiquarian. Mr. McDonald also exhibited some paper money issued under the French regime. Relics of this money are now extremue scarce.

M. de Bealyeau was last evening elected a life member of the society, and Mr. P. D. Dorval assistant secretary.

The Lt.-Col.'s Reply.

Lt.-Col. Houghton in an interview yesterday said that he had not expected that Sir Fred. Middleton would have the effrontery to deny either the conversation with Dr. Orton or himself. He declared that he could prove all he had stated and expected to receive ample corroboration of all he had said in his letter.

Old Letters.

Last night some yellow letters fell
From out a scrip I found by chance;
Among them was the silent ghost,
The spirit of my first romance.
And in a faint blue envelope
A withered rose, long lost to dew,
Bore witness to the dashing days
When love was large and wits were few.

Yet standing there all worn an gray,
The tear drops quivered in my eyes;
To think of youth's unshaken front,
The forehead lifted to the skies.
How rough a hill my eager feet
Flung backward when upon its crest
I saw the flutter of the lace
The wind awoke on Helen's breast!

How thornless were the roses then.
When fresh young eyes and lips were kind,
When Cupid in our porches proved
How true the tale that love is blind!
But Red-and-White and poverty
Would only mate while shone the May;
Then came a bag of Golden Crowns
And jingled Red-and-White away.

Grown old and niggard of romance
I wince not much at aught askew,
And often ask my favorite cat
What else had Red-and-White to do?
And here's the bud that rose and sank,
A crimson island on her breast;
Why should I burn it? Once again
Hide, rose, and dream. God send me rest!
—Norman Gale in Orchard Songs.

A Door-Opening Dog.

Scarcely anything is lacking in the mental furniture of this psychological dog to make him the equal of a baby 2 years old, except thinking in words; and who can prove that he is destitute of this faculty, although not possessing articulate speech? The other evening, while I was giving my plants a drink, he came to me several times, asking to have the gate opened. Not caring to lay down the hose, I paid little attention to his teasing, and he determined to compass his purpose in another way. To the front door he went, and, pressing it, found it not latched, but requiring some force to throw it open. Then he backed out the full width of the veranda, and, running, threw this weight so violently against the door as to drive it open. Very soon he reappeared with his mistress, to whom he had made his supplication, and she, without knowing of his failure with me, opened the gate and gave the little fellow his coveted freedom.

It should be explained, in regard to the wit shown in opening a heavy or sticking door, that Toots acquired his experience with a fly door closed by the reaction of a spring. He found by experiments that if with his fore paws he pressed this door open just far enough to emit his body, it would spring to and pinch his tail; and that by retreating and running the whole length of a small entry he could impart momentum enough to open the door wide and thus clear his tail, at the same time letting out a dependent companion. This act, I am inclined to think, is a little smarter than is usual in a 2-year-old child.

The Use of Glass Bricks.

Experiments with glass bricks for building purposes were begun in 1891 by M. Falconnier, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like ordinary bottles, and are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc., that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; are good insulators of humidity and noise; and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings either by their form or their color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than marble for meat markets, and are especially adapted for hospitals, bath halls, hot-houses, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A hot-house of glass bricks costs about the same as an ordinary one, saves fuel, and resists hail.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

Last fall the Coates Gas Company started laying pipes and canvassing the residents, offering them rates much lower than those they were paying the Montreal Gas Company. To be equal to the occasion, or as the Hon. G. E. Foster would say, "in a moment of weakness," the Montreal Gas Company sent out the following circular to the residents of the Cote:

Dear Sir:—The present is to inform you that it is the intention of this company to make a material reduction in the prices of gas for lighting and cooking purposes at an early date, particulars of which will be sent you by circular in a few days.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. MOORE, Secretary.

Dec. 2, 1893.

The "few days" mentioned in the circular have expanded into weeks and even months, and no explanation further than the rendering of gas accounts last week, at no reduction whatever, has reached the people. Many prominent residents have become incensed at such treatment.

The Coates Company say that they mean to go on with the gas enterprise in the Cote just as soon as the weather permits. Meantime they have constructed a gasometer and extensive gas works at Cote St. Paul, from which Cote St. Antoine will be supplied.

W. W. Moore, the secretary of the Gas Company, has said recently that the Montreal Gas Company will supply gas at a lower rate than the Coates Company, and at any rate the end will be that the older company will buy out the younger. The Coates people promise gas at 25 per cent. less than the residents are now paying.

NOTES.

The M.A.A.A. rink committee, are contemplating another Masquerade. The date is not yet fixed.

Norwedt the Norwegian skater as well as his opponent Breen are practicing every day at the rink.

Both men are in excellent condition and the contest Saturday afternoon promises to be keen.

ST. HENRI.

Yesterday morning about 100 electors and rate-payers of St. Henri assembled in the Town Hall to consider the adopion of a by-law authorizing the Council to borrow $200,000 for expropriation purposes. Mayor Dagenais presided. The sum was divided as follows: $140,000 for St. James Street widening; $40,000 for the opening of St. Emilie Street, and $20,000 for St. Jean Street.

The reading of the by-law took some time. The Mayor then explained the advantages of passing such a by-law. Councillor Senecal and Dr. Lanctot also spoke. There was a long discussion. The Mayor declared that the time allowed by law for requesting a poll had expired. Ex-Councillor Dore accused the Mayor of trying to avoid a poll. The Mayor denied the charge, and added that five other proprietors had not asked for it, even if Mr. Dore had, and the law required that six ratepayers should ask for the poll. His Worship further declared that the proceedings were regular, refused to grant a poll, and that the by-law concerning the loan was adopted without opposition.

St. Henri's residents have been treated just the same as Cote St. Antoine by the Montreal Gas Company. The general feeling is that parties using gas will patronize the Coates Company now, even though the Montreal Company reduce their rates, according to promise.

LACHINE AND DIXIE.

The talk along the lake shore suburbs, at Pointe Claire, Valois, Dorval, Dixie and Lachine, is the St. Lawrence Yacht Club Tombola.

Monday afternoon a number of Lachine society ladies gathered at the handsome residence of Mrs. Andrew Dawes. The time was pleasantly spent in creating dainty designs in knick-knacks and novelties for the club tombola at Easter. Among the ladies present Mrs. J. L. Galletti may be mentioned.



Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **That Tired Feeling.** I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, constipation, biliousness, &c.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!



EVERY MAN who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our **wonderful little book,** called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy **Entirely Free,** in plain sealed cover. **"A refuge from the quacks."** Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

There Are But Three Classes of Men,

the retrograde, the stationary and the progressive The former never advertise, the second only in uncertain mediums, and the latter in The Herald.

If you would join the last named class, send in your advertisement for Saturday's Herald.

Genuine Diamonds and Solid Gold Watches Sold in Tea.

The Associated Tea Company have opened a branch store at No. 2341 St. Catherine Street, and for the purpose of advertising their choice blend of tea, they will put the expense of one year's advertising into one month. That is how they can afford to give to each and every purchaser one of the following valuable articles:

Ladies' and gent's solid gold, silver and nickel watches of best make, also genuine pearl, diamond, ruby, emerald, sapphire and turquoise jewellery set in solid gold, and very many other articles of less value. Every purchaser receives something else besides the tea, which is packed in paper cans, containing more than one and one-half pounds, and sold at the uniform price of one dollar each. Of course, this very expensive method of advertising cannot continue long, 30 days being the limit, after which time their choice blend of tea will be sold by their agent wholly on its merits. Same price, same quality and quantity, but without the souvenirs. Below are a few of the purchasers, so far, and what they got besides the tea: Mrs. Lewis J. Seargeant, Warddale Park, bought thirteen cans of tea for $10, and in one got a chatelaine watch, in another a genuine diamond and solid gold ring, besides other articles. Mrs. H. Veld, 24 St. Luke's street, Mrs. Ambrose, 36 Cathcart street and M. McWilliams, conductor C.P.R., president of Conductor's Society, Hochelaga, each got a Chatelaine watch; H. W. Bode, 596 and 598 Craig street, got a diamond, ruby and sapphire ring; R. Sharp, contractor, 31 Irvine avenue, got a solid gold stem-wind and sett watch; Wm. Boag, Florence Hotel, cor. Notre Dame and McGill streets, got a genuine diamond ring and a stem-wind and sett watch; A. J. Houghton, 229 Bleury street; Miss McLaughlin, forelady in Witness office; Mrs. Morris, 120 Cathedral street, each got a genuine diamond and solid gold ring; L. Lafontaine, Three Rivers, sent $10 for a club order, and got a set of genuine diamond ear-drops in one can and a solid gold hunting-case watch in another; John Humphrey, Transfer Co., St. Lawrence Hall, and F. Jones, 58 Emily street each got a solid gold stem-wind and set watch, F. Verner, 1045 St. Denis street, excise officer in Fortier's factory, got a stem-wind and set watch in one can of tea and a genuine diamond ring in another, also a solid gold ring in another; Mrs. McLean, 88 Cathcart street; G. Johnson, bartender at Balmoral Hotel, Miss Southwell, 20 Hutchison street; Mrs. C. H. Winch, meat market, 2655 St. Catherine street; Hall & Scott, caterers McGill College and St. Catherine street; J. A. McMillan, telegraph operator, G.T.R.; W. B. McGowan, L. D. S., dentist, 65 Mansfield street; Miss Robertson, 407 Aqueduct street, G. Chapleau, 620 St. Lawrence street, A. Charters, butcher, 30 Crescent street, and Mrs. E. Tait, 116 Richelieu street, each got a genuine diamond and solid gold ring; Miss Masterman, 2806 Notre Dame street; Miss E. N. Thomas, 1 Prospect avenue, Cote St. Antoine; A. Lerince Paquet, 538 Hypolite street; Mrs. G. Sutherland, 39 Perthius street, and Mrs. Heelan, 169 Dalhousie street, Mrs. C. S. Snowdon, 577 Sherbrooke street; W. P. Downey, 72 Wellesley street, Toronto, Mr. Davis, 142 Peel street, each got a solid gold ring; C. M. Murray, clerk in Albion House; Geo. Hobson, foreman at Mitchell & Co.'s brass foundry; J. Clement, 2670 Notre Dame street; J. Neilson, telegraph operator, Bonaventure Station, G.T.R. and A. E. Battle, tailor in Young Men's Christian Association Building, Miss T. Tarrante, 2305 St. Catherine street; A. McDonald, 55 Hermine street; Mr. S. Lichtenhiem; Joseph Rielle, 90 Union Ave.; R. Latouche, Custom House, 25 Labelle street; A. McCready, sash and blind factory, Durham; T. Guertin, cigar store, 273 Main street; T. J. Finn, foreman Gazette News Dept., 42 Mance street; each got a stem-wind and sett watch.

Terms—Single cans, $1; six for $5, and thirteen cans for $10.

Every person ordering $10 worth will certainly receive one or more valuable souvenirs besides the others. Orders by mail promptly forwarded to any part of Canada. Address: The Associated Tea Co., 2341 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEATING, ETC.

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Apply to ROOM 102.

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Suitable for Factory Purposes

STEAM POWER can be furnished if required

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FOR SALE!

To Close Consignments.

Caustic Soda, China Clay, Soda Ash, Sal Ammoniac, Citric Acid, Sugar Lead Yellow Prussiate Potash, Bichrome, etc.

HENRY DOBELL & CO.

TO LET.

The Handsome and Commodious Building, Nos. 226 to 230 ST. JAMES ST., suitably situated for an Insurance Company, Bank, or light manufacturing business; alterations would be made for a responsible tenant taking a lease of the same.

Apply,

WALTER DRAKE,
No. 61 St. Gabriel Street.

MACHINERY, ETC.

Robert Mitchell & Co.

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PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS

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Private houses and other buildings wired for Electric Lighting on most improved plans.

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Steel Tyres and Steel Tyred Wheels, Axles Tanks, Pins, etc., etc.

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Machinist, Model and Tool Maker,

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Manufacturer of Cutting Dies of every description, Steel Shanks, Gaiter Springs, Glove Spring Fasteners, etc.

Boot and Shoe Machinery, a Specialty. Machine Knives Ground by Automatic Process.

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536 to 542 Craig Street, Montreal.

AGENTS & MANUFACTURERS

Watson and McDaniel's Steam Specialties.

McDaniel's Exhaust Pipe Head.
Chapman's Steam Trap.
McDaniel's Special Steam Trap.
Watson's Pressure Regulator.
McDaniel's Suction Fitting and Tee.
McDaniel's Syphon for Lifting Water, etc.
Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump,

For Factories, Paper Mills, Tanneries, Quarries, Soap Factories, Sugar Refineries, Steamboats, Railroads, Chemical Works, Gas Works, Mines, Brick Works, Breweries, Creameries, Irrigating and Drainage

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One Laurie High Speed Engine

8-inch Cylinder and 12 inch Stroke. In perfect running condition. May be seen at

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.

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Web Perfecting Press

FOR SALE.

The Marinoni Stereotype Web Perfecting Press now printing The Herald is for sale. Capacity, seven or eight columns, four or eight pages. Will print from roll, cut, fold and deliver eight thousand eight-page papers or sixteen thousand four-page papers per hour.

May be seen working any day at The Herald office.

For further particulars, address

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.,

603 Craig Street, Montreal

—OR—

THE GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } District of Montreal. }

SUPERIOR COURT.

P. Laflamme, Plaintiff, versus C. H. Collette Defendant, Absentee, Trader of Montreal

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of February, 1894, by order of the Court, I was appointed Curator to the Estate of the said Defendant, for the benefit of his Creditors.

Claims must be fyled within a month.

C. DESMARTEAU,
Curator.
1598 and 1608 Notre Dame St.
Montreal.

Caledonian Choir Concert Last Night

All Scotchmen like music,
And so do their ladies,
While harmony blesses the ear,
But the music that charms
Away household alarms
Every washday during the year,
Comes from rhythm of the wash tub,
From clothes hung on the rope,
Washed without toil or hub-bub.

BY Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap.

THE HERALD'S GREAT BOOK OFFER

Readers of This Paper Can Get High-Class Literature at Nominal Prices.

THE PREMIUM LIBRARY'S WORKS

The Latest Addition to It Is "Rab and His Friends."

Since The Herald, some three months ago first announced its book offer, it has distributed many thousands of volumes among its readers, and the demand increases steadily.

The books in the "Premium" are in one sense the dearest little volumes imaginable; in another, cheapest. They are just right for the pocket; are nicely printed on good paper, and are bound by a new system which permits them to open almost flat. They are in everyway equal to ordinary twenty-five cent editions, but readers of The Herald, by following the directions in the coupon, can obtain them for a purely nominal price.

Many persons have taken every number and are waiting anxiously for new issues. The books represent the best authors, nothing trashy is allowed in this library. No. 27 of the library, which has just been issued, is the famous "Rab and His Friends," by Dr. John Brown.

Twenty-seven books are now ready for delivery by mail or at our office.

1. The Reveries of a Bachelor, or, A Book of the Heart.
By IK. MARVEL. (DONALD G. MITCHEL.)
This American classic has enjoyed a world wide circulation at its price of $1.25. It is now offered for the first time at a nominal cost to our subscribers.

2. Lays of Ancient Rome.
By LORD MACAULAY.
(BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.)
Macaulay's "Lays" are instinct with the very soul of poetry, and are full of heroic action and energy. Like Scott's spirit-stirring ballads, they have a fine picturesque quality, with graphic breadth, and great realistic power of expression. The English, no less than the Roman lays, have the breath of the battlefield and the sounding notes of the charge to battle.

4. The House of the Seven Gables,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
This masterpiece of Hawthorne is full of the imaginative charm of romance. In felicity of touch, its author is unapproached by any writer since his own day. The work is, perhaps, the purest piece of poetic prose in all the range of American literature.

5. Cranford, - By MRS. GASKELL.
"Cranford," in its charming miniature painting and sketches of character, recalls the best of Jane Austen's novels. It is a delightful piece of old world social life in an English country village, descriptive of the feelings, habits, opinions, character and social conditions of the little community. The story is quiet earnestness and with fine literary aptitudes in the writer. It is beautifully illustrated.

6. The Coming Race, LORD LYTTON
"The Coming Race," by Lord Lytton, is a clever and ingenious excursion into the realm of science, as the inventive mind of man may find it in the coming time. It presents a curious but fascinating picture of the human environment, as we may see it realized in the next century, when human needs will be served by every resource of electrical and mechanical contrivance—when 'the coming race,' for instance, will be enabled to exchange domestic helps for ingenious and mercury-footed automatons, and have at command every appliance adapted to the marvellously changed social and industrial condition of things.

7. Dream Life, - By IK. MARVEL.
(DONALD G. MITCHELL.)
There is a profound mental study in this world-wide American classic. It contains a series of very vivid and picturesque studies of individual character and feeling. It has a fascinating power over the reader while its graceful diction charms the literary appreciation and fills the mind with delightful, though sometimes pathetic pictures.

8. Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus, By MRS. SHELLEY.
Like Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" is a book every one should read. Its author has great imaginative power and a weird but original genius. There are passages in "Frankenstein" that appal the mind and make the flesh creep. Once read, the book can hardly ever be forgotten

9. A Book of Golden Deeds,
By C. M. YONGE
This is just the book to put into the hand of youth, circulating a healthy morality, and true manly and womanly sentiments. Few books are better formed than this to develop and mould the tastes of the rising generation and encourage optimistic and patriotic ideas.

10 Mosses from an Old Manse,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
Another delightful companion for idle hours is this collection of magazine papers, which Hawthorne entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse." Like all his works, it is distinguished for its simplicity and truth. Its high literary excellence commends it anew to public favor

11. The Scarlet Letter,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
A romance of intense interest, exhibiting extraordinary power of mental analysis and graphic description. For an artistic exposition of puritanism, as modified by New England colonial life, we have nothing like it in our literature. Like the best of Scott's novels, it is true once to the local manners and scenic features of the age and place.

2. Essays of Elia, By CHARLES LAMB
These charming essays are full of gay humor, interspersed with many sly hits, happy puns and bright scintillations of wit; carefully elaborated as they are, they are written with the most ease and grace, and composed in a spirit at once delicate and unobtrusive. Seeking its material in the common paths of life—even the humblest—Lamb gives an importance to everything and sheds a grace over all.

13. Vicar of Wakefield,
By OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
This beautifully illustrated edition of a famous English classic will increase its attractions for those who recognize the claim it has as essentially a "home book" for the whole reading world. Goldsmith has shed over the work the tenderest light of his genius, and the pastoral scenes in it are unrivalled, we had almost said unapproached, by any other writer of fiction. As Sir Walter Scott said of it, "we read the Vicar of Wakefield in youth and in age, and return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature."

15. Paul and Virginia,
By BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE
This idyllic story, by a classic French writer of the wholesome romantic school, is an immortal book, and has won a place for itself in the homes of almost every people who possess a literature and can appreciate the work of genius. It may, with some literary propriety, be termed an idealized Robinson Crusoe, and it has all the fascination of that renowned work. It is a book that is sure to go down the centuries, charming as well as edifying generations yet unborn. "Paul and Virginia" fitly finds a place among the books of the "Premium Library."

16. Story of an African Farm.
By (RALPH IRON) OLIVE SCHREINER.
Under the nom de plume of Ralph Iron, Miss Olive Schreiner has written an extraordinarily powerful story, full of graphic descriptions and the most appealing pathos. The author seems to have followed no recognized model of romance, but struck out a new path in fiction for herself. Her novel consists of a series of studies illustrating the wild life of an ostrich farm in South Africa, and setting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong intelligence and an imaginative ambition, remote from any possibility of culture. The work which leaves an abiding memory on every reader is one of the most remarkable novels of the age.

17. Lays of The Scottish Cavaliers.
By WM. EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN.
These stirring ballads of Professor Aytoun, of Blackwood fame, have their only rival in "Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Their popularity is not lessened by the fact that they are to be met with in every school reader and in the repertoire of most elocutionists and platform declaimers.

18. Lucile, - By OWEN MEREDITH
(ROBERT LORD LYTTON.)
"Lucile," by the second Lord Lytton, late Governor-Geueral of India and British Ambassador at Paris, is a novel in verse, with rhymed couplets, cast somewhat in the mould of Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

19. Dreams. - By OLIVE SCHREINER
Though unlike the "Story of an African farm," "Dreams" has many of the characteristics which made Miss Schreiner's early work famous. The book is both interesting and suggestive, and, besides its high meditative qualities, is rich in the discussion of those mental and moral problems which this clever writer delights to propound to herself and lay before the thoughtful reader.

20. Black Beauty. BY ANNA SEWELL.
The tale well deserves its great popularity, for it is wonderfully realistic, and makes a strong appeal to those who love dumb animals and possess the instinct of common humanity. It is a book to charm and impress all who have to do with horses, especially those who seek to suppress that most senseless of all vices, cruelty to animals.

21, One of the Profession.
A CHARMING THEATRICAL NOVEL.
The book chains the interest of the reader from the first chapter, embodying all that fascination and mysterious charms which the player, having one life in a mimic world before all men, and another mysterious unknown will always have for the people on the other side of the footlights.

22 Sartor Resartus,
BY THOMAS CARLYLE.
Few men have given a mightier impulse to the intellectual and moral life of his age than Thomas Carlyle. He is perhaps the most profound, the most dramatic, the most imaginative, and the most original writer of the century. With great acuteness of thought and a marvellously forceful power and description, he has enriched the literature of the time as no other writer has enriched it. "Sartor Resartus" (the tailor remade) is of the same unique type as Carlyle's own character. It professes to be a review of a German treatise on dress; but it's this only in an allegorical metaphysical sense. It is in reality under a figure of a vesture of clothes, a veiled metaphysics, according to which all things visible, especially we ourselves, are but a garment of sensuous appearance. Every object has a double significance; but far down, in the heart of things, and under every apparition, is the fair and indestructible reality.

24. The Pleasures of Life.
By SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BT.
This is one of the most instructive as well as the delightful books of the time. It is written with a student's devotion and interest, and the authors enthusiasm infects every reader. The book deals with the intellectual upbuilding and informing of the modern man, and will be found well nigh an education in itself.

25. The Lady of the Lake,
By SIR WALTER SCOTT.
This, the most popular of the great modern troubadour's poems, is of the same chivalric type as "Marmion," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," though it is more richly picturesque, as well as more interesting in plot. The same glow of national feeling breathes through the poem, the same felicity of description, the same light and color, the same instinct for and love of martial ardor, with many inimitable touches of tender passion. Scott's fervid patriotism and love of country are equally distinguishable in the poem and animates and illumines every line. In the power of simple narrative this famous metrical romance is almost unequalled.

26. Mornings in Florence,
By JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D.
There is no greater writer of English prose than Ruskin; his diction is magnificent, while his feeling for the beautiful in art or in nature is unexampled. He is not only a versatile artcritic, but perhaps the most learned as well as the most enthusiastic exponent of architecture. His "Mornings in Florence" are charming studies of the beauties of the historic Florentine capital, told with a lover's interest in art, and with much elevated thought and inspiring reflection. The passages are many that fascinate the reader by their eloquence and suggestiveness. None has said truer or finer things.

27. Rab and His Friends.
By DR. JOHN BROWN.
This inimitable tale, by a notable Scottish physician, one of the most genial of men, has won its way to the universal human heart. It is a pathetic story of canine sagacity and faithfulness, for Rab is a dog, and "his friends" are an old Scotch carter and his wife, "Ellie." The story tells of how the latter falls ill of a fatal malady, and is taken to the infirmary at Edinburgh, closely followed by her faithful attendant, who watches by her bed, day by day, and only leaves the hospital when his master comes with his cart sorrowfully to take his old helpmate home on her last journey. The story is beautifully and sympathetically written and is full of tender touches of human nature.

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HYPNOTIZED THE ROOSTER.

Odd Object Lesson Introduced by a New York Minister.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Rev. Dr. Tyndall created quite a sensation at the Broome Street Tabernacle last night by the introduction of a live rooster in the pulpit. He said the Devil hypnotized men just as he would the rooster. He put the bird on a black-board, pressed his head tightly down, then drew a chalk line from his beak and let him go. The rooster lay motionless for over a minute, then got up and crowed, much to the delight of the audience. The trick was performed three times and then the preacher tried to do it without drawing the line and failed. "There, you see," said he, "the hypnotism is in drawing the line. The Devil gets men by the neck, then leads them by the nose to Hell, just as I led the rooster!" Dr. Tyndall always has an object lesson in his sermon.

By Wire and Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The steamer Paris will immediately go to Liverpool to be repaired.

BELVILLE, Ont., Feb 19.—Mr. John T. Warrington, jr., the cheese exporter, left to-day for England.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—A railway train was to-day thrown from the track near Ovido. Eight persons were injured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The condition of Steele MacKaye, the manager and dramatist, was very critical this morning.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Empire Knife Company to-day closed because its help would not accept a 15 per cent. cut in wages.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb., 19.—E. H. Linder, a Harvard Student, who was injured in a friendly boxing bout last Tuesday, died yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 19th. — The Prince of Wales, acting on behalf of the Queen, held the first levee of the season at St. James' Place to-day.

VISALIA, Cal. Feb. 19.—Evans, the outlaw, and his companian Morrell, surrendered to officers and a posse which surrounded Evans' house at noon to-day.

LITTLE LOCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—W. B. Spearman, one of the oldest raftsmen on the Arkansas River, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—Matthew Ashton, a convicted murderer, held in jail pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, died of smallpox this morning. He was worth $350,000.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 19.—The United States steamer Bennington sailed hence to-day for Behring Sea, where she will do guard duty under the provisions of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.—The Hamilton Woollen Company of South Bridge, employing 1,000 operatives which were running in full force started upon its cotton and worsted departments to-day.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 19.—Henry O'Neil, a hotel keeper of Omenga, I. T., shot and killed his brother Kasper at that place Saturday night. The brothers had a grudge against each other.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Fourteen Czeck Anarchists, who were arrested in September on charges of high treason and manufacturing explosives, were placed on trial here to-day. The accused are being tried before a jury.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19—Governor McXinley's private secretary denies a story published yesterday morning to the effect that the Governor will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Brice.

Canadians and the Imperial Service.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in a recent address to the Canadian club at Hamilton referred to Canadians who had won distinction on the field of battle and in Her Majesty's service at Trafalgar, the Peninsular campaign, Waterloo, the Indian mutiny and the Crimea; spoke of the signal victory of the Nova Scotian boat "Rover," under command of the Shelbourne county, N. S., naval officer, Capt. Godfrey, in defeating a Spanish man-of-war, two gunboats and a schooner, off the coast of Spain; of Provo. Wallis, "the father of the British navy," who recently died at the age of 100 years, who was in the famous Chesapeake and Shannon naval battle; of Col. Delaney, who was A. D. C. to the Duke of Wellington; of Col. Beckwith, who was with Wellington at Waterloo; of Sir Edward Belcher, K. C. B.; of Sir John Inglis, who was with Lawrence at Lucknow, and other Canadians from his native Province who had won military and naval honors.

Another Sullivan-Gilbert Opera.

London Truth says: Sir Arthur Sullivan has settled with Mr. Gilbert the sketch for the new Savoy opera, the production of which may be expected about a twelvemonth hence. This will, it is hoped, put a stop to the nonsensical reports that a fresh breach had occurred between the two. It is the custom of collaborators to criticise pretty freely each other's work, and it is very possible that more than one plot may have been suggested before the subject of the new libretto could finally be decided upon. But each gentleman has already tried another partner without absolutely making his fortune, and it may henceforward be taken for granted that while the public will accept their labors, neither is likely blithely to relinquish the £13,000 a year which is said to be the average sum drawn by each from a Savoy success.

Liquor Licenses.

As the License Commissioners have decided that the number of licenses granted this year must be reduced by at least thirty-five, they have issued instructions that applications must be filed before next Saturday. So far about three hundred and fifty applications have been received, which include not more than half a dozen for new restaurants. Nothing further has been heard of application for a restaurant on Victoria street, opposite the Academy. Mr. Carson, of the Dominion Alliance, does not think that, in view of the strong opposition, the application will be filed.

Toronto's Unemployed.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Fifteen hundred men were given temporary employment this morning by the Street Commissioners' Department. Two hundred other applications were refused, the applicants being unable to show that they were married or had anybody to support but themselves. The work will last only three days, when the special appropriation of $5,000 made by the Council on Friday for the relief of the unemployed will be exhausted.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this desease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trail

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

Fredericton Druggist Missing.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 19.—Geo. H. Davis, a well known druggist, has mysteriously disappeared. He has not been seen since Saturday. He has been in financial difficulties for some time and it is alleged to-night that lately he forged the names of his friends to a considerable amount of paper which is about falling due. Some surprising developments are anticipated.

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE.

Bill Jones, a strapping young giant, with a yellow, curly head and simple, blue eyes, was regarded as a brave man when he went to ask old Milo Menard for his granddaughter's hand in marriage. The old miser regarded him with scornful eyes and worked his toothless jaws about after a most appalling fashion.

"Eh!" said Milo. "My Mary Jane? What is it you're sayin' about her?"

"I love her, sir," repeated Bill; "and she loves me."

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Menard.

"And I want to marry her," protested Bill Jones, sticking gallantly to his post.

"Well, you can't!" snarled Menard. "And there's an end of the matter."

"I can support her," said Bill Jones. "The copperin' business is lookin' up, and—"

"That don't make no difference," said the old man. "My gal don't marry no one but a blacksmith. The old shop has got to be opened again; the business has got to go on."

Bill Jones stared. Then it was true, as the neighbors said, that Milo Menard was wont, at times, to light the forge fires at midnight and work away on rusty old nails and bars of long-unused iron: especially on stormy nights when sleep fled his pillow.

"Don't you think, sir," he hazarded. "that the cooperin'—"

"I don't know nothin' about the cooperin', and I don't care nothin' about it," said Milo, steadfastly. "But this I do know: The man who marries my gal has got to be a blacksmith."

"Then," said Bill Jones, clenching his Hercules fists, "Ill be a blacksmith!"

He meant it. He apprenticed himself the next day to a sturdy son of Vulcan, whose forge roared in red volleys of flame up the chimney of a neighboring shed and never rested until he had qualified himself to shoe any horse in the State.

"I wouldn't do that for any girl," said Harvey Martin, Farmer Martin's nephew.

"Ah!" said Bill Jones. "But you don't know how I love that girl! I've loved her ever since I met her comin' down Rabbit Hill that snowy afternoon with a horse-shoe in her hand. 'Gran'ther says its bad luck to pass a horse-shoe,' says she, laughin', when I made bold to ask her what on earth she was agoin' to do with it. 'So I always bring 'em home. Gran'ther's got a pile of 'em in the old shed back of the forge.' A blacksmith, indeed! If the old cove had bid me to be a rope-dancer, I'd ha' gone to work practicin' with a will!"

Old Milo smiled grimly when he saw Bill Jones handle the red-hot iron in the old forge and viewed a set of horse-shoes that his mighty hand had hammered out.

"It ain't bad work," said he, "You'll be a blacksmith, boy, if you keep on. Yes, you may marry Mary Jane, if you like—now!"

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones' wedding trip was only to the nearest town to buy a store carpet for the best room and a set of blue-edged crockery to go to housekeeping with.

"It's sheer extravagance!" growled old Milo. "But it ain't my money they're goin' to spend, and I s'pose Bill Jones has a right to do as he pleases with his own."

But when the young couple returned, of a sunshiny October afternoon, old Milo sat out on his bench, his head bowed over the staff which he clenched in both hands—dead!

There were no sign of violence, no trace of mortal agony on face or form. Had he fallen asleep, he could not have looked more peaceful and calm; and Bill and Mary Jane both agreed that it was better so.

"He was peculiar, I know," said Mary Jane, bursting into tears. "But he was always good to me. Oh, poor grandfather!"

And Mr. Griscombe, the lawyer, arrived and unlocked the old desk, which was propped up with a brick on one side and had had all the panes of the glass front broken out at different times by enterprising burglars.

"No papers," said he. "No will on file here. I didn't suppose there would be. Mr. Menard deposited his last will and testament with me, ten years ago. It's very simple. It leaves everything to his granddaughter, Mary Jane Menard. Now," he explained, "Mrs. William Jones, I'll read it to you."

"But," cried the eager public, "where is the fortune? What has become of the old miser's money?"

"There is no mention made of money," said Mr. Griscombe, dryly. "Nor of fortunes."

The public was ineffably disappointed. Not so Bill Jones and his blooming wife.

"Polly is a fortune in herself," said Bill, complacently.

And so Bill flung open the doors of the musty old blacksmith's shop, lighted a huge fire and put on his leather apron and sleeves, while Mary Jane took her needlework and sat out on the bench where Grandfather Menard had died, and sang softly to herself, like a little human thrush.

"I don't know, I'm sure," said Bill Jones, "what on earth I am going to do with all this preposterous heap of old horseshoes."

"It was for luck, you know," apologized Mary Jane. "Grandfather never could pass a horseshoe without picking it up and bringing it home. And somehow he got me into the same habit. Some of these are very good, I think."

"And some of 'em ain't!" observed Bill, shrugging his broad shoulders. "However, I'll just give 'em all an overhauling and see what they do amount to. It's my opinion, they'll most of 'em fetch just half a cent a pound for old iron."

"Wel," said Mary Jane, with a sigh, "I suppose t's of no use keeping them."

"Hallo!" shouted Bill. "These, down at the bottom are of mortal queer color! Eh? Iron? Not these ain't—not if I'm a judge of metal! Polly, these are gold!"

"What!" cried Polly.

"Solid gold!" said Bill Jones. "Tarnished add discolored and nigh the color of the old horseshoes themselves, but—solid gold! Polly, Polly, my girl, we've found the old man's fortune at last! No wonder the burglars never robbed him of it, for, as true as you live, he's beaten it all into horseshoes!"

"It cant be possible!" cried Polly; who, dropping the blue gingham apron that she was making, had hurried to the spot.

It was true. Milo Menard, full of whim and caprice, had taken his own measure for preserving his own property; and all the clue which he had chosen to furnish as to the whereabouts of his not inconsiderable savings was the decree that his grand-daughter should marry no one but a blacksmith.

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8 Mch	Laurentian	29 Mch	31 Mch.
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16 Feb	State of California	8 Mch. 11 a.m.
23 Feb	*Corean	15 Mch.
2 Mch	State of Nebraska	22 Mch. 11 a.m.
9 Mch	*Grecian	29 Mch
16 Mch	*Norwegian	5 Apr
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Dividends Payable.

Halifax Banking Company, half-yearly, 3 per cent, March 1st. Books closed 13th to 28th February.

La Banque du Peuple, half-yearly, 3 per cent, March 5th. Books closed 15th to 28th February.

Union Bank of Halifax, half-yearly, 3 per cent, February 28th. Books closed 14th to 28th February.

People's Bank of Halifax, half yearly, three per cent., March 1st. Books closed 15th Feb. to 1st March.

Appointments To-day.

Bank of Nova Scotia, Annual meeting, Halifax, N.S., 11 a.m.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

Athough business was not so active on the local Stock Exchange to-day as yesterday, the trend of prices was in nearly every case upwards. The better feeling in New York consequent upon the advance in wheat in the Chicago market was reflected here, and a better tone all round was noticed. Money continues easy at 4½ to five per cent. on call, and with a large supply, and a better feeling among speculators, the prospects for the immediate future appear to be more hopeful. The Wilson Tariff bill is now within measurable distance of being reported to the Senate, and the general opinion is that it will soon pass that august body. It is not anticipated that the debate will be anything like as long or as tedious as that on the Silver Repeal Act. This will remove the only unsettling feature of any account, and a steady improvement in trade on the Stock Exchanges, as elsewhere, will assuredly result.

In the local market to-day Pacific showed an advance of 1¼ points on yesterday's close, while Cable and Gas showed fractional gains. Richelieu was the weak spot, receding from 83 at the opening to 80⅞ at the close, a decline of 2⅞ points from yesterday. Bank stocks were quiet, but steady, the only transaction during the day being two Montreal at 220½.

Sterling Exchange is very strong. Sellers of Exchange say, according to The Wall Street Journal, that the reason tor strength in Sterling is remittances by sugar buyers. Not only are the large houses selling to sugar importers, but all the small ones can sell readily. We are told by a good authority that gold shipments, while probable, will not be large, and are not very likely in the immediate future. It is improbable that any will be sent this week. It is felt that no importance whatever need be attached to the shipment of a few millions of gold. Some bankers would welcome it as a help to higher money rates.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales.		High	Low	Close	Chan.
10	Pacific	70	70	70	†1¼
150	Cable	136½	136	136½	†½
115	Gas	175½	175¼	175½	†⅛
25	Telegraph	145	145	145	
100	Street Railway	169	169	169	
105	Richelieu	83	80⅞	80⅞	—2⅞
25	Col. Cotton	56½	56½	56½	
2	Bank Montreal	220½	220½	220½	†½

† Increase. — Decrease. Total shares sold, 532.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Feb. 20. Ask	Feb. 20. Bid.	Feb. 19. Ask	Feb. 19. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	69¼	68	68½	68¼
D. S. S. A.	7½	6	7	6
D. S. S. A. pfd	16	14	16	14
Grand Trunk 1st	43	40	43	40
Wabash, pfd	....	13	....	13½
Commercial Cable Co	136½	135⅞	136½	135⅞
Montreal Telegraph Co	145	145¼	145	144⅞
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	82	80⅞	84	83
Montreal Street Railway	169	168¼	169	168¼
Montreal Gas Co	176	175½	175	174⅞
Bell Telephone Co	139	136	138	136
Royal Electric Co	134	129	134	129
Intercolonial Coal Co	50	....	50	....
Can. N. W. Land Co	65	....	65	....
Montreal Cotton Co	120	116	120	115
xDominion Cotton Co	120	113	118	112
Canada Colored Cotton Co	65	55	60	55
Merchants Mf'g Co	....	115	....	115
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	140	130	140	130
Montreal 4 p. c. stock	98	....	98	....
BANKS.				
Montreal	221	220½	221	219⅞
Ontario	....	112	....	112
xPeople's	121	115	121	115
Molsons	....	165	....	165
Toronto	....	239½	....	239½
Jacques Cartier	120	117	120	117
Merchants	156½	155	156½	155
Eastern Townships	140	....	140	....
Quebec	....	125	....	125
Union	103	....	103	....
Commerce	135	134½	135	134½
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x	146	143	146	143
Ville Marie	100	....	100	....
Hochelaga	130	....	130	....
Nationale	98	....	98	....
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 5s	....	109	....	109
Canada Central 6s	120	110	120	110
Champlain & St. Law. 6s	101	99	101	99
Montreal Cotton 5s	101	100	101	100
Dominion Cotton 6s	....	100	....	100
Canada Colored Cotton 6s	100	98¾	100	98
Royal Electric 5s	100	....	100	....
Bell Telephone Co	....	100	....	100

x Ex-div.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Following is the Grand Trunk Railway Company's return of traffic week ending February 17, 1894.

	1894	1893
Passenger train Earnings	93,025	93,007
Freight " "	89,764	221,706
Total " "	$282,789	337,713
Decrease 1894, $54,924.		

D. L. AND W. OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. Company, the following ticket was elected: John A. Blair, Geo. Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, W. W. Actor, Eugene Higgins, H. A. C. Taylor, J. Rogers Maxwell, Geo. F. Baker, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, H. C. Fahnestock, Frank Work, and H. McK. Twombley.

The three last named are new managers and take the places of A. H. McClintock, W. H. Appleton and R. F. Ballantine. The old officers were re-elected.

BUSINESS NOTES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

At a meeting of the creditors of Alexander Noel, trading as J. H. Galarneau and Co., insolvent, Messrs. Kent and Turcotte were appointed curators.

In the matter of J. B. Pelletier, Iberville, insolvent, Messrs. Lamarche and Olivier have prepared a second dividend sheet of 6 cents on the dollar. The first dividend was 20 cents on the dollar, and it is not thought that the estate will realize much more.

Partnerships have been registered between Wm. Brown, Galt E. Brown, and John C. Brown, as Wm. Brown & Sons, general merchants, Point Fortune; Henri Paquin and Napoleon Gelinas, as Paquin & Gelinas, carpenters and joiners, City.

A partnership has been formed by Louis Hermenegilde Boisseau and Louis Horace Boisseau, with Louis de Poliniere, proprietor of the "Compagnie generale des Bazars," as dry goods merchants, under the style of Boisseau & Poliniere.

Messrs Monette & Houle, grocers, have dissolved partnership.

Joseph Albert Laliberte, St. Henri, has ceased to do business as manufacturer of boots and shoes, under the style of L. O. Legendre & Co.

Christophe Messier, grocer, has ceased to do business as such under the name of Messier & Colette.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. L. J. Forget and Co. have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange reflected a better feeling, and were generally over last night's closing. A. S. R. fluctuated rapidly during the first hour on the different constructions placed by the street upon Senator White's promotion to the Supreme Court Bench. On the whole, it is regarded as a master stroke towards securing free sugar, as it removes one vote in the Senate which would have been cast against a tariff bill which afforded no protection to the "sugar" interests. The next result of the forenoon's trading was to leave the stock fractionally above last evening's close. Chicago Gas was in good demand from the initial trading and advanced a full point before the demand was satisfied. D.C.& F. lost 1 per cent. up to noon on the selling for inside account, doubtless inspired by the fact that the quo warranto proceedings instituted some days ago and abandoned on account of the illness of Judge Tulley, will be resumed shortly.

The Grangers were inclined to strength, but trading in them was limited. Mo. Pac. and N. E. declined on sales inspired by the statements of earnings made public today, but both recovered the loss before 2 o'clock. W. U. was steady around 83. During the closing hour the market was firmer all along the line, influenced by the advance of two cents per bushel in wheat. The short interest in Burlington is getting to be unwieldy and ½ per cent was charged for the use of the stock. The close was firm.

New York Gossip.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

There has been ⅛ per cent bid for the use of B. Q.

Chicago Special: Wheat is up two cents to-day and everybody is feeling much better. There have been large purchases for export at various points.

We can state that negotiations have been in progress which will probably result in the official quoting of a number of American bond issues on the Paris Bourse. The preliminary arrangements have been made by an important foreign institution which has connections on this side.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire, from New York:

Description.	Opening.	Feb. 20. Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cot. Oil	....	26½	28
Am. Tobacco Co	74½	74¼	75
do. pref	94	93	95
Am. Sugar, Refin. Co	78½	78½	78⅞
do. pref	82½	82⅛	82½
Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe	12	12	12¼
*C. B. & Q	74	74⅞	74⅞
Balt. & Ohio	....	69	70
Can. Pac	....	....	....
C. M. & St. P	56⅞	56⅞	57
C. St. P. M. & O	35¼	35⅝	35⅞
Canada So	50	49⅞	50
Ches. & Ohio Voting Cts	17¼	17	17¼
C. C. C. & St. L	....	35⅞	36⅞
Cent. of N. J	115½	114⅞	115
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	....	125	127
Chicago Gas	62⅛	63	63⅛
D. L. & W	168⅛	166⅛	167
Del. & Hud. Canal	135½	135⅛	136
Dist. & C. F. Co	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
Den. & Rio G. pref	....	30	....
D. S. S. & A	....	6	7½
do. pref	....	13	14½
Gen'l. Elec. Co	35⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Hocking Valley	....	18½	19¼
Lake Shore & Mich. So	....	126	127
Laclede Gas	....	15	16
Louis & Nash	45½	45⅞	46⅛
Lake Erie and Western	....	14	15
do. pfd	....	62	64
L. N. A. & C	....	8½	8½
do. pref	....	....	....
Mo. Pac	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Mich. Cent	....	97½	98⅛
M. K. & T	....	....	....
Manhattan Elevated	....	123	123½
Minn. & St. L	....	....	....
do. pref	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. E	10⅞	11	11⅛
Nor. Pac	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
do. pfd	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
C. & N. W	102	102⅞	102⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W	16⅛	*16½	16⅞
do. pref	....	36	37
N. Y. Cent. and Hudson	98	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. O. & W	15½	15⅞	15⅞
N. Y. and Northern pref	....	....	....
Nat. Lead Co.*	....	28⅞	29
do. pfd*	....	76	76½
Nat. Cordage Co	....	15	15⅛
N.Y.C. & St. L	....	15	16
Phil. & Reading	21⅛	21	21⅛
Pac. Mail S.S. Co	17⅛	17	17⅛
Rich. and W. Point Term'l	4⅛	4	4½
C. R. I. & P	65⅞	66⅞	66⅛
Silver Bullion Cert's	....	....	....
Texas Pacific Trust Rec	....	8	8¼
Tol. A. A. & N. Mich	....	5½	7
Tenn. Coal, Iron and R	....	18⅞	19
Union Pac	18⅛	18	18⅛
Wheeling and Lake Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
do. pfd	48⅛	47½	48⅞
Wabash	....	6⅞	7½
do. pfd	14	13⅞	14
Western Union Tel	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞

* Ex-dividend.

London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 17
Atchison	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Canadian Pacific	70½	70¼	70⅞
Com. Cable	....	....	....
Grand Trunk 1st	42½	42	42½
do do 2nd	28½	28	28½
Erie	16⅞	16⅞	17
do 2nd	80½	80⅞	80½
Illinois Central	93	93	93½
Lake Shore	129½	129	130½
Louisville and Nashville	46⅞	47½	47⅞
Northern Pacific, pfd	18	18	18⅞
New York Central	100⅞	101	101½
Ontario and Western	16	16½	18¼
Reading	11	11	11½
St. Paul	57⅞	57⅞	58⅞
Union Pacific	18⅞	18¼	18½
Wabash pfd	14½	14½	14½
Bank rate	2½	2½	2½

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, Notre Dame Street, report the Exchange markets as follows:

IN NEW YORK Feb. 20, 1894.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.87	4.85⅞ to 6
" Demand	4.89	4.87⅞ to 8
" Cables	....	4.88½ to
" Commercial	....	4.85 to ⅛
" Documentary	..	4.84⅞ to 5
Francs (Paris) Long	5.16⅞	5.18¼ to
" " Short	5.14⅞	5.16¼ to

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York funds	1-32 to 1-16		⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	9 5-16 to 7-16		9⅞ to ⅞
" Demand	9⅞ to ⅞		9 15-16 to 10⅛
" Cables			10⅛ to ¼

Sterling Commercial. Market firm.

" Documentary sixties.... 8⅞ to 9

France (Paris) Long Cattle bills, 9 to ⅛

" " Short. 5.16⅞ to 5.15⅞ 5.14⅞ to 5.12½.

Money in London, 1⅞ per cent.

Bank of England rate, 2½ per cent.

Canadian Securities in London.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, Eng., under date of Feb. 8, says:

As regards Canadian securities, Dominion Government 4 per cents. of 1874-9 have moved up 1; Quebec province 5 per cents. of 1874 are 1 higher, and in municipal securities Ottawa 4½ per cents. are 1 up. A good demand was developed for Canadian Pacific shares last week on the announcement of the result of the working for 1893, and the shares were brought up to 74½, but there has since been a relapse, owing in a measure to a decrease of $69,000 in the earnings for the last ten days of January, and the rise has been wiped out. Grand Trunk stocks have lost ground a little, although the traffic return for last week showing a decrease of £8,700, was rather better than expected. Independent railways have experienced no alteration, and apart from an advance of 1 in Bank of British North America shares, and a fall of ½ in Hudson's Bay, no alteration has occurred.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall.
Canada 4 per cents 1874-9	108	1	—
Ditto 3½ per cents	103½	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents. 1885	108	—	—
Ditto 3 per cents	94½	—	—
British Columbia 3 per cents.	89	—	—
Manitoba 4 per cents	102	—	—
Nova Scotia 3½ per cents	96	—	—
Quebec Province 5 p. c., 1874	107	1	—
Ditto 4½ p. c	103	—	—
Ditto 4 per cents	97	—	—
Montreal 4 per cents	104½	—	—
Ditto 3½ per cents	91	—	—
Ottawa 4½ per cents	109	1	—
Quebec City 4 per cents	95	—	—
Toronto 4 per cents	101	—	—
Ditto 3½ p. c	91	—	—
Winnipeg 6 per cents. 1883	117	—	—
Buffalo and Lake Huron shares	13½	½	—
Ditto bonds	139	1	—
Canadian Pacific shares	73½	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent. preference stock	92½	½	—
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock	106½	½	—
Grand Trunk ordinary stock.	6⅞	—	—
Ditto first preference	44	—	½
Ditto second ditto	29	—	½
Ditto third ditto	16¼	—	½
Ditto 4 per cent. guaranteed.	60	—	½
Ditto 4 per cent. debenture stock	92	1	—
Ditto 5 per cent. debenture stock	125	1	—
Minneapolis, St.P. and Sault Ste. Marie 4 p. c. bonds	93½	—	—
New Brunswick 4 per cent. debenture stock	104	1	—
Ontario and Quebec shares	147	—	—
Ditto debenture stock	132	1	—
Bank of British Columbia	33	—	—
Bank of British North Am	70	1	—
Trust and Loan of Canada £5 paid	4⅞	—	—
Ditto £3 paid	2⅞	—	—
British American Land	23	—	—
Canada Company	29½	—	—
Canada Northwest Land	2½	—	—
Hudson's Bay	12½	—	½
Land Corporation of Canada	⅜	—	—
Bell's Abestos	4½	—	—

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Money in the local market is quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 1⅞ per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 2½ per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 98.25 and closed 98.25.

French exchange in London opened at 25.19½, and closed at 25.19½.

Consols in London opened at 99⅜ closing at 99⅜ for money, and opened at 99 7-16, closing at 99 7-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 42½ and closed at 42½; second preference opened at 28 and closed at 28; Canadian Pacific opened at 70⅞ and closed at 70½.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20th.

The effect of the depression in Chicago on Canadian wheat markets, is not material, still it has produced a certain amount of caution in buyers causing more or less disposition to trade on their part. Values, however, are not radically effected. A car of No. 1 hard wheat grinding in transit sold yesterday west at 78½c. The same grade is quoted at about 76c to 77c, west Montreal freights. To farmers, about 45c to 46c is quoted, Brandon freights. The comparative statement of stocks in Port Arthur and Fort William elevators is given as follows:

	Feb. 17, 1894.	Feb. 10, 1894.	Feb. 18, 1893.
Spring wheat	1,947,287	1,887,687	2,644,024

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains at the dates mentioned below, and changes for the week were as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
February 19, 1894.	78,658,000	17,787,000	3,280,000
Decrease	792,000	....	345,000
Increase	....	789,000	
February 19, 1893.	80,216,000	14,708,000	5,687,000
February 19, 1892.	41,473,000	10,033,000	3,639,000

The following shows the receipts of flour, grain, provisions and livestock at Chicago by eleven Western railroads for the past week, and same time the three preceding years:

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Flour, bbls	56,346	133,296	131,875	71,874
Wheat, bush.	213,000	622,000	374,000	172,000
Corn, bush.	1,764,000	1,101,000	1,144,000	1,011,000
Oats, bush	762,000	885,000	1,231,000	1,033,000
Rye, bush	17,000	32,000	34,000	56,000
Barley, bush.	351,000	279,000	351,000	291,000
Total bushels grain	3,107,000	2,919,000	3,134,000	2,563,000
Cured Meats, lbs	2,081,000	1,698,000	3,807,000	5,809,000
Lard, lbs.	1,890,000	974,000	2,206,000	1,407,000
Hogs, No	128,100	134,374	156,991	197,028
Cattle, No	63,890	65,190	60,672	63,555
Sheep, No	55,000	59,824	42,897	36,954

On the curb in Chicago at 1.40 p.m., May wheat puts were quoted at 59¼ and calls at 61⅛. May corn puts were quoted at 37¼ and calls at 37¼ to ⅜.

A Chicago despatch to-day said: Receipts of wheat at primary markets so far, are 200,000 bushels less than for the same time last week. The exports are about 60,000 bushels more.

Foreign grain markets, according to Beerbohm's report, opened this morning quiet and steady. Cargoes off coast, wheat, firmly held; the demand for France continues; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firm but not active; maize, firm. Mark Lane American maize, ex-shipment, 19s 3d; do., Danubian maize, ex-ship., 19s 6d; do prompt, 19s. Chilian wheat off coast, 24s 3d; do. present and following month, 24s 3d; Walla Walla wheat, of coast, 24s 3d; do. present and following month 24s 3d. California wheat, off coast, 25s 6d. French country markets, mostly turn cheaper. Weather in England, frost continues. Liverpool spot wheat, the feeling appears weaker; do. spot maize, enhanced pretensions on part of sellers prevent business; do. mixed maize, 3s 9½d. Canadian peas, 4s 10d, London Minneapolis straight flour, 16s.

According to Meredith and O'Brien's special Chicago advices, receipts of grain in Chicago to-day were:

Wheat, 85 cars; contract, 17 cars. Corn, 731 cars; contract, 68 cars. Oats, 224 cars; contract, 110 cars. Hogs, 23,000.

To-morrow's estimated receipts are: Hogs, 28,000; wheat, 37 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 960 cars.

Minneapolis received 160 cars wheat today and Duluth 133 cars.

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total
Wheat, bush	....	....	....	....
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	....	600	....	600
Oats, bush	2000	1000	....	3000
Barley, bush	....	....	....	....
Rye, bush	....	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	951	1725	....	2676

The following table gives the movements of grain and flour at given points:

		Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago—	wheat	45000	18000
"	corn	369000	57000
"	oats	219000	122000
"	flour	11456	7619
New York—	Wheat	650	20600
	Corn	5200	70122
	Oats	8400	1493
	Flour	......	......
Milwaukee—	wheat	......	......
	corn	......	......
Toledo—	wheat	9000	10000
	corn	......	......
St. Louis—	wheat	......	......
"	corn	......	......
Duluth—	wheat	27000	......
Detroit—	wheat	......	......
Minneapolis—	wheat	......	......

GRAIN—Business does not appear to be improving to any appreciable extent. Oats are about the only line that shows any activity to speak of, and prices show considerable firmness; sales to-day occurring at 40½c for No. 2. Dealers in some instances have refused that figure, and are looking for 41c or more. There is no speculative enquiry, and in view of a probable continuance of restricted supplies, holders are not offering futures. Peas are dull, but indications point to an improvement in the near future. Shippers yesterday bid 52c to 52½c west. Barley is dull and unaltered.

Wheat, No. 1 hard	76 to 78c
Wheat, No. 2 hard	72 to 74c
Corn, duty paid	60 to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	66½ to 67c
Oats, per 34 lbs store	40 to 40½ c
Rye, No. 2	52 to 53c
Barley, feed	43 to 45c
Barley, malting	50 to 51c

FLOUR—Nothing new has turned up in the flour market, and things are about as quiet as ever. There was a little enquiry from England but we have not heard of any actual business transpiring. Prices do not show any change, the feeling remaining easy.

Spring patents	0.00 to 3.60
Straight rollers	3.10 to 3.20
Extra	2.75 to 2.80
Superfine	2.60 to 2.70
Fine	0.00 to 2.25
Strong bakers,' Man	3.40 to 3.50
Strongbakers', Man best brands	3.50 to 3.60

MEAL.—The market does not show anything new, and business while fairly active has not increased. Prices are firm, in fact in view of the unusual firmness in oats, a advance would not come unexpected. The light supplies on hand also tend to stiffen prices. Western millers report a good movement at steady figures.

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4 30
Granulated and rolled, per bag	2.10 to 2.20
Standard, per brl	3.90 to 4.00
Standard, per bag	1.90 to 2.00

FEED—The market is not materially changed, business continuing fairly brisk at firm prices. Bran and shorts offer the most activity, the former grade in particular. Supplies all round are comparatively small, though in the case of mouille this matters little, in view of the poor demand.

Bran	$17.00 to 17.50
Shorts	17.00 to 18.00
Mouille	20.00 to 24.00

Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from Counselman and Day, Chicago:

Wheat advanced 2c on miscellaneous buying, encouraged by the knowledge that, whereas 90 per cent. of the flour mills were idle one month ago, fully two-thirds of the important milling capacity is now in motion, and millers are paying premiums over the May price for prompt supplies. As long as buyers confined purchases chiefly to low grades the bears felt safe in keeping short pretty close up to the fall visible supply, but the taking of 20,000 bushels of contract wheat by a shrewd local miller at full May prices, less storage, created a sensation among short sellers. The buying at the opening was among the handlers of short cash wheat, but at the close the speculators had apparently taken the market away from them. Corn and oats were easy in the early trading, but dragged along slowly after wheat. One shipping firm were fairly liberal buyers of corn. Provisions were lower early in the day under bear tactics of packers, who bought at the decline and afterwards bulled the market with the help of some speculative strength from the wheat pit.

The highest, lowest and closing prices in Chicago to-day are reported as follows by Meredith and O'Brien:

Month.	Op'g	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Jan				
May	58¼	60½	58¼	60½
July	60	62½	60	62¼
Corn — Mar				
May	36⅞	37¼-⅛	36⅞	37¼-⅛
July	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½
Oats — Jan				
May	29½	29⅞-⅛	29½	29⅞-⅛
July				
Pork — Jan				
May	12 15	12 30	12 05	12 27
Lard — May	7 20	7 22	7 15	7 22
July				
Short Ribs—Mar				
May	6 30	6 35	6 25	6 35

Milwaukee—Closing—Wheat 55⅝c cash, 58½c May.

New York—Closing—Wheat, 61⅞c Feb; 64⅝c May; 66⅞c July. Corn, 42⅞c Feb.; 43½c May; 44½c July. Oats, 36½c Feb.; 35½c May.

Duluth—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 60½c cash; 61⅞c May; 63⅞c July. No. 1 Northern, 59½c cash; 60⅞c May; 62½c July.

St. Louis—Closing—Wheat, 55c cash; 54½c Feb; 56⅞c May; 58⅝c July. Corn, 33c cash; 33½c Feb.; 34½ May; 35½c July. Oats, 29c cash and Feb.; 30⅞c May.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The receipts of produce and provisions in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	T'tl.
Butter, pkgs	96	55	...	151
Cheese, bxes	....	....	....	....
Lard, tierces	....	....	....	....
Eggs, cases	356	....	....	356
Ham; bacon, boxes	....	....	....	....
Tinned meats, pkgs.	....	....	....	....
Dressed hogs	....	....	....	....

CHEESE—The feature of the market today was the sale of some 500 boxes of under-priced goods on p.t.o. This practically clears up the market of this quality of cheese. There is no appreciable change in the general situation, and little encouragement is to be got out of present English advices, which are in much the same strain as they were two weeks ago. There appears to be, judging from cables, a better demand for under-priced goods than anything else, though there is also a good consumptive demand for finest. The cable to-day quoted 57s. Mail advices received to-day from Liverpool say: Cheese is without any material alteration this week. There has been a steady consumptive demand at fully last week's quotations, holders being firm on choice fall makes. We quote to-day finest September and October make 57s to 58s for colored or white. All under priced grades are scarce and wanted at prices ranging from 25s to 50s as in quality.

The imports of cheese into Liverpool so far this year were 86,492 boxes against 114,320 boxes for the corresponding period last year. The total import into the United Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 3rd, was 34,622 cwt. in 1893, against 17,687 cwt. for the same week this year.

At the annual meeting of the Peterboro Cheese Board recently held, the following officers were elected: President, J. M. Drummond, Keene; Vice-President, Geo. Stewart, Otonabee; Secretary, James Middleton, Smith; Treasurer, S. Edwards, Dummer; Inspectors, W. H. Wrighton, Peterboro, and D. Spence, Dummer. The date for the first sale meeting of the board was fixed for May 22. The financial statement showed a credit balance of $52.92. Strong ground was taken against members selling off the board, and a committee was appointed to draw up an agreement pledging salesmen not to sell off the board without permission, to be signed by all salesmen before they would be allowed to board cheese.

The monster Canadian cheese which attracted so much attention at the Chicago Exhibition has, we understand, found a purchaser, but Mr. A. J. Rowson, who had the disposal of the prodigy, expresses himself unwilling to name the price obtained. —Canadian Gazette.

Mr. J. T. Warrington jr. the cheese exporter of Belleville, Ont., has started for England on his annual business trip.

BUTTER.—There is a very good consumptive demand for butter, the present movement being considerable. Rolls for the most part are receiving the most attention, though considerable improvement is noted in the demand for Western in tubs. Sales of the former were made at 20 to 21c, while Western for the most part sells on about the same basis. Creamery is rather quiet at 26c for single tubs. Townships is neglected. Mail advices from Liverpool say: There is no particular new feature to report in this article. There is a fair enquiry for choice American and Canadian creamery at 100s to 108s per cwt., and grades just under this class have been in moderate request at 75s to 90s per cwt. We quote Irish butter: Cork firsts, (none); seconds, 109s; thirds, 97s, and fourths, 72s per cwt.

EGGS.—No improvement can be noted in the egg market. Business, in fact, shows a perceptible falling off, and prices are in consequence, easy. Western limed is quoted at about 10c, but even at that, dealers say it is difficult to effect sales. Montreal limed is quoted at about 13c to 14c, while fresh stock holds steady on the basis of 20c.

DRESSED HOGS.—There is little or nothing doing in the local markets, and prices display more or less easiness in consequence. There is still considerable held in the west, though from what we hear, it would seem that holders are not at all disposed to hold their stock, most of them preferring to realize, even at present low prices. Good stock is offered at $5.75 f.o.b. west.

PROVISIONS—The market is increasingly flat, and void of any feature. Canada short cut is neglected, and prices are very easy. Western mess is dull and easy, in sympathy with Chicago. In the other lines, business is correspondingly quiet, and values for the most part are purely nominal.

Canada sh't cut mess. per brl	17.00 to 00.00
West, mess pork, new, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
West, mess pork, old, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 12.50
Beef, plate, per brl	00.00 to 16.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.09 to 0.12
Bacon, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.09½ to 0.11
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.07½ to 00.9
Canned meats, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 2.55
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35
Ox tongue, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35

THE APPLE MARKET.

The general apple situation shows a little improvement, and prices for the most part are a little better. On the local market, sales have transpired as high as $6.25 per brl., but stock at $5, or thereabouts meets with much better demand. A cable from Liverpool to-day said: "The market is better; more enquiry; Baldwins, 16s 6d to 23s; Spies, 19s to 25s; Russets, 19s to 26s." Mail advices from Liverpool dated Feb. 3rd state: Arrivals this week, 3,464 barrels; arrivals last week, 7,132 barrels; arrivals to date, 83,418 barrels; against last season, 618,146 barrels. We have very little alteration to make in the prices, as compared with last week. Some descriptions show a decline of 6d, but the general state of the market is about the same, and the demand keeping active.

Exports of apples from Atlantic ports for the week ending February 10th, were as follows:

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	London.	Total
Portland	2,845	......	......	2,845
Week's total	2,845	......	......	2,845
Same week last year	14,049	268	7,359	21,774

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	London.	Various.	Total
Season to date	93,224	58,072	24,151	2,560	158,007
Last season	660,618	200,500	137,464	9,723	1,008,305
Difference.	567,394	162,428	113,313	7,163	850,298

COAL PRODUCTION.

Anthracite production during January compared as follows with the same month in 1893:

	Tons.		
Wyoming region	1,402,025	Dec.	473,068
Lehigh region	430,194	Inc.	22,399
Schuylkill region	690,587	Inc.	3,897
Total	2,622,806	Dec.	446,771

Stock of coal on hand at tidewater shipping points, January 31, 1894, was 881,550 tons, an increase of 152,672 tons during the month.

The anthracite coal trade has been unchanged in any material feature. The "blizzard" weather of the past week increased the consumption of coal, and consequently the retail trade was somewhat benefited. The producing interest continues working in as close harmony as they can reasonably be expected to do, though there is reported to be a little friction between some of the New York companies and their competitors in this city on account of methods resorted to to increase their business, make tonnage and effect sales.—Ledger.

SHIPMENTS OF HAY.

The drought which ruined the English hay crop last year gave a great stimulus to the trade in imported hay, which increased to an extent never previously approached, says the London Times. The imports for the first half of 1893, amounting to 62,766 tons, slightly exceeded those for the entire year of 1892. It was in the latter half of last year, however, after the drought had become an accomplished fact, that the imports of hay went up by leaps and bounds, so that in the second six months of 1893 the import of 200,284 tons was more than treble the import for the first six months. The following are the countries from which hay was imported into the United Kingdom in 1893 and 1892:

	1893. Tons.	1892. Tons.
United States, Atlantic	101,132	11,588
Canada	63,175	13,120
Holland	28,382	19,403
Russia	27,694	2
Argentine Republic	24,594	961
Denmark	4,252	2,291
Chili	3,614	516
Belgium	3,436	90
Germany	2,188	4,290
Norway	1,674	2,225
France	1,234	3,526
Other countries	1,725	3,395
Totals	263,050	61,237

The specific character of the imported hay has necessarily varied with the country of origin. From Canada and, to a great extent, from the United States the material furnished has been the hay of timothy grass, which on the opposite side of the Atlantic is largely cultivated as a crop by itself. A field of timothy is never seen in England, but both in Canada and in the Eastern States a guarantee that hay consists of "pure, sweet timothy" is the surest preliminary to a ready sale.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A. H. Holland, of Truro, was introduced on 'Change to-day.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, 351,575 cwts of rice were imported into Great Britain last month, against 298,124 cwts in January, 1893, and 152,886 cwts in January, 1892.

Great Britain imported 24,218 cwts raisins last month, 6,270 cwts of which were from Spain, 17,277 cwts from Turkey, and 671 cwts from other countries. The home consumption is estimated at 27,994 cwts for the same period last year. Imports in January, 1893, were 11,676 cwts, in 1892 they were 8,403 cwts.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 19.—The steamship Victoria, of the Northern Pacific Line, arrived last night from the Orient, bringing 1,500 tons of freight. In the cargo are 350 bales of silk from Hong Kong for shipment to New York. Only one Chinese merchant came over for the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—Market increasingly flat. Quotations: Straight roller flour, $2.60 to $2.65; extra, $2.40 to $2.50; white wheat, 56c; No. 2 spring, 59c; red winter, 56c; goose, 55c; No. 1 Man. hard, 74½c; do. No. 2 hard, 72½c; peas, No. 2, 53c; barley, No. 1, 42½c to 43c; feed, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 37c. Sales: Peas, outside, at 53c to 54c; oats, outside, at 32c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Cotton spots dull, uplands 7⅞; gulf 8½; futures steady; sales, 234,000 bales; Feb. 757, March 758, April 766, May 773, June 779, July, 784.

Flour—Steady.

Rye—Dull; western, 38 to 57c

Barley—Dull; No. 2 mill 62c.

Peas—Canada, 70c.

Wheat—Receipts, blank; exports, 20,000; sales, 4,570,000; futures, 36,000 spot. Spots, dull; No. 2 red store and elevator, 62c to 63c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c to 69½; options, firm; No. 2 red Feb., 61⅞c; March, 62c; May, 64⅞c; July, 66⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 5,000; exports, 70,000 bush; sales, 355,000 bushels; futures, 14,000 spot. Spots dull; No. 2, 42⅞c elevator; 43⅞c afloat. Options firm. Feb., 42⅞c; March, 42⅞c; May, 43½c; July, 44⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 8,000; exports, 1,000; sales, 25,000; futures, 78,000 spot. Spots firmer. No. 2, 37½c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 2 Chicago, 38½c; No. 3, 36½c; No. 3 white, 37c; mixed Western, 38c to 39c; white do. and white state, 38c to 41½c. Options dull. Feb., 36½c; March, 35½c; May, 34½c; No. 2 white, May, 37½c.

Eggs, dull; Western fresh, 17½c.

Coffee—Options firm. Sales, 13,000 bags, including Feb., $15.85; March, $15.60 to $15.65; April, $15.35 to $15.40; May, $15.25; June, $14.95; July, $14.70. Spot, dull, $17⅞.

Sugar—Steady. Standard "A" 4½c to 4 7-16c; Confectioners' "A" 4⅛c to 4 5-16c; cut loaf and crushed, 5c to 5-3-16c; powdered 4½c to 4 11-16c; granulated 4¼c to 4 9-16c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Cash quotations:— No. 2 Spring wheat, 58½c; No. 3 do., 54c to 56c; No. 2 Red, 57c to 57½c; No. 2 corn, 34⅞c; B No. 2, 28⅞c; No. 2 rye, 44c; No. 2 barley. 52c to 53c; pork, $12.17½ to $12.20; lard, $7.55; short ribs, sides, $6.30 to $6.35; dry salted shoulders, $6.25 to $6.50; short clear sides, $6.75 to $7.12½.

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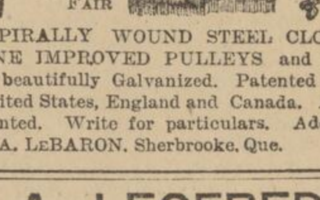
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SCOTTISH MUSIC.

A Sketch of the Montreal Caledonian Choir.

Its Founder and His Love for Auld Scotia's Songs—An Indefatigable Secretary—The New Leader a Good Man—Last Night's Concert.

The universal popularity of Scottish music can only be accounted for by its intrinsic excellence. It is the growth of centuries. In its various forms it is interwoven with the history of the country from the earliest times, and it is closely associated with all the national, social and religious feelings of an ancient free and thoughtful people. The first and oldest music of Scotland is that of the highlands, a music that has come down from the shadowy period of early tradition, from the times when Fingal fought and Ossian sang, and stands in the first rank of all national music, differing in this, that it requires a deeper study, both of music and poetry, than the songs which last but for a day and



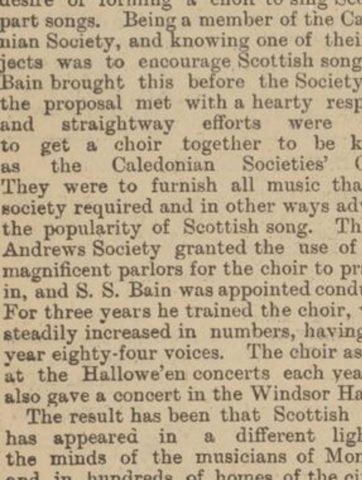
Sackville S. Bain,
Who Organized the Choir.

are gone for and it ever, needs behind it a living person with knowledge of and sympathy in the theme in which it is engaged in order to produce the proper effect.

The only choir or association in Montreal devoting its full energies to the furtherance of Scottish music is the Caledonian Society's own choir composed of seventy-five voices. This society came into existence about four years ago. Its sole originator was S. S. Bain, who has always taken a deep interest in the songs of his country. He inherits his love for Scottish song from his mother, who was also the possessor of a rich and beautiful voice. Ever since Mr. Bain was old enough to understand anything about music he made a study of Scottish song, and advancing years seem to have engendered a a desire for deeper study and a better knowledge of the songs of his native land.

For many years it had pained Mr. Bain to listen to the liberties that many singers took with the songs of the land of the heather and moor. These singers had the idea that they must change or patch up a Scotch song to make it what they thought it ought to be. And yet, Mr. Bain says, they would not dare to change a single note of the ephemeral music of the day, but thought they had a perfect right to change to any extent music which has stood the test of centuries unaltered, and which will stand the test for centuries to come. Through this fact arose the desire of forming a choir to sing Scottish part songs. Being a member of the Caledonian Society, and knowing one of their objects was to encourage Scottish song, Mr. Bain brought this before the Society, and the proposal met with a hearty response, and straightway efforts were made to get a choir together to be known as the Caledonian Societies' Choir. They were to furnish all music that the society required and in other ways advance the popularity of Scottish song. The St. Andrews Society granted the use of their magnificent parlors for the choir to practice in, and S. S. Bain was appointed conductor. For three years he trained the choir, which steadily increased in numbers, having last year eighty-four voices. The choir assisted at the Hallowe'en concerts each year and also gave a concert in the Windsor Hall.

The result has been that Scottish music has appeared in a different light to the minds of the musicians of Montreal, and in hundreds of homes of the city the songs of Scotland are sung as never before.



Geo. W. Cunningham,
Secretary.

So that the object aimed at has so far been attained. The opinions of the press in regard to the work of the choir were very flattering, the placing it at once on an equality with the other large choirs of the city.

"Why did you sever your connection with the choir and give up the leadership?" was asked Mr. Bain, he replied:

"My love for the work has in no way abated, nor is my desire to continue the work less eager. But simply this: the charge of such a choir took a great deal of my time and, owing to pressure of work, I had to choose between the choir and my business; and for the present, I had to give up the choir and attend to business. This is the only reason for my giving up the leadership of the Caledonian Society's Choir."

The choir has been, during last season and this under the leadership of R. Crawford. He has long been connected with the choir as one of its principal bassos, and his work since he took the leadership has been most satisfactory. This was evident at last night's concert. Mr. Crawford is well known in the city for his connection with the Trinity Church choir, and the prospects for the choir under his leadership are exceedingly bright.

In a society like this a great deal of the work devolves upon the Secretary. His duties are a work of love, and the Caledonia Society is very fortunate in having such a man in charge of these affairs as Geo. W. Cunningham. He has been connected with the choir since its inception, and has always taken a lively interest in its workings, and has never spared himself trouble or pains in helping to make the choir what it is to-day. Amongst the members of the choir are:

Misses Jessie Anderson, Alice Anderson, Wells, S. Deacon, Alice Kenmure, Hay, Haines, Welsh, Lindsay, N. Patterson, Forbes, Plow. C. Watt, Mrs. Hambury. Messrs. John Withell, J. H. Church, D. H. Loynachan; Miss M. Bain, Mrs. A. S. Bain, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Dodd, Miss Napham. Messrs. W. G. Brise, Anderson, J. Grey; Mrs. B. R. Emslie, Mr. W. Brown, Miss A. Mithell, Miss M. Allan, Miss L. Davis, Miss Maggie McAllister, Miss Annie Davis, Miss J. Youngson, Miss Nichol, Mrs. Wanless, Mr. E. Bain, Miss L. Tomlinson, Miss N. Deacon, Miss M. Lauson, Miss Somerville, Miss E. Watt, Messrs. D. Owing, Jas Benvie, R. W. Morrison, Jas Doyle, Miss Annie Ross, Mr. R. H. Nichol, Mr. Alex. Murphy, Miss Gardner, Miss Forrester, Mr. A. McAllister, Mr. J. B. Patterson, Mrs. J. M. Hunter, Mr. D. S. Benvie, Mrs. R. Crawford and a few others.

THE CONCERT.

The Windsor Hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the fourth annual concert of the Caledonia Society. The choir of the society, seventy-five voices, gave several Scottish part-songs, while such distinguished artists as Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, associate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music; Miss Maudie Lee, Montreal's graceful young dancer, and Mr. Cathcart Wallace also took part.

Mrs. Emslie is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, but has made her home during the past few years in Toronto. There she studied under Prof. H. Clark, at the Conservatory of Music, obtaining a diploma entitling her to the position of Associate. Mrs. Emslie's forte lies perhaps in the heroic and the humorous rather than the dialectic and for this reason she appeared to better advantage last evening in the selections given in response to encores than in the Scottish dialect pieces on the programme. Her recitations were very good and sustained her reputation as an accomplished elocutionist.

The dancing of Miss Maudie Lee was exquisite. Beauty and grace were in every movement, and though some of the more sedate of the audience shook their heads, her performance was one of the most enjoyable of the evening.

The violin selections of Mr. Cathcart Wallace were much appreciated, as was evidenced by the numerous encores to which he had to respond.

At the end of the first part a dirge was played by the piper, in memory of the late Dr. Douglas, who was a member of the Society.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC

IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE ISOLATED HOSPITAL.

The Board of the Montreal General Address Important Communications to City Council.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Montreal General Hospital, the urgent necessity for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital by the city was dwelt on by several of the Governors. It was suggested that strongly worded resolutions should be drawn up by the Medical Board of the Hospital, and also by the Committee of Management, and forwarded to the City Council. As an outcome of this, the following letter and resolution have been sent to the Council:—

To His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City Council, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—At the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, held this afternoon, I was instructed to forward the resolution herewith endorsed by the Medical Board of this institution, and to urge that in view of the pressing and alarming spread of scarlet fever in the city, you should arrange for an early meeting of the Hospital authorities with the Health or other Committee of the members of the Council, that arrangements, even if of a temporary character, may at once be made to stop the increase of the present widespread epidemic.

The authorities of this Hospital feel that if the Hospital, built by the city for infectious diseases were placed in charge of the Notre Dame and Montreal General Hospitals, immediate relief would be experienced, and time given to make permanent arrangements on the lines suggested in previous letters.

Yours respectfully,
James Patton,
Sec. Com. Man.

Montreal, 19th February, 1894.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, FEB. 16TH, 1894.

Resolved: "That in the opinion of the Medical Board of the Montreal General Hospital, it is of the highest importance to the interests of the city that ample provision should at once be made by the civic authorities for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

"That the constant presence of one or more of those diseases amongst the community; the great risk of their rapid development, and extension, the danger of treating such cases in general hospitals, and the utter impossibility of isolating and properly treating such diseases in the houses of the poor, imperatively demand for the protection of the health and lives of the citizens, that the municipal authorities should without delay provide special hospitals for the reception, isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

Francis J. Shepperd,
Secretary Medical Board."

BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS.

Examiners and Inspectors Appointed—Several Committees Report.

The Board of Trade Council met yesterday afternoon, when there were present: W. W. Ogilvie, president; Jas. A. Cantlie, first vice-president; John Torrance, second vice-president; Edgar Judge, treasurer, and the following members of Council: John Baird, E. S. Clouston, Wm. Cunningham, Thos. J. Drummond, Frank J. Hart, D. L. Lockerby, John McKergow, David Robertson, J. D. Rolland, Chas. F. Smith.

The question of the importation of teas to Canada which had been condemned in the United States was fully discussed. The trade desired that they should be prohibited, but the Council decided that they would take action after the Wholesale Grocers' Association had considered the matter.

The Insolvency Committee reported regarding an interview to be held with the Government in regard to the draft bill.

The Building Committee reported about proposed changes in the restaurant.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The annual appointments of members of the Board of Examiners were as follows:

Flour and Meal—A. E. Gagnon, J. C. Hunsicker, J. Lionel Smith, W. A. Hastings, Jas. S. Norris.

Wheat and other grain—R. M. Esdaile, A. G. McBean, Adam G. Thomson, Auguste Girard, Robert Peddie.

Leather and raw hides—Thos. Elroyd, Z. Lapierre, F. C. A. McIndoe, Thaxter Shaw, John Stephens.

Beef and pork—James Allan, M. J. McGrail, Peter Laing, Stewart Munn, T. S. Vipond.

Pot and pearl ashes—Chas. H. Cunningham, H. Dobell, J. E. Kirkpatrick, Jas. C. Sinton, D. T. Tees.

Pickled fish and fish oil—Charles Chaput, A. P. McLea, Jos. E. Rendell, T. S. Vipond, Stewart Munn.

Butter—A. A. Ayer, A. J. Brice, Thos. Shaw, J. A. Vaillancourt, Geo. Wait.

Hay—Jos. Robillard, Jno. Crowe, W. Cunningham, C. B. Esdaile, Jos. Quintal.

Wall Papers
FOR 1894.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN.
JOHN MURPHY,
2301 St. Catherine St.

FIRST IN CANADA.

The Oldest Total Abstinence Society in the Dominion.

Anniversary of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society to be Celebrated To-day—It Has Been Established for Fifty-four Years—Sketch of the Association.

This is the anniversary of the formation of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, which has now been established for fifty-four years. It occupies the position of honor among temperance societies in Montreal, and it has done, as it is still doing, a great work on behalf of temperance principles. In addition, sick and funeral benefits are provided, which prove invaluable to the less wealthy members of the society.

The society began its career of usefulness on February 21st, 1840, and since that date its history has been one of continued progress. Thousands have signed the pledge, and there are members who joined the society on its formation exactly fifty-four years ago who are still staunch upholders of its principles.

The Irish Catholics a half century ago used to assemble in the Recollet Church, which then stood on Notre Dame street, between St. Peter and St. Helen streets. Rev. Patrick Phelan, pastor of the Irish Catholic congregation, was the founder of the society. The first meeting was held one evening after vespers when he preached a powerful and eloquent sermon on the evils of intemperance. Over three hundred advanced to the altar rails and repeated the pledge, after which the society proper was formed, Rev. Father Phelan becoming its Rev. President, Mr. Thos. Hewitt, Secretary, and Mr. Edward (now Senator) Murphy, Assistant-Secretary. The title adopted was "The Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Association," and thus was instituted the pioneer Catholic Temperance society of America, two years later than the first Catholic Temperance society founded by Father Mathew at Cork in 1838. Meetings were held every Sunday after vespers, and at the first annual meeting, in 1841, nearly 3,000 names were on the society's roll.

In 1843 Rev. Father Phelan was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Kingston, Ont., and was replaced by Rev. Father Richards, S.S., as Rev. President. In Sept., 1843, the society assisted at the ceremony of laying the corner-stones of St. Patrick's Church, and on the opening of that edifice in March, 1847, its title was changed to the "St. Patrick's T.A. and B. Society." The following clergymen have held the office of Rev. President in succession to Father Richards, who died in 1847 of typhus fever, contracted at the Emigrant Sheds:

Rev. J. J. Connolly, S.S., Rev. P. Dowd, S.S., Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. J. Bakewell, Rev. J. Leclair, Rev. Father McDonald, Rev. Father Kiernan, Rev. Martin Callahan. In 1887 Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., assumed the office. His eloquent and undefatigable efforts to promote its interests and spread its usefulness are too well known to be here dwelt on. Hon. Senator Murphy, who is the oldest living active member, is the Society's Lay President.

The following are the other officers: Vice-President, M. Sharkey; Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Treasurer, James Tiernay; Assistant-Secretary, F. Collins; Financial Secretary, W. P. Doyle; Assistant Financial Secretary, T. J. Kavanagh; Marshal, James Milloy; Assistant-Marshal, Thomas Martin. Committee—John Walsh, James Connaughton, A. Brogan, N.P.; Thomas Latimore, John H. Feeley, J. Howard, A. Martin, Jas. H. Kelly, M. Durcan, James O'Toole, Thos. Smallshire, D. Brown.

The society usually celebrates its anniversary by an entertainment, but this year it has been deferred, and instead a grand concert will be held in the Seminary Hall on St. Patrick's night, at which addresses will be given by Rev. Father McCallen and Hon. John Costigan; and a number of well known artists will take part.

CRIMINAL CHRONICLE.

A Law-Breaker Heavily Sentenced—The Alleged Bigamist.

Judge Desnoyers presided in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, in the Criminal Court room.

The first prisoner brought up was the restaurant keeper, on Jacques Cartier Street, Louis Belanger, charged with committing a brutal assault upon one Alexandre Marineau. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years, it having been proved that this was his seventh appearance in the dock, and on two occasions he had served two and three years, respectively, in the penitentiary.

The three young men Lacoste, Grenier and Corveillier, who burglarized Wright's drapery store, on Notre Dame Street, pleaded guilty. In the case of Lacoste, sentence was suspended, as it was proved by a doctor that he was of a weak mind, brought on by sickness. His mother also promised to take care of him. The other two were remanded until Thursday for sentence. Warden Ouimet, of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, happened to be present in Court, and much to Grenier's disappointment, recognized him as one of his former boarders for three years.

THE ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Jacob Gluffin, the peddler, arrested on Monday afternoon on an alleged charge of bigamy, was brought before Judge Dugas yesterday morning. The proceedings were somewhat complicated by the principal witness declaring that he knew nothing of the accused.

The accused was then taken to the Central Police Station, where he was photographed, and this will be sent to Boston and other places. The accused was remanded to jail to await further developments.

The Somerville Lectures.

The fourth in the Somerville course of lectures will be delivered in the hall of the Natural History Society, by Dr. Duncan McEachran, Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science and Chief Inspector of stock for the Dominion.

The subject, "Cattle in their Commercial and Sanitary Relations." Many topics of interest will be discussed, including inspection of meat and milk, and the relations of the diseases of animals to those of man, as well as the commercial aspects of the subject.

"How to Save Dollars and Time."

Our Cigar and Tobacco business is progressing so fast, and new customers are more than satisfied with Ross' five cent straight Cuban Cigars and Ross' Cut Plug Tobacco. Call and sample them at headquarters, 20 Chaboillez Square, opp. No. 4 Fire Station.

Mr. Molson Sends $5,000.

In addition to two sums of $5,000 each subscribed by Messrs. W. C. McDonald and Gilman & Cheney, the Treasurer of the General Hospital has to acknowledge a further subscription of $5,000 from Mr. John H. R. Molson. Two similar donations will provide for one-half of the estimated cost of $50,000.

Yesterday's Receipts.

Yesterday's receipts at Hirsch's, opp. the P. O., included: One case La Metropole, R. V. Especial; one case La Metropole, Esmeralda; one case La Metropole, Con. Esp. Exclusively at Hirsch's, opp. P.O.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and altered at M. J. Adler's Tailoring Establishment, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERR.

That Useless Ramp Again—Preparing for the Summer's Work.

The usual weekly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners was held yesterday, H. Bulmer being in the chair. After routine business had been transacted, the proposition from the Inundation Committee given last year came up for discussion. The proposition is to the effect that in view of the increased facilities between the city and wharves, which will be afforded by the construction of the Brock street tunnel and the consequent inutility of the present ramp at the foot of Brock street, the Harbor Commissioners be required to abolish the ramp. This was fully discussed, and a committee composed of Messrs. Bulmer, White and Morin was appointed to consider the matter and report at a later meeting.

The Commissioners considered the preparation of the plant for the summer work and it was decided to make satisfactory arrangements for that end immediately.

Rheumatism originates in the morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's

Opera Francais.

Thursday.......................Boccace
Beatrice.................Mde. Blonville
Boccace.................Mde. de Goyon

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Clever Painting.

A clever painting by one of our prominent Canadian artists, Mr. W. E. Grant, of Quebec, is to be seen in Messrs. Scott's window, Notre Dame Street. The subject is the sailing ship Trafalgar from the Ionian Islands being towed to her berth in port by four of the Sincennes-McNaughton line's tugs. It is entitled "a hard pull up St. Mary's current."

Retreat at St. Patrick's.

A retreat for young men opened at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening and is being well attended. The services are held at 5 and 7 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. each day, and will close on next Sunday evening. The sermons are given by the Rev. Father J. A. Klander, C.S.S.R., of New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Change of Time.

Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1894, Pacific express for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Pacific Coast points will leave Dalhousie Square Station, instead of Windsor Street Station, at 4.50 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and express from Pacific coast points, Winnipeg and Ottawa, will arrive at Dalhousie Square Station at 12.35 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Soo express will continue to leave Windsor Street Station at 9.10 p.m., with sleeping car attached daily, except Sunday for Winnipeg and Pacific coast. City ticket office, 129 St. James Street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

A BUSINESS MAN TAKING A cough syrup containing narcotics is not fit for business. He becomes drowsy and indolent. If he uses DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE, he will be cured of his cough in a few doses and his head will be clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN A1 OPENING for a dry goods store for anyone wanting to change location, or a new stock; splendid brick store now ready. P. O. box 69, Mason. Mich. 50

MILK ROUND—Wanted to buy a milk roun from 20 to 30 gallons, all complete; stat price and where to be seen. Address W. J., Herald. 48

THE VANISHING CITY; glimpses of World's Fair; World's Parliament of Religions; adventures of Uncle Jeremiah and family at World's Fair; bonanza for agents Canada Agency Company, Box 439, London, Ont. 49

WANTED—Five (5) seats for Irving performance on Friday night and three on Saturday afternoon, or vice versa. Apply, Bona Fides, Herald office.

WANTED—Immediately, and will pay the highest and satisfactory prices for cast off clothing and house furniture; just starting, with plenty of money; correspondence confidential. Address Banet, P.O. Box, 1896, city. 48

TEETH TEETH—Gold Crown Bridge work and Dentistry done in all the latest improved methods, by American experts, at 65 Mansfield st., Montreal. 97

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings. 68

CORNS REMOVED without pain or drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted, and all diseases of the Feet skillfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS, (28 years' practice). No. 1988 St. Catherine street. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residence. Telephone No. 3468. 264.

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted a partner with $500 to $1000, (or no capital but a good worker) in a well established and good paying business. Address C. T. Herald. 50

DR. FULTON, cures patients of all diseases enquiry free. Visits made forenoons. Office hours 1 to 10 p. m, daily. Telephone 3351. Specialty, Hæmorrhoids, Skin Diseases, Catarrhs, Cancers and Tumors. Residence, 2444 St. Catherine street.

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—A house, furnished or unfurnished at Lachine, Dixie, Lakeside or neighborhood. Address W. Herald Office. 48

FOR SALE.

An old established retail Boot and Shoe Business, doing a large and profitable trade—situation perfect.

R. DOUGLAS GREET,
INVESTMENT ◆ BROKER
OFFICE: ROOM NO. 81,
Temple Build'g, 185 St. James St., Montreal

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS WANTED—An English public school and university man wants general tuition work or for matriculation. Classics and moderns. References kindly permitted to Sir William Dawson and Dean Carmichael. P. O. Box 2153. Montreal. 48

PUPILS WANTED—Wanted Drawing and Painting classes at the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, 101 Metcalfe street, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday mornings. Terms $2 and $1 per month. 54

STUDIO FOR MUSIC—Instruction and Voice Culture, 201 University street; piano, violin, cornet, mandolin, guitar; conservatory advantages. Frederick W. Holland, (Mus. Aut.) Director. Telephone 4648. 47

The Montreal Herald is published daily at 603 Craig Street, by the Montreal Herald Company; Edward Holton, President; E. G. O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted lady bookkeeper. Apply immediately, J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame st. 47

BARBER—Wanted a good barber, best references. Apply 1893A Notre Dame street. 50

BOY—Wanted boy, one writing good hand, having knowledge of both languages. Massey Harris Co., Ltd., 600 St. Paul street. 45

CABINET MAKER—Wanted cabinet maker. Apply at 3 Chaboillez square. 49

CABINET MAKER—Wanted at No.3 Chaboillez Square. 47

CABINET MAKER—Wanted a good cabinet maker to work on piano cases. Apply to Thos. F. G. Foisy, 214 Papineau. 46

CHAMBERMAID — Wanted experienced chambermaid, accustomed to serving at table and used to hotel work. Apply at 17 McGill College ave. 45

COOK—Wanted at once, a good plain cook. Apply before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m., at 166 Drummond st. 47

COOK—Wanted a cook, one who wants a permanent position and can furnish good references. Apply before 10.30 a. m. or between 6 and 8 p. m., to Room 202, Windsor Hotel. 48

COOK—Wanted cook, willing to wash, and iron; also housemaid able to sew neatly. Apply 318 Prince Arthur. 48

COOK—Wanted a good plain cook. City references. Apply 1094 Sherbrooke street, city. 50

COOK—Wanted a cook, Must be well recommended. 2 Bishop street. 50

COOK—Wanted a good cook with city references. Apply at 270 University street 50

DRIVER—Wanted a single young man to drive and take care of horses. Apply with references to 324 St. Antoine street. 50

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant. Apply with references at 50 Laval avenue. 50

GIRL—Wanted a girl to assist in kitchen and do washing. Apply 116 St. Francis Xavier st. 56

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant for small family. 875 Dorchester st. 53

GIRL—Wanted smart girl, for restaurant. Must be well recommended. Good wages. Apply 536 Lagauchetiere st. 49

GIRL—Wanted a smart girl for light manufacturing business. Apply at 432 St. Paul st. 49

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, small family. Must have good references. 2836 St. Catherine st. 49

GIRL—Wanted girl to paste needles on cards. etc. Apply between 5 and 6 p. m. to-day and Monday, Shrimpton, 15 Victoria square. 49

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant. Apply 74 Mackay. 49

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. References required. Apply at 31 Beaver Hall Hill. 49

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted at once, a general servant. Apply to 166 Mance street. 45

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a French Canadian general servant for a small family, one speaking little English preferred; no washing. References required. 83 Mansfield. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock p. m. 45

GENERAL SERVANT — Wanted general servant or cook, nurse employed; good references required; no washing or ironing. 1293 Dorchester street. 46

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant, able to do plain cooking. Apply 24 St. Mark, after 7 p. m. 46

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, family of two. Apply 18 Lincoln avenue. 46

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant at once. Apply with references at 66 City Councillors street. 46

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant, no washing. Good wages to girl with good references. Apply 17 Bayle street 47

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant, no washing or ironing. Must be a good plain cook. Apply 336 St. Antoine st. 47

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. No washing. Apply at 1669 Notre Dame st., Montreal. 48

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a competent general servant. Must cook well; city references. Apply 1344 Dorchester street. 48

GENERAL SERVANT — Wanted a young girl as general servant. French preferred, but must speak a little English. References required. Apply 23 Park ave. 48

GIRL—Wanted immediately, a bright smart girl for a fruit store; good wages to a suitable person. Apply 137 McGill st., after 7.30 p.m. 48

GIRL—Wanted a girl to do general housework, two in family. 465 St. James street. 48

GIRL—Wanted a little girl about 10 or 12 to help take care of baby, a good home at 529½ Craig street. 46

GIRLS—Wanted 3 good girls to work in ladies' underwear on the sewing machine by electric power. Apply 232 St. Lawrence street. 45

HOUSEMAID—Wanted for a family of 2, an experienced housemaid, able to wait at table. References required. Apply 175 Drummond street. 50

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid 49 Shuter st. 49

HOUSEMAID—Wanted a housemaid. Apply 57 Mackay street. 46

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid. 49 Shuter street. 46

HOUSEMAID—Wanted housemaid, 49 Shuter st. 47

HOUSEMAID—Wanted a housemaid, references required. Apply No. 80 Durocher st. 47

IRONERS—Wanted first class fancy ironers. also young girls to work on a mangle. Apply to American Steam Laundry, 41 Beaver Hall Hill. 49

LOCKSMITH—Wanted a good locksmith, constant employment and good wages. Address by letter, to A. Dakus, 311 King street, Ottawa. 50

MAN—Wanted a smart man for city canvassing. Apply office 86, Temple Building. 45

MILLINERS—Wanted immediately, two first class milliners. None but good hands need apply, at Mad. A. D. Florant, 1057 St Lawrence st. 48

MOTHER'S HELP—Wanted a mother's help in a small family. 195 St. Hubert street. 47

NURSE—Wanted young woman of some experience as nurse and to do housework. Apply in the mornings to 30 McGill College ave. 46

NURSE—Wanted Protestant nurse for two young children. References required. Apply 12 Stanley st., 9 to 1 and 5 to 7 p. m. 48

NURSE GIRL—Wanted nurse girl, protestant preferred, 176 Mansfield st. 48

SHIRT IRONERS—Wanted shirt ironers. Apply Troy Steam Laundry, 140 St. Peter street. 46

TAILOR AND CORNET PLAYER—Wanted first-class tailor who is good solo B flat cornet player, capable of playing lead in first-class amateur band. Good steady job year around for right man. Address, M. A. McAdams, (citizens band) Prescott, Ont. 48

TABLEMAID—Wanted tablemaid. 97 Union avenue. 46

TABLEMAID—Wanted a tablemaid. "Arcade Cafe," 2338 St. Catherine st. 48

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted young girl to assist with light housework, comfortable home. 462 St. Chas. Borrommee. 46

YOUNG MAN—Wanted for an established business, a young man, with $1000,00 capital, one speaking both languages preferred. Address E. Laliberte, N. P., 35 St. James street. 45

YOUNG MAN—Wanted young man, to take charge of store in city of Montreal and sell bicycles. Must be well acquainted with bicycles. Send references stating salary to the Goold Bicycle Co., Brantford, Ont. 45

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM—A nice furnished room with or without board. 462 Guy st., above St. Catherine. 50

ROOM—Furnished room, for one or two gentlemen; gas, hot and cold water, bath; every convenience: breakfast if desired. 28 Torrance st. 48

ROOMS TO LET—Large double room on bedroom flat, and parlor bedroom; hot and cold water; very quiet house. Apply 230 St. Lawrence st. 48

BOARD—To rent from 1st March, large furnished double room with hot and cold water on bathroom flat, also two very fine large rooms on next flat, house first class. 6 Phillips place. 47

ROOM AND BOARD—Double front room for two gentlemen or married couple; also table board. 43 McGill College ave. 44

ROOMS—First class rooms with all modern conveniences at 2338 St. Catherine street, next door to the Arcade Cafe.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted by a young gentleman who is employed at night. Must be in a quiet locality and not too far from centre of the city. Address J. M. Herald Office.

ROOM—Bright, warm, newly furnished front room, with partial board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply 186 Mountain st. 49

WANTED A boy with some experience of photo engraving business. Apply M. Warren Photo Dept. Herald Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted by a young Scotchman (24), experienced bookkeeper and correspondent, accurate and energetic, situation, first class references. Address McG., 185 Bleury street. 50

BUTLER — Wanted by butler and valet (French, speaks English), situation in first class family, age 30, height 5. 11. Best references from good English families (well accustomed to travelling). A. Dubois, Butler, Bellevue, Halifax, N.S. 50

BOOK-KEEPER— Practical, double entry wants books to open or close, write up or balance; temporary or permanent; terms, satisfactory to employer. Address, J. B. C., Herald office 48

BOOKKEEPER—7 years experience, accurate and trustworthy, desires situation; first class references. Adnress McG., 185 Bleury st. 48

BOOK-KEEPER—Having unqualified references and bonds, possessing both languages, wants position, eleven years with one firm, six years with another. L. O. N. 9 Mitcheson avenue. 46

COOK—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook or general servant; no washing. Apply 1395 Mignonne street, between 11 and 5, upstairs. 50

COOKS—Wanted situation as good plain cook in small family, by a respectable young woman. Apply by letter, M. F. S., Post Office, Montreal. 50

CASHIER—Wanted immediately, a position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper. Apply No. 3 Alexander street, in rear of 34, from 2 to 4 or 6 to 8. 50

CARETAKER—Wanted by a respectable man A place as caretaker: best city references; office building preferred. Apply 42 St. Antoine st. 47

COOK—Wanted situation as good plain cook or general servant. Apply 28½ St. George street. 49

COOK—Wanted by a good cook or laundress, light house work by the week or day. Address 64 Mayor street, in rear, down stairs. 49

CARPENTER—Wanted jobbing carpenter work by the day or hour. Address 20 Busby st. 45

COPYING WANTED—Copying deeds, etc, Tradesmen's books written up and accounts collected. Charges moderate. A 1 City references. Address J. W., 620 Cadieux street, city. 48

COOK—Wanted by colored man, cook, lately from Boston, employment, pastry or meats. Apply 432 St James st. 45

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, situation as plain cook or work by the day; good references. Apply 338 Cadieux street. 46

COOK—Wanted by a respectable woman, a situation as plain cook or working housekeeper; good references. Apyly 611 St. Paul street. 48

COOK—Wanted a situation by a good cook good references. 42 St. Antoine street. 48

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by an experienced dressmaker work in private family. Address 148 St. Antoine street, city. 45

DRESSMAKER — Wanted by a first class dressmaker, sewing in private families, cut and fit by tailor system; also children's clothing. Apply 47 Windsor st. 45

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by an experienced dressmaker, work in private family by the day. 6 Overdale avenue, City. 46

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a good dressmaker, work by the day, cut and fit by French tailor system. 29 Guilbault street. 46

DRESSMAKER — Wanted by experienced dressmaker, able to cut and fit, sewing in families, 75 cts. a day. Address M. 497 Dorchester st. 47

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by an experienced dressmaker, work in private family. Address Dressmaker, 148 St. Antoine street. 48

FIREMAN—Young Englishman lately from England, wants situation as fireman, night or day watchman, fully acquainted with all hot water appliances, not afraid of work, or work of any kind. M. Prendergast, 27 St. Elizabeth st. 46

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted by a young girl, a situation as general servant. Apply 36 Latour st. 48

GROOM OR COACHMAN—Wanted by army pensioner, situation as groom or coachman, or watchman, is willing to make himself generally useful, thoroughly understands the care of horses. Address J. H. 141 Barre st. 49

GIRL—Wanted by an English girl, work of any kind by the day. Apply 1728 St. James street. 46

HOME WANTED—A respectable girl would like a home for some time with a nice plain family; would make herself useful in return, Address, R. G. M., Herald office. 48

HOUSEMAID—Wanted by a young English Protestant person, a situation as housemaid; city references. 72 Gain street, City. 50

HOUSE-MAID—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman, as house or table maid. Apply 28 Durocher st. 48

HOUSEKEEPER — Wanted a situation as working housekeeper. competent cook. Please address C., 75 Drummond street. 49

HOUSE-MAID—And table maid wants situation in small family or house-maid without waiting on table. 31 Dowd st. 50

JUNIOR CLERK—Wanted situation for a young man, as junior clerk, speaks English and German perfect; moderate salary expected. Apply to 2259A St. Catherine st. 46

LADIES' HELP—Wanted position as ladies' help or companion, very useful; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, C. M. B., Herald office. 48

LAUNDRESS—Wanted by a first-class washer and ironer work by the day. Apply at 92 St. Dominique street. 48

MAN—Wanted by a middle aged man, work around a gentleman's house, store or restaurant or messenger. Can furnish the best of city references. Address E. Fitzgerald, 223½ St. George st. 46

NURSING—Wanted by a Scotch woman ladies to attend during their confinement. Mrs. Campbell, 161 Delisle Street, St. Cunegonde. 49

OFFICE WORK—Wanted by a young man, speaking English and French, a position in a wholesale office. Address H. L. Herald Office. 48

POSITION OF TRUST—Situation wanted by a Swiss young man just arrived from England, speaking English, French and Italian, as indoor servant or any place of trust. First class references. Address N. D. 865 St. Catherine street. 49

PLAIN COOK—Wanted situation good as plain cook in a small finally, oy a respectable young woman. Apply by letter, send particulars, M. F. S. Post Office. 49

PAINTING—Wanted house painting, paperhanging and tinting by J. Bannister, 105 Inspector st. 45

PORTER—Wanted situation as porter, night watchman or handy man; well recommended, aged 27. Address H. Davidson, 38 Agnes street, St. Henry. 46

SEWING—Wanted by a lady, sewing in private families. Address 244½ Amherst street. 50

SEWING—Wanted sewing in private families, can cut and fit by tailor system. L. B., 23 Victoria. 45

SEWING—Wanted by a respectable girl, sewing by the day, in private families. Apply 51 St. Antoine st. 48

TABLEMAID—Wanted a situation as house and tablemaid. Apply New Office, Mrs. Leduc, 42 St. Antoine st. 45

WASHING—Wanted by a first class washer and ironer work by the day. Apply at 92 St. Dominique street. 50

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work of any kind by the day; is a good laundress. Address 35 Genevieve street. 50

WASHING—Wanted by a respectable woman, washing and ironing by the day. Apply 29 Hermine street. 50

WHITEWASHING AND TINTING—Wanted painting, paperhanging, whitewashing and tinting; terms moderate. Jas. Tiffin, No. 2 Beauchamp Ave. 49

WASHING—Wanttd by a respectable woman, washing or scrubbing by the day. Apply 65 Jurors street. 49

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable English widow, work of any kind by the day. Apply 32 Alexander street. 49

WANTED—By a respectable married woman, work of any kind by the day, is a good laundress. 35½ St. George. 48

WANTED—By respectable married woman lately from England, work of any kind by day or washing taking at her own home. Mrs. Martin, 12 Elizabeth terrace. 46

WANTED—Situation by a first class cook or working house-keeper in a gentleman's family. Good wages expected. Apply to 51 St. Antoine st. 49

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted work by the day, by sewing girl. Apply 1210 Mignonne st. 45

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day; good recommendations. Apply 241A Iberville street east. 45

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a young married woman, work of any kind by the day. Good city references. Apply 664 Lagauchetiere st. 47

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day. 712 Lagauchetiere st. 47

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by good laundress, work by the day. Apply No. 35 St. Genevieve street. 48

WORK OF ANY KIND—Wanted by a young English girl, age 16, lately from England work of any kind by day. R. Martin, 13 Elizabeth terrace. 46

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WORK OF ANY KIND—Wanted work by the day of any kind, by a Scotchman, inside. Address M. Campbell, 161 Delisle st., St. Cunegonde. 45

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted situation by a respectable young girl as general servant in a small family; no washing. Apply 165 St. Delisle st. 47

YOUNG LADY—Wanted by a young lady from Toronto, a position as governess or lady's companion. For particulars and refereces apply to Mrs. Stevenson Brown, 13 Bishop street, Montreal. 49

YOUNG MAN—Wanted situation by steady young man, age 27, good experience in packing, invoicing, etc. Excellent testimonials. Francis, 52 Adeline street, Montreal. 50

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young man, with 6 years experience in the grocery trade, situation, speaks French and English, salary no object. City references. Apply C. Paquette, 477 St. Lawrence st. 47

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young married man, situation as storeman, driving, stove reparing or work of any kind; good reference. Address Richard, 572 Lagauchetiere street. 48

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young man of good address, situation in any capacity, 5 years good reference from last employer. S. O. L. Herald Office. 50

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by a young man, a position as assistant bookkeeper; good references given. Address P. Paradis, 6 St. Elizabeth, City. 46

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted by a young German girl, a situation as nurse or housemaid. Apply to 11 Chaboillez square. 46

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good size drawers worth $1.25 for 20c and 25c. Apply to J. C. Hemond & Co., 266 St. Paul st., city. 50

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Residence, handsome cut-stone front, No. 138 Metcalfe Street, 12 apartments; thorough order. Permit to view at No. 96 St. Peter Street. 50

FOR SALE—Irving Seats; 2 in orchestra, fourth row; $12 for both. Apply early as possible Wednesday. Wilfrid, Herald office.

FOR SALE—Irving Performance Tickets, Friday, Saturday matinee, Saturday night, Good seats. Apply Tickets, Herald Office. 47

FOR SALE—First class millinery business paying good profits, established ten years, well assorted stock; splendidly located in the town of Richmond. Terms easy. Reason for selling, poor health. Address A. M. Dunton, Richmond, Que. 48

FOR SALE—Grist mill, three run of stone, complete with boiler and engine, for sale cheap. Apply G. M. Bourdon, 2013 Notre Dame st. 49

FOR SALE—The best sample room in the city. For particulars write Lock Box 634, Grand Haven, Mich. 49

FOR SALE—Fifty dollars will buy a valuable and handsome St. Bernard dog, with pedigree, worth over $100. Apply to Box 206, Trenton, Ont. 49

FOR SALE—Fine 120 acres farm, with good buildings, 80 acres under cultivation, 40 covered with wood, 1500 maple trees, with sap pails boilers and sugar house ready for work. It is 15 acres from St. Monique village and 2 miles from railway station. Apply to A. Pilon, St. Therese, Co. Terrebonne. 49

HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Newly painted, papered, plumbing, hot water extension 20 x 12 feet, everything nice and clean, 570 Cadeaux, just below Prince Arthur, 10 rooms, gas fittings, one minute from electric cars, near St. Louis Square, Fletcher's field. Keys at Johnston's, grocers, corner Prince Arthur and Hypolite Street, T. James Claxton, 180 St. James Street. 48

TO SELL OR RENT—A tannery at Parkhill, Ont., owing to death of proprietor; good business; in operation 10 years; about 900 sides in stock, which can be purchased; tannery fully equipped and in good order. Apply Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, Parkhill, Ont. 47

FOR SALE—Miss Morley, standard and registered chestnut mare; foaled 1880 Sire Victor, 937; Sire of Bay Jack, 2.30. Dam, Morley girl; record, 2.33; in foal to Red Mack 7472 by Red Wilkes 1749. Apply to J. N. Hickey, 90 Mackay st. 47

FOR SALE—Building lots on Dorval ave., Lake St. Louis. Call and see plan. E. D. Wintle, 11 Hospital street. 47

FOR EXCHANGE—Building lots situated in the upper western part of the city, east of St. Matthew street, for improved property. Box 1743 P. O. 42

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. (Hawkin's strain, Lancaster, Mass.) $2.00 per 13: also for sale, 1 cockerel of above strain, 1st prize winner, price $3.00. W. H. McGowan, Knowlton, Que. 46

FOR SALE—Boilers, one or six return tubular boilers. 5 ft. by 16, 15, 14 or 13 ft. containing tubes, 3½ inches dia. Can be seen under steam. Apply W. C. White, boiler works, corner Nazareth and Brennan sts., City. 46

HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC.—For sale—Hotels Saloons, Groceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses and all other kinds of business. Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468. 264.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—For Acme Razor Sharpener; sample by mail, 10c silver. Riley, 9 4th Place Brooklyn. 46

WANTED—An agent to take orders for portraits. liberal terms. Apply 20 Cathcart st. 50

AGENTS—Mercurygraph portraits finer than crayons; better than likeness; 16x20, 80c. R. Lewitz & Co. 297 Bowery, New York. 47

WANTED—By mechanic, well and favorably known throughout Maritime Provinces and whose time is not fully occupied, wants agency; mechanical line preferred. Address Box 48, Halifax. 46

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B.C.L., attorney in patent causes, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3 Mechanics' building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

TO LET.

A GOOD STAND for a watchmaker, etc., to let. Apply to G. Bettschen, New Dundee, Ont. 48

FIRST-CLASS store to rent and general stock for sale, must be disposed of by 1st March. Apply to C. Stewart, Harrowsmith, Ont. 49

TO LET—West end, for one or more years, a nicely furnished double house, extension kitchen. Rent, $60 per month; usual security. Address P. O. Box 1298.

TO LET—8 Hospital Street, splendid large offices, immediate possession. 16 Lincoln Avenue, near Guy Street. Cosy, roomy cottage. James Brown, Mechanics' Hall Chambers.

TO LET—Building, suitable for heavy storage with good cellar, situate at No.14 St. Therese st., corner of Vaudreuil lane. Apply Walter Drake, No. 61 St. Gabriel st.

TO LET—Houses, stores, shops and dwellings and other properties. Apply at office of Estate late Stanley Bagg, 66 St. James street.

OFFICE ROOM—To let, on ground floor on St. James st., a few doors west of Victoria square. Telephone, typewriter and all office requirements. Apply at once to 1234, Herald Office, city.

COTTAGE TO LET—Self- contained, eight rooms; everything perfect and nice; Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri; $200 per annum; no taxes. Apply to R. & W. Kerr, 1895 Notre Dame street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A young gentleman, of good character, in fairly good position, is desirous of corresponding with a young lady (protestant) with a view to matrimony. Will be pleased to exchange photos. Strictly confidential. Reply in first instance to H. Z., care of Herald Office. 48

PERSONAL—Having an overstock of turkeys I am selling the finest western stall fed, at 11c per lb., for a few days only. Winch's Market, 2655 St. Catherine street. 48

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co of New York.

Deposit with Canadian Government. Policies Covering Glass Against Breakage Issued for One or Three Years. LOWEST RATES.

MARINE INSURANCE:
British and Foreign, of Liverpool.
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Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND,
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30 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Telephone 1179.